

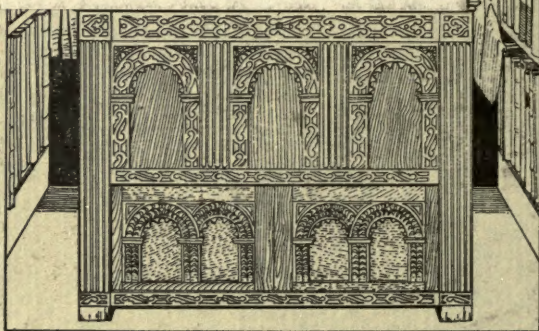




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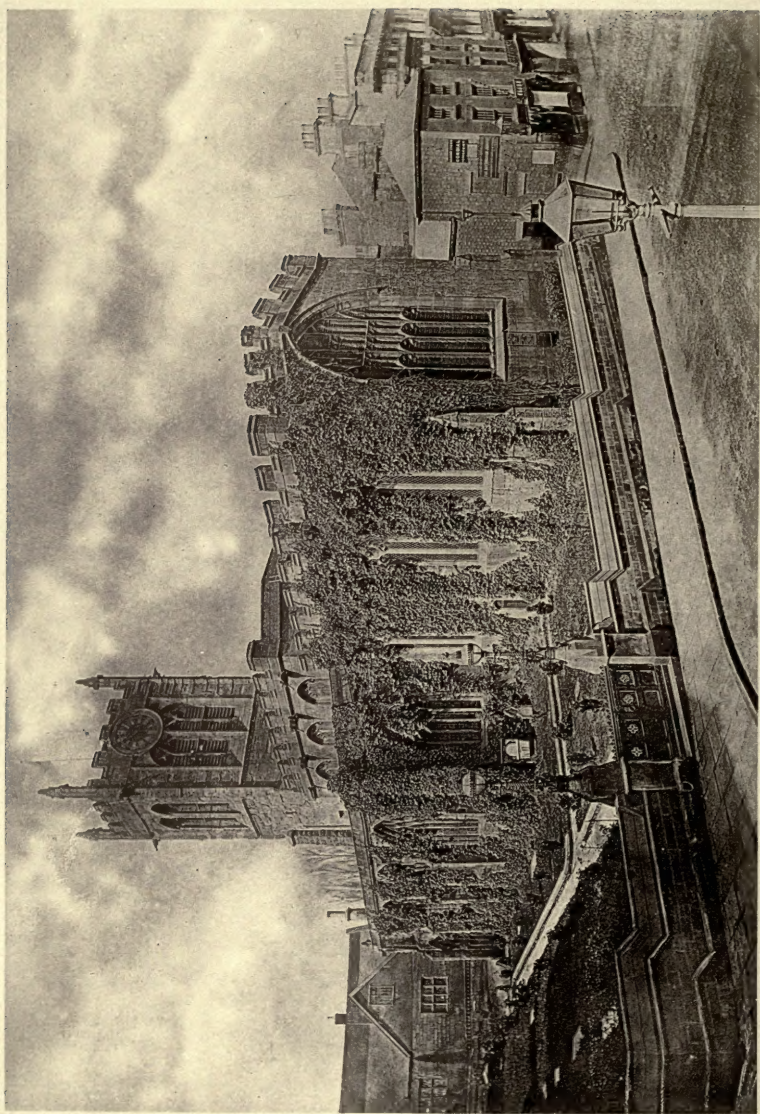
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NOTES ON THE
CHURCHES OF DERBYSHIRE.



ST PETER'S, DERBY, S. E.

NOTES

ON THE

Churches of Derbyshire.

BY

J. CHARLES COX,

Member of the British Archaeological Association, etc.

VOL. IV.

THE HUNDRED OF MORLESTON AND LITCHURCH:
AND GENERAL SUPPLEMENT.

ILLUSTRATED WITH HELIOTYPES FROM PHOTOGRAPHS BY R. KEENE, AND
NUMEROUS OTHER PLATES.

"EVERY STONE THAT WE LOOK UPON IN THIS REPOSITORY OF PAST AGES IS BOTH AN
ENTERTAINMENT AND A MONITOR."


CHESTERFIELD: W. EDMUNDS.
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TO
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
W. E. GLADSTONE, D.C.L., M.P.,
THIS WORK IS (WITH PERMISSION) DEDICATED,
IN GRATEFUL ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF
THE LOAN OF THE GLYNN MSS. PERTAINING TO THIS COUNTY,
AND AS AN UNWORTHY TRIBUTE TO
HIS UNFLINCHING INTEGRITY
AS A CHURCHMAN AND A STATESMAN.

INTRODUCTION.

 HIS fourth volume, which concludes the work, contains an account of all the old Churches and Chapels within the Hundred of Morleston and Litchurch, and also a good deal of supplementary matter relative to the Churches treated of in the previous volumes, especially in the first and second. Yielding to the advice of several, whose judgment was of much value, I have supplied lists of the Clergy and Patrons of the different Benefices in East and North Derbyshire, which had previously been omitted. The local value of these lists has been already mentioned in the introduction to the third volume; but the student of national history may also find them worthy of attention, as showing the different epochs, when, from different reasons, considerable changes were effected in the ranks of the clergy.

To one of these epochs it is worth while to very briefly draw attention—the year 1348–9, when the whole of Europe was devastated by that terrible mortality, the Black Death. The pestilence first appeared in the seaports of Dorsetshire on August 1st, 1348, and travelled, slowly but surely, westward and northward. It lay comparatively dormant during the winter, but by May, 1349, it had reached Derbyshire, and for the next four months raged with fury throughout the kingdom. Hecker calculates the loss to Europe at large as twenty-five millions. Nowhere was the plague more fatal than in England; a single burial-ground, consecrated for the purpose, now the site of the Charter-house, received 50,000 corpses, arranged in layers, in large pits. It has generally been assumed that the rather vague statement of the old chroniclers, as to the deaths in England, are considerably exaggerated,

but the Episcopal Registers at Lichfield afford undeniable evidence of the appalling character of the visitation. The total number of Derbyshire benefices, whose incumbents had to be presented to the Bishop was, at that time, 108. The average number of institutions per annum to those benefices, through vacancies caused by death or resignation, was, during that century, seven. In 1346 they numbered four, in 1347, only two, and in 1348 eight; but in 1349 the number leapt to sixty-three, and in the following year (many of the vacant benefices not being filled up till then) they numbered forty-one!

Seventy-seven beneficed priests of Derbyshire died in that one dread period, and twenty-two more resigned. Of the three vicars of Derby Churches, that required Episcopal Institution, two (S. Peter's and S. Michael's) died at their posts, whilst the vicar of S. Werburgh's resigned his cure. The chantry priest of Our Lady, at S. Peter's Church, also perished. The two rectors of Eckington both died, and of the three rectors who then shared the rectory of Darley, two died and one resigned. The rectories of Langwith and Mugginton, and the vicarages of Barlborough, Bolsover, Horsley, Longford, Sutton-on-the-Hill, and Willington, were twice emptied by the plague, and three successive vicars of Pentrich all fell in the same fatal year. Nor were the regular clergy more fortunate, for the Abbots of Beauchief, Dale, and Darley, the Prior of Gresley, the Prior of the Dominicans at Derby, and the Prioress of King's Mead, were all victims; and if death thus seized upon the superiors, it is not likely that the ordinary canons, monks, or nuns, fared any better.

After making all due allowance for the pleasant reflection that the mortality among the priests possibly exceeded that of other classes, owing to their faithfulness in administering the last consolations of the Church, and thus pre-eminently exposing themselves to contagion, it must be allowed that the death-rate was gigantic. Unless the Diocese of Coventry and Lichfield was a striking exception to the general condition of the country, the documentary evidence of its registers goes far to prove the correctness of the old chroniclers. The evidence that we have also given, in the account of Crich,

of the ravages of this plague of 1349, at Wakebridge, in a single household—one of the most wealthy and healthily situated in the county—taken in connection with the death of the superior clergy, is also some proof of the hastiness of the conclusion that assigns the Black Death almost exclusively to the poorer classes.*

The awful shock thus given to the nation, and to Europe at large, by the Black Death, paralysed for a time every art and industry. The science of church architecture, then about at its height, was some years in recovering from the blow. In some cases, as with the grand church of S. Nicholas, Yarmouth, where a splendid pair of western towers were being erected, the work was stopped and never resumed. In other instances the piety of wealthy survivors caused them to give much of their substance to the fabrics or endowments of the church, as was the case with the three Derbyshire families of Wakebridge, Chesterfield, and Chaddesden. The recollection of this great plague often helps to explain the break that the careful eye not unfrequently notes in church buildings of the fourteenth century, and accounts for the long period over which the works extended. We believe this to be the secret of the long stretch of years that elapsed before the noble church of Tideswell was completed in that century; and it also affords the clue to much other work interrupted, or suddenly undertaken, in several other fabrics of the county.

The serious, but far less deadly, visitations of 1361–2, and 1369, styled in the old charters, the Second and Third Plagues, may also be traced in the Institutions. Much incidental information as to the different outbreaks of the plague in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries will also be found in this volume, in the account of the registers of the different parish churches of the town of Derby.

The King's name will often be noted in the list of patrons given in this and the third volumes. It should be remembered, that not only was the King patron of all benefices pertaining to tenants who held direct from the Crown, during

* On the great change brought about in the Church of England by the Black Death, see Hook's *Archbishops of Canterbury*, vol. iv., chap. 12; on the equally great social and political changes, see Professor Rogers' *History of Agriculture and Prices in England*, vol. i. *passim*; on the general subject, see Hecker's *Epidemics of the Middle Ages*, translated by Dr. Babington.

the time that the heirs might be in their minority, but that the right of patronage in many cases devolved upon the Crown in virtue of lapse. A lapse (by the canon law styled *Devolution*) is the transferring elsewhere of patronage, when the patron fails to present within six months. The patronage, in the first instance lapses to the Ordinary or Bishop, then, after another six months to the Metropolitan, and finally, after another like interval, to the King. If the Archbishop fails to present in the second six months, the last resort for filling up the benefice, in the rest of the Western Church, is the Pope; but in England this claim of the Bishop of Rome was never recognised, and the supreme authority was always vested in our Kings. The Crown likewise always presented if the Ordinary died after a lapse had happened, and also to all episcopal benefices during the vacancy of the See.

Another matter in connection with these lists, worth a moment's attention, is the way in which they show that the various monastic establishments were aware of the fate coming upon them before the storm burst, and how they were able to realise something, or, at all events, cheat the Crown for a time of its plunder, by selling or devising the next presentation to their advowsons. In no case do they appear to have been able to sell the advowson itself, but in almost every case of monastic patronage, it will be noted that the presentation following the dissolution of those establishments was made by one or more persons who had obtained the right by arrangement with the then defunct abbey or priory.

Through the courtesy of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield, with the kind help of the Right Reverend Bishop Hobhouse, I have gone through the various Registers or Act Books of the Chapter, and also inspected a large number of charters and documents relative to their peculiar jurisdiction of the Peak, embracing the whole of the old parishes of Bakewell, Tideswell, and Hope, certain rights in Chapel-en-le-Frith, and the extra-parochial district of Peak Forest, and also (by special arrangement with the Dean of Lincoln) the rectory of Kniveton. There are a great number of documents pertaining to the long-fought struggle between the Chapter and Lenton Priory as to the tithes on the Peverel demesnes, but there

seems to be nothing of importance under that head in addition to what I have already summarised under Chapel-en-le-Frith, Tideswell, and Fairfield, in the second volume. The supplement, however, will be found to contain a large amount of fresh information, relative to the Peak district, from other charters, and from the Act Books.

The earliest of these Act Books is now at the Bodleian (Ashm. MSS. 794), and was probably removed by that not too scrupulous antiquary, Elias Ashmole, who was a native of Lichfield. There is a transcript of the greater portion of it in the valuable Salt Library, Stafford. It extends from 1321 to 1356; after the latter date fifty-eight leaves are unfortunately lost, and then come some entries of the year 1369.

The next volume is the first one in the possession of the Chapter, and is entitled *Primus Liber Acta Capitularia*. It extends from 1384 to 1438, and seems to be complete and in good condition.

Then there is a considerable gap, and the next volume can scarcely be considered an Act book, but partakes more of the character of a note and account book, kept by Thomas Godsolve, the chapter clerk. It extends from 1480 to 1510.

The fourth volume, endorsed as the third, or "le Black Book," is from 1490 to 1523.

The succeeding volume follows immediately on its predecessor, and goes down, but with considerable irregularity, to 1575. It is styled the fourth, or "Ye redd Booke." The titles of "Black" and "Red," like that of the *Magnum Registrum Album* (the early Chartulary of the Chapter described in the introduction to my second volume) are derived from the colour of the respective bindings.

The fifth book (according to the number of those in the possession of the Chapter) is not an Act Book, but chiefly consists of a collection of charters and copies of leases. The earliest document here transcribed is of the year 1537, and the latest of 1621.

All those hitherto described have been of parchment, but the sixth is a folio book of paper, about a fourth of which

is frayed away at the edges. It is an Act Book from 1628 to 1637, kept by Geoffrey Glasier, chapter clerk.

The seventh volume is also of paper, but in good condition. It consists of an Act Book from 1660 to 1734, followed by a detailed description of the proceedings at the election and enthronement of a Bishop, and also by various Visitations of the Vicars-Choral by the Dean up to 1774. These last are of much interest as showing the eighteenth century Use of the Cathedral in various particulars. One of the Visitation queries put to the Vicars was, whether they were careful in "reverently bowing to the Holy Table," at entering and leaving the quire, or on crossing it, or on going to read the lessons? The Vicars replied that this reverent custom was "for the most part observed."

The eighth volume consists of the Acts and Orders of the Chapter from 1740 to 1795. Other volumes bring the Chapter Acts down to the present day. All these records are of value to the Derbyshire ecclesiologist, as herein are contained the nominations to the different vicarages in the Chapter Peculiar, which are never once named in the Episcopal Registers, as well as much incidental information relative to those benefices, and to the prebends of Sawley and Sandiacre.

Nor must I omit to mention the two large and important volumes, termed *Oliverian Surveys*, that pertain to the Chapter. Their nature is best explained by a full transcript of the title:—

"A Survey of the Rectory of Bakewell and members, with the whole jurisdiction of the same, of the Tythes of Wooll Lambes Graine, etc., with the Rights Members and Appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining lying and being in the County of Derby, parcell of the possession belonging to the Cathedrall Church of St. Chad in Leichfeild And to the late Deane and Chapter there, made and taken in the moneth of Octob' 1649."

An analysis of these volumes is given in the Supplement, under Bakewell.

It is a source of great regret that space has forbidden me making fuller use of the treasury of information contained in the Episcopal and Chapter Records, but I have the satisfaction of feeling that I have, in this and the preceding Introductions, pointed out the nature of their stores, and of

thinking that but few points of importance, relative to Derbyshire, can have escaped my notice, however condensed may be the form in which they are given. The way in which the mediæval Bishops exercised their most important functions up and down their Diocese, instead of confining them for the most part to their cathedrals, as is the general modern custom, has often struck me. For instance, in the first half of the fourteenth century, five Ordinations were held in the church of All Saints', Derby, five in the prebendal church of Sawley, and one each in the parish churches of Eckington, Darley, Spondon, Elvaston, and Bakewell; the last instance must have been by the special consent of the Chapter.

The other new sources of information, made use of in this volume and its supplement, in addition to the Chapter MSS., are chiefly two-fold—the Pension Roll of 2 and 3 Philip and Mary, and the Glynn MSS. The former is to be found in the British Museum, Add. MSS. 8102, the skins relating to Derbyshire being numbered 45 and 50; it gives the names of all the suppressed chantry priests, etc., whose stipends had been confiscated, and to whom pensions were at that time granted from the Exchequer. It had been my intention to give these particulars *verbatim* in the Appendix, but it afterwards seemed better to give the substance of the information under the respective parishes. That distinguished ecclesiologist, the late Sir Stephen Glynn, was in the habit of taking full architectural notes of all the churches he visited throughout his long life. The great majority of the churches of England and Wales came under his diligent notice. His notes on the Churches of Kent have been recently published as a posthumous work. Mr. Gladstone most kindly placed his notes on this county at my service. His courtesy I have gratefully acknowledged in the dedication of this volume. These Derbyshire notes of Sir Stephen Glynn, of which it will be seen I have made free use, begin in 1832, and go down to 1873; they include the whole of the old churches of the county, with some five or six exceptions, and many of the notices are of exceptional value, as the fabrics of several have been since taken down or considerably over-restored.

In the place of the Pension Roll, there is given in the Appendix a list of the destroyed or disused churches and chapels of Derbyshire, which I have proof were in use in mediæval times. Their number actually exceeds one hundred. That the case is understated I am convinced, for there can be no doubt that there were more chapels in 'connection with monastic granges, than the few of that class which are enumerated. It should also be understood that no merely domestic chapel or oratory is included in the list, but only such as were used by tenantry or retainers (like those of Haddon Hall, or Codnor Castle, which were even in possession of baptismal rights), or that had a priest permanently attached to them. If oratories for occasional private Masses, and for family devotions had been included, such as were attached to every manor house of the least importance, two or three score of episcopal licenses for such oratories might have been produced, on a diligent search among the Lichfield Registers; for in those days it was considered comely and reverent to have a room set apart for daily devotion, the slovenly habit of family prayers among the debris of the breakfast table not being then invented. The very bountiful provision for the spiritual necessities of her people, that was made by the ancient Church of England in this country, is thus abundantly proved. No large manor house, nor the smallest hamlet, was then without its chapel; and when the great difference of population is taken into account, it will be found that even the great and happy growth of the Church during the past quarter of a century is very far from rivalling in church accommodation the better periods of the mediæval days.

To the repeated request, urged in different strains, but from the same quarter, that descriptions of *all* the churches in the county should be given, it must again be replied, that such was never for a moment within the scope or intention of the work. I started with the plainly expressed idea of giving a sketch of the history and some account of the architecture of all the *old* churches and chapels in Derbyshire, and that has now been accomplished. I fully grant that it is, in one sense, a matter of far higher importance than anything herein undertaken, to know of the work of Church

Extension, from the handsome parochial church to the humble mission chapel, now being done in our midst; but all this can be learnt in a few minutes by the expenditure of a shilling on the *Derbyshire Red Book* or the *Diocesan Calendar*. Moreover, I do not profess to be a critic of modern architecture; and though a few fabrics worthy of their purpose have been erected in Derbyshire within the last few years, yet by far the greater part of the ecclesiastical buildings of a later date than Henry VII., instead of being constructed on the principle of giving of our best to God, have partaken of the opposite characteristics of extreme parsimony and outrageous taste. If there are any to whom the description of such work is congenial, to them I willingly leave it.

The difficulty of condensing my materials has steadily increased volume by volume, as the sources of information more fully unfolded themselves. I have been compelled to break my promise of giving some account of the Abbeys of Dale and Darley in these pages. So much of importance can be gathered as to their history, that it is hoped a monograph of each may be prepared, notices of the smaller religious houses of Derby being included in the latter. The history of Dale Abbey, which Mr. Hope and myself have jointly undertaken, is already in preparation. From some of the churches mentioned in this volume it was a pang to part company; so interesting, at all events to the compiler, was the tale of their fabrics and the monuments that they covered, and so unworthy does the space here afforded to them seem to be. Especially was this the case with Morley, Crich, Sawley, and All Saints'. Of the last-named it has been found necessary to write a separate and far fuller account, in addition to what is stated in these pages; and this will very soon be ready for the press. It is hoped that no one will grudge the numerous pages bestowed upon a summary of the hitherto overlooked Chartulary of the Chantries of Crich; it seemed to me to be unique in the side-lights that it throws upon our ecclesiastical and local history.

This county cannot for a moment pretend to vie with Somersetshire in its towers, with Northamptonshire in its spires, with Norfolk or Suffolk in the size or beauty of so

many of their churches, or with Kent in the number of its brasses; but this can, I believe, be fairly claimed for Derbyshire, that no other part of the country of the same size has anything like the same extensive variety of styles and excellent specimens of every period, both in the ecclesiastical fabrics themselves, and in the monumental remains and other details that they shelter. The following is a summary of their more remarkable features, according to the different styles:—

SAXON PERIOD.—Crypt, chancel, and two nave piers (now under the tower) at Repton; chancel-arch of Marston Montgomery, and of Sawley; chancel-arch, and other details, of Long Eaton, and of Stanton-by-Bridge; windows, etc., of Caldwell Chapel; font, at Wilne (very early); and churchyard crosses, at Eyam, Bakewell, Hope, Blackwell, Spondon, and Taddington (very early), with considerable fragments at S. Alkmund's, Derby, Darley, etc., etc.

NORMAN PERIOD.—The grand church at Melbourn; tower at Bradbourne; considerable remains at Aston-on-Trent, Bakewell, Hault Hucknall, Longford, Sandiacre, Whitwell, and Youlgreave; south doorways at Allestree and Breadsall; fonts at Ashover (lead), Church Broughton, Kirk Hallam, Mellor, Somersall Herbert, Staveley, Tissington, Winster, and Youlgreave, with a projecting holy water stoup; and that exquisite gem, Steetley Church.

EARLY ENGLISH PERIOD.—Towers of Breadsall and Eckington, and tower and spire of Ockbrook; chancels of Ashbourn, Dovebridge, Marston-on-Dove, and Weston-on-Trent; chapel of S. John Baptist, Belper; ruins of Yeaveley Preceptory; and fonts of Ashbourn, Bradbourn, Bradley, and Norton.

DECORATED PERIOD.—Chancels of Bakewell, Dronfield, Norbury, and Sandiacre; tower and spire of Ashbourn; churches of Chesterfield, Mackworth, Tideswell, and Hathersage; good windows and other details at Ashbourn, Bonsall, Chaddesden, Crich, Ilkeston, S. Peter's, Derby, and Walton-on-Trent; and font at Bakewell.

PERPENDICULAR PERIOD.—Towers of All Saints', Derby (late), Elvaston, Longford, Youlgreave, and North Winfield; and the roofs of Longstone and Repton.

No county can compare with Derbyshire in the abundance

of early incised slabs, from the tenth century downwards. They are found built into the walls of many of the churches, especially in North and East Derbyshire. The best collections are at Bakewell, Darley, and Chelmorton. Effigies incised on slabs of the local alabaster found at Chellaston, are common in the South Derbyshire churches, for the most part of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. There are remarkable semi-effigial monuments at Brampton, Kedleston, Hartington, and Mackworth. Early stone effigies are found at Darley, Egginton, Ilkeston, Melbourn, Norbury, Newton Solney, Sawley, Sudbury, Wingerworth, North Winfield, Youlgreave, etc. There are some fine alabaster effigies at Ashbourn, Aston-on-Trent, Cubley, Duffield, Kedleston, Longford, Newton Solney, Norbury, and Radbourn. Owing to the prevalence of stone, brasses are not common, but there is an excellent series at Morley, and some good ones at Ashover, Dronfield, Etwall, Hathersage, Mugginton, Norbury, Sawley, Staveley, Tideswell, Walton-on-Trent, and Wilne.

The old stained glass at either Morley or Norbury is well worth a pilgrimage, and there is also much interest about the remains of glass at Egginton. The fourteenth century pulpit at Mellor, carved out of the solid oak, is a unique relic. The stone gospel lecterns against the chancel walls of Chad-desden, Crich, Etwall, Mickleover, and Spondon, are of very exceptional occurrence. The sedilia of Dronfield, Ilkeston, Monyash, Sandiacre, and Whitwell, are all remarkably good examples. The stone chancel screens of Ilkeston and Chelmorton, and the stone parclose in Darley Church, are most uncommon and noteworthy.

The most melancholy reflection caused by writing these pages is the way in which the truth of the old proverb—*Tempus edax, homo edacior*, is exemplified. Much havoc was doubtless made with stained glass, with monumental remains, and general church fittings, in the sixteenth century; yet more havoc was done during the disordered times of the great Civil War; but when we come to inquire of the condition of Derbyshire monuments in 1662, as shown by the notes of Ashmole, Dugdale, and St. Loe Kniveton, and of the yet later accounts of Bassano, about 1710, it is obvious that

the Georgian period, when the Church was at its lowest ebb in intelligence and energy, was also the time that was far the most fatal of any both to the fabrics themselves, and to all that was comely or ancient within them. The Catholic revival, too, has many sins of its own, in the eyes of the archæologist and of the reverent student of church history, to answer for; some of the Derbyshire "restorations" have been terribly destructive of much that should have been held sacred, and have swept away that history of religious art which could previously be read, from century to century, in the furrowed stones of their walls and buttresses. There is much to be regretted in certain of the "restorations" that have taken place even whilst this work has been in progress. On one point I desire to enter a most earnest protest, viz., against the notion that any honour is paid to God, or respect to the memory of those that He created in His own image, by burying inscribed gravestones beneath many inches of concrete, in order to stick therein the glossy tiles of recent manufacture. The effacing, or removal (wherever it can be avoided), of the memorials of the dead should in all cases be strongly resisted, no matter what be the eminence of the architect that recommends it. There are not many unrestored churches left in the county, but there are some of much value and interest, for whose fate we tremble. When a "restoration" (the term is a necessity for lack of a better) is contemplated, let it be recollected that all work—beyond the removal of galleries and modern fittings, the opening out of flat plaster ceilings above which good timber roofs often lie concealed, the scraping off the accumulated layers of whitewash and paint, the letting in of light through blocked-up windows, the allowing of feet to pass through doorways closed in recent days by the mason or bricklayer, and the making strong of really perishing parts—all work beyond this is in great danger of destroying the traces of the historic continuity of our Church, and of doing a damage that can never be repaired. And in preserving the traces of this historic continuity, let it not be thought that any service is being rendered to history or religion by sweeping clean out of the church all fittings of a post-Reformation date. The sturdy Elizabethan benches (still remaining in

several Derbyshire churches), the well-carved Jacobean pulpit, or the altar rails of beaten iron of last century, should all be preserved as memorials of their respective periods; in short, everything that our forefathers gave to God's service that was costly and good should be by us preserved, provided that it does not mar the devout ritual ordered by the Common Prayer, or in other respects interfere with the Church's due proclaiming of her divine mission to the nineteenth century. The reaction against over-restoration is now happily setting in, but a word of caution is also necessary, lest that cry should be adopted as the cloak of a lazy indifferentism, or be used as an excuse for regarding the parish church as a local museum, illustrative of bygone times, to be carefully dusted and nothing more. Where much new work or any considerable extent of refitting seem absolutely necessary, it is best to hasten slowly, and to do a little well, rather than to aim at a speedy general effect. Thus, if one of our old grey churches requires fresh seating, how much better to fill a single aisle, or one bay of the nave, with sound and effectively carved oak, and only repair the remainder, rather than to accomplish the whole in glossy deal. The best materials and the best art should surely be used in God's service, and not reserved to feed our pride or minister to our comfort in private dwellings. It would be invidious for me here to name any special churches, but I have more than once noticed how far better the work of redeeming the interior of our churches, from that state of dirt and neglect that had degraded some at least below the level of the very barns upon the glebe, has been carried out where money has come in slowly and at intervals, rather than where some munificent patron has readily found the funds to enter upon a big contract.

To C. S. Greaves, Esq., Q.C., to the Rev. Hugh A. Stowell, and to Captain A. E. Lawson-Lowe, F.S.A., I am specially indebted for their kindness in sending me lists of errata of the previous volumes, which have been of the greatest service in preparing the supplement. My friend, Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, has been of much help to me in many ways connected with this volume. The general courtesy that I have received

from all to whom I have applied for help or information has been most remarkable, and I desire once again to gratefully acknowledge the aid that I have received from many of the clergy. Not the least pleasant feature of this work, in a personal sense, has been that it has led to the formation of several valued friendships.

It is with genuine sorrow that I now write the last words; I could almost wish they were the first, for I leave the task with so much regret. And though more has now been accomplished for the churches of Derbyshire than has yet been done for the churches of any other shire, no one knows the imperfections of these pages better than the writer, or is more fully alive to several particulars wherein their plan might have been improved. The lesson it has taught me has been one of incalculable value, for, in writing the history of the churches of Derbyshire, I have learnt to see how this tiny fragment of Christendom is but a unit of the "One Catholic and Apostolic Church," founded by her Divine Lord. In contemplating with loving eyes and lingering looks these substantial traces of the costly works of different generations of our pious forefathers, let it not be forgotten that all the wealth and beauty of the diverse arts that they consecrated to the service of God in brightening His sanctuary, were thus used in order

"to rouse the heart and lead the will
By a bright ladder to the worlds above;"

and that if the admiration is merely confined to temples built by hands, it will be of no avail at the last to plead—

DOMINE DILEXI DECORUM DOMUS TUÆ.

CONTENTS.

The Hundred of Morleston and Litchurch.

	PAGE
ASTON-UPON-TRENT	3
BARROW-UPON-TRENT.....	15
TWYFORD	28
CRICH	33
WAKEBRIDGE.....	65
ALL SAINTS'.....	69
S. MARY'S-ON-THE-BRIDGE	102
QUARNDON.....	107
S. ALKMUND'S	113
LITTLE EATON	127
S. MICHAEL'S	131
ALVASTON	137
S. PETER'S	145
BOULTON	156
NORMANTON	161
OSMASTON	163
S. WERBURGH'S	171

EGGINTON	183
ELVASTON	195
OCKBROOK	206
KIRK HALLAM	211
MAPPERLEY	216
WEST HALLAM	219
HEANOR	233
HORSLEY	243
DENBY	248
ILKESTON	257
KIRK LANGLEY	267
MACKWORTH	283
ALLESTREE	293
MICKLEOVER	303
LITTLEOVER	309
FINDERN	312
POTLOCK	316
MORLEY	321
SMALLEY	348
PENTRICH	355
SANDIACRE	365
SAWLEY	378
LONG EATON	395
WILNE	398
BREASTON	406
RISLEY	409
STANTON-BY-DALE	415
WESTON-UPON-TRENT	423

WILLINGTON.....	435
SUPPLEMENT TO FIRST VOLUME	441
SUPPLEMENT TO SECOND VOLUME	490
SUPPLEMENT TO THIRD VOLUME	521
SUPPLEMENT TO FOURTH VOLUME	532
APPENDIX	537
INDEX OF PERSONS.....	545
INDEX OF PLACES	561
GENERAL INDEX TO THE FOUR VOLUMES	564

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

	PAGE
S. PETER'S CHURCH, S.E. ....(FRONTISPIECE).	
DETAILS OF ASTON, AND LECTERN AT MICKLEOVER.....	8
CRICH CHURCH, S.E.	32
S. MARY'S BRIDGE CHAPEL, OLD CHURCH OF S. ALKMUND, AND PARTS OF TOMB, ALL SAINTS'.....	102
DETAILS OF SAXON CROSSES, S. ALKMUND'S ..	122
CHEST AND SLAB, S. PETER'S; SLAB, ALVASTON	154
BOULTON AND ALVASTON DETAILS; FONT COVER, S. WERBURGH'S	160
EGGINTON, EFFIGY; ILKESTON, EFFIGY, SCREEN, AND CAPITAL...	190
ELVASTON CHURCH, S.E.	195
FONTS—KIRK HALLAM, SANDIACRE, ASTON, S. WERBURGH'S, AND AT DERBY MUSEUM	214
DENBY CHURCH, S.W.....	248
SEDILIA OF ILKESTON AND KIRK HALLAM...	262
MACKWORTH CHURCH, S.E. ..	283
MORLEY, CENTRE LIGHT OF EAST WINDOW OF SOUTH AISLE ...	342
SANDIACRE CHANCEL, S.	365
SANDIACRE, SEDILIA, PRIESTS' DOOR, AND TOMB	370
SAWLEY CHURCH, S.E. ..	377
SAWLEY, CANON BOTHE'S TOMB ...	390
WILNE FONT	400
WESTON-UPON-TRENT CHURCH, S.E.	423
CHELMORTON FONT INSCRIPTION	498

The
Hundred of Morleston
and Kirkcubright.

Æston.

Aston.



AT the time of the Domesday Survey, Weston-on-Trent was a royal manor, to which pertained the two lesser manors, or berewicks, of Aston and Shardlow. Down to quite a recent date, Aston is described as parcel of the superior manor of Weston. The Domesday Survey makes mention of two churches on the manor of Weston, and we have no doubt that the churches of Weston and Aston are thereby signified. Weston, *cum membris*, had been held by Algar, Earl of Mercia, who died in 1050, but it was forfeited to the crown through his rebellion. It was held under the Conqueror by his nephew, Hugh, Earl of Chester, the chief founder and benefactor of the Abbey of S. Werburgh at Chester. Upon this Abbey Hugh conferred a third of the manor of Weston; and other grants of land in Weston, Aston, Shardlow, and Great Wilne, were from time to time made to the monks of Chester, by the Verdens and others, who held of the crown under the Earls of Chester.* The advowson of the rectory of Aston seems to have been also given to the Abbey by Hugh, Earl of Chester; at all events it was in the gift of the abbot as early as the reign of Henry I. Henry III. granted to the monks a weekly market at Aston, within his manor of Weston, and also a fair for three days at the feast of S. Peter.† Edward I. granted them the important right of free warren over the Derbyshire manors of Aston, Weston, Shardlow, Wilne, Morley, and Smalley.‡ The Taxation Roll of 1291 gives the annual value of Aston rectory at the large sum of £33 6s. 8d. In the year

* There are two chartularies of the Abbey of S. Werburgh extant, viz., numbers 1,965 and 2,062 of the Harl. MSS., and also some fragments and copies of charters in number 2,071 of the same collection. They contain numerous references to the property possessed by the Abbey at Aston, Weston, Morley, and in other parts of Derbyshire.

† Chart. Rot., 41 Henry III., and Harl. MSS., 1,965, f. 8.

‡ Harl. MSS., 2,062, f. 14.

1378, the abbey obtained the papal dispensation for the appropriation of the benefices of Aston and Weston, with power of choosing the vicars to supply the churches.* This appropriation of the tithes was subsequently confirmed by two successive Bishops of Coventry and Lichfield, Walter Shirland and Richard Scroope, as well as by the Archbishop of Canterbury, as Metropolitan.† On Lady Day, 1494, a jury reported that it was not to the prejudice of the King to grant to the Abbey of S. Werburgh the appropriation of the churches of Aston and Weston, the advowsons of which were held in chief, as parcel of the foundation charters of the Abbey; the inquisition gives the annual value of Aston rectory as forty marks.‡ On September 20th in the following year, the Bishop of the diocese again gave his license for the appropriation of these rectories when next vacant, the abbot convenanting to pay a pension of 13s. 4d. to the Archdeacon of Derby, on the feast of S. Michael, in the church of S. Peter's, Derby.§

It is, however, not a little remarkable to find, after all the precautions taken to secure full ecclesiastical and civil license for the appropriation of the revenues of Aston Church, that on the vacancy occurring by the resignation of rector Henry de Coton in 1403, the Abbey forfeited its claim, and allowed the institution of another rector. The same thing also occurred in respect to Weston, so that there never were vicars of either of these benefices. The Abbey no doubt received valuable compensation from those interested in the patronage for thus waiving its claim, but of this we have not obtained any satisfactory evidence.

During the time that Walter de Pinchbeck was abbot of S. Werburgh's (1228-40), William de Verdon, junr., gave to Roger, chaplain in the church of Aston, certain lands within the town and field of Aston, to be held on a rental of two shillings, which was to be paid on Christmas-day, for sustaining the lamp of S. Katharine in that Church.|| Mention is made elsewhere in the

* Pope Clement VII. granted this dispensation in the first year of the great schism. He was the first of those who resided at Avignon, usually termed anti-popes. Our historians have always represented that England, during the schism, gave its entire support to Urban VI. and the Popes resident at Rome (see Hallam's *Middle Ages*, vol. ii., p. 242; Reichel's *See of Rome*, p. 444; and Hook's *Archbishops of Canterbury*, vol. iv., *passim*); but we have come across several instances of powerful English monasteries that recognised Clement VII. Had his dispensation been considered invalid, it would not have been copied into these chartularies.

† Harl. MSS., 2,062, f. 5; 2,071, ff. 88-9.

‡ Inq. post. Mort., 17 Ric. II., No. 63. This is really an Inq. ad quod Damnum, and is wrongly classified at the Public Record Office.

§ Lichfield Episcopal Registers, vol. vi., f. 102.

|| Harl. MSS., 1,955, f. 10; 2,062, f. 7.

chartularies of chaplains of Aston, as distinct from rectors or parsons, so it would seem that there was a chantry priest or chaplain permanently attached to this benefice, serving the altar of S. Katharine, which probably stood in the south aisle. This chantry does not obtain mention in the Chantry Roll of Edward VI., as its endowments appear to have been held by the Abbey, which had to provide the priest, and they would therefore have been swallowed up in the dissolution of the monasteries.

The *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (27 Henry VIII.) gives the clear annual value of this rectory as £29 15s., and of the temporalities held in Aston, by the Abbey of S. Werburgh's, as £18 9s. 9½d. The Abbey also held lands at Shardlow worth £10 7s., and at Great Wilne worth £6 7s. 8d. per annum, both in this parish. Special mention is made of the 2s. that had to be paid out of the Aston rents towards sustaining the lamp in the church.

On the dissolution of the monasteries, Henry VIII. granted the Derbyshire possessions of the Abbey of S. Werburgh's, which included the advowsons of the rectories of Aston, Weston, and Morley, and the manors of Weston, Aston, Shardlow, Great Wilne, Morley, and Smalley, to the new Bishop of Chester. But another grant of Elizabeth transferred them to Henry Sacheverell, and an additional grant of the first of James I. transferred them to Charles Paget. The latter was attainted, and the advowson of Aston and the rest of the property passed once more to the crown, in the tenth of James I., who in the same year granted it to Anthony Roper, and his wife, Maria, and their heirs and assigns.*

In 1649, Robert Holden (who had previously purchased other property here from the Hunts) bought the manor and advowson of Aston from the Ropers, and it has remained in their hands up to the present time. Robert Holden, who died in 1746, left an only daughter and heiress, who married James Shuttleworth, but their fourth son, Charles, on succeeding by bequest to this property, took the name of Holden.

The following is the inventory of church goods drawn up in 1552:—

"Aston uppon Trent. Oct 5. Jo Bande Curate. j chalyce of sylver parcell gylte with a patten—v vestments, j whyte bodken, j grene—iij albes—iij amyses—toe corporassess with a case—iij coppes, j whyte badwen & j of rede sey—v aulter clothes—v towells—iij bells on the stepull—iij handbells—j canope of whyte clothe with a pyx of brasse—j crosse of masslen—j sanctus bell."

* Patent Rolls, 10 James I., part 23, No. 13.

The Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650 report:—

"Aston super Trent is a parsonage really worth one hundred and foure score pounds per annum, noe Chappell apperteyning. Mr. Thomas Palmer is Incumbent an able preacher and of good conversason."

The following list of rectors and patrons is chiefly compiled from the Episcopal Registers, and the returns of the First Fruits Office:—

- 1304. John de Sandale; patron, the King.
- 1310. Henry de Derby, acolite; patron, Abbot of Chester. On the resignation of J. de S.
- 1312. Robert de Frodesham; patron, Abbot of Chester.
- 1319. Henry de Walton; patron, Abbot of Chester. On the resignation of R. de F.
- 1330. Thomas de Bonyngton; patron, Abbot of Chester. On the death of H. de W.
- 1334. John de Herincton.
 . William de Herincton.
 . Richard de Okeley.
- 1336. John de Hertfordton. On the resignation of R. de O.
- 1349. John de Okeley. On the death of J. de H.
 . Richard de Okeley.
- 1369. Henry de Coton, deacon. On the death of R. de O.
- 1403. Edward de Sutton. On the resignation of H. de C.
- 1454. Roger Bulkeley; patron, William de Bulkeley de Eyton (for this turn). On the resignation of E. de S.
- 1461. Robert Sheppart; patron, Abbot of Chester. On the resignation of R. B., to whom a pension of 24s. was secured.
- 1480. Richard Shyrbourn. On the resignation of R. S., to whom a pension of £10 was to be paid out of the fruits of the rectory for two years.
- 1499. Philip Agard; patron, Abbot of Chester. On the death of R. S.
- 1517. Michael Sutton; patron, Richard Sutton and John Sutton, by concession of the Abbot of Chester. On the death of P. A.
- 1520. Thomas Pyrton; patron, Abbot of Chester. On the death of M. S.
- 1547. John Whalhede; patron, Sir William Paget. On the death of J. P.
- 1552. John Whitby; patron, Sir William Paget. On the death of J. W.
- 1557. Alexander Barloe; patron, Sir William Paget. On the death of J. W.
- 1617. John Porter; patron, Joanna Porter, widow, for this turn, on behalf of Charles Paget, and Anthony Roper and Maria his wife.
- 1636. Richard Clerke; patron, Henry Clarke. On the death of J. P.
- (1650). Thomas Palmer. Ejected, 1662.*
- 1681. Edward Holden; patron, Samuel Holden.
- 1702. Thomas Holden; patron, Robert Holden.
- 1729. John Rolleston; patron, Robert Holden.
- 1770. John Augustine Finch; patrons, James Shuttleworth and his wife.
- 1774. Charles Edward Shuttleworth; † patrons, Mary Shuttleworth, widow, and others.

* "He had been formerly Minister of S. Lawrence Poultney Church in London, from whence he remov'd to this Place: And he was remov'd from hence soon after the Restauration of King Charles, to make way for Mr. Clark a Prelatical Divine, who had been Eject'd there many Years before. About July, 1663, he was imprison'd in Nottingham for Preaching in Conventicles."—Calamy's *Ejected Ministers*, vol. ii., p. 205.

† He obtained a dispensation to hold this rectory in conjunction with that of Loughton, Leicester. Pegge's MSS. vol v.

1796. **Nathaniel Palmer Johnson**;* patron, Charles Holden, Clerk.

1850. **Francis Augustus Weekes**; patron, Samuel Ashton, Prestwich. On the death of N. P. J.

1865. **James Richard Holden**.

1867. **John Ayton Whitaker**.

1869. **James Shuttleworth Holden**.

The church, which is dedicated to All Saints, consists of nave with side aisles, chancel with north aisle or chapel, north and south porches, and west tower. Its dimensions are:—nave 25 ft. 2 in. by 12 ft.; north aisle or chapel 57 ft. 8 in. by 12 ft. 9 in.; south aisle 33 ft. 5 in. by 15 ft. 6 in.; and chancel 35 ft. 5 in. by 15 ft. 6 in. The lower stage of the tower is of late Norman date, opening to the nave by a plain semi-circular arch, the imposts of which are carved with the hollow-square ornament. On the north, south, and west are Norman windows, having shafts in the jambs. In the west wall of the tower is a modern round-headed doorway, and over it a narrow two-light lancet window, quite plain, and without any hood-mould, but the splay in the interior is rounded. It seems to be a transition window of the time of Henry II. When Sir Stephen Glynn visited this church, May 5th, 1866, he noticed a small closed Norman window over the south arcade of the nave, but it does not now remain.

The three arches that separate the nave from the south aisle, supported on circular columns with octagonal capitals and on large wedge-shaped responds, are of the Early English period. The arcade between the nave and the north aisle is very similar, but of rather later date. The two arches between the chancel and the continuation of the north aisle are also Early English. To this period, too, belongs the interesting font (Plate X.), which stands at the west end of the church. It consists of a plain octagonal bowl, supported by a cylindrical stem, and four detached shafts. The diameter of the bowl is 27 inches, and it is 42 inches high.

The windows of the south aisle are good examples of the Decorated style of the first half of the fourteenth century.

The three-light south window of this aisle, nearest the east end, is remarkable for the ogee-headed canopies in the jambs, an unusual feature, rarely found except in Cathedral or Abbey churches (Plate II). Note the corbels of these two canopied niches, especially the one nearest the west, which is evidently the base of a Jesse-tree, or emblematical representation of the genealogy of Christ.

* There is a mural slab to the memory of this rector at the east end of the north aisle. He died Oct. 25th, 1850, aged 86, having been rector of Aston for 54 years.

The stone carving shows the prostrate sleeping Jesse with the main branches growing forth from him, and the leaves and branches of the different generations would most likely be continued in fresco up the sides of the niche. The niche itself would probably contain a figure of our Lord, or of the Virgin and Infant. The arch leading into the chancel is pointed, the mouldings carried down with octagonal shafts. The three south windows of the chancel are long, curious, transomed windows of two lights, and are of the time of Richard II., when the Decorated style was in the course of transition to the Perpendicular.

To the Perpendicular period pertain the two-light square-headed clerestory windows, also the windows of the north aisle (except the west one, which is Decorated), and the upper stage of the tower with its battlements and four pinnacles. The clerestory and chancel are embattled, but not the aisles. The east chancel window has Perpendicular tracery, but it is only coeval with the modern memorial glass. The two porches are new. This church has been most carefully restored within the last few years by the late Mr. Holden. A gallery which was then removed had been put up by the Trent and Mersey Navigation Company in 1788.

A small portion of black letter text, *temp.* Elizabeth, may be noticed under the tower. There are some fine old massive benches of oak of the same date in the nave. A few old encaustic tiles, with an effective pattern of a floriated cross, were found during the restoration. Those that now pave the sanctuary are a reproduction of this pattern. The modern oak stalls of the chancel are well and carefully carved, and as they are the work of a carpenter of the village, it is pleasant to be able to give his name—George Halliday.

On the south side of the chancel arch is a rood-loft door.

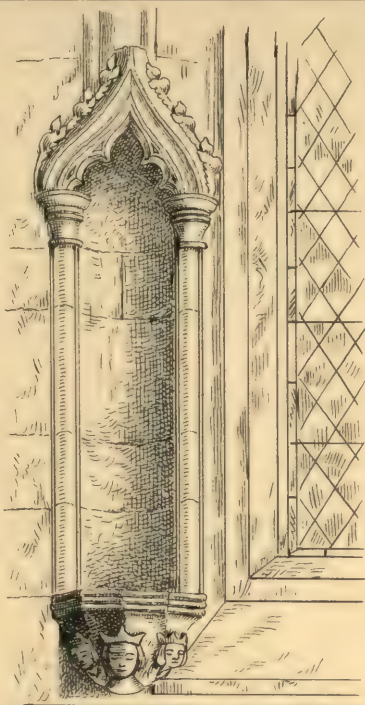
The square opening of a "low side window,"* now blocked up, should be noticed on the south side of the chancel (Plate II). The most ancient detail about the fabric, which serves as an interesting link with the pre-Norman days, when our forefathers revered the true faith on this same site, is the portion of the Saxon churchyard or memorial cross, of a reticulated pattern, now built into the west wall of the north aisle (Plate II).† In the pier to the north

*The subject of "low side windows" has been fully explained in *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. iii., under Spondon and Ravenston; see also the subsequent account of Barrow Church in this volume.

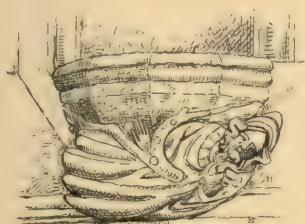
† Compare Plate XII. of *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. ii., where drawings are given of the ancient crosses of Taddington, Eyam, Hope, and Bakewell.



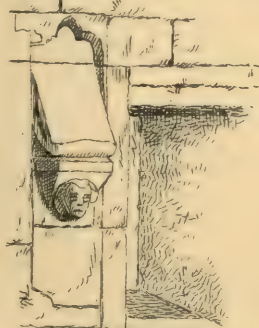
PORTION OF CROSS W. END OF N AISLE EXTERIOR



CANOPIED NICHE FROM WINDOW N AISLE INTERIOR

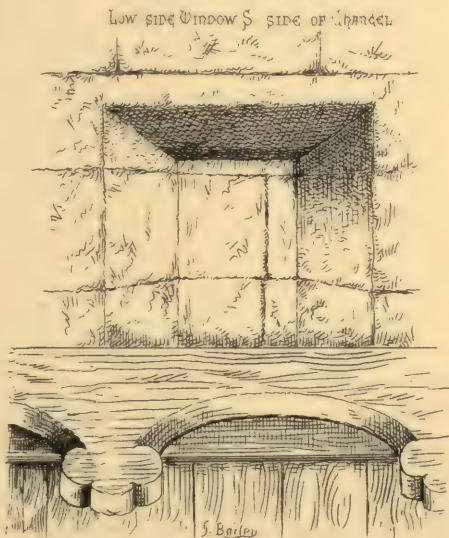


BASE OF NICHE IN WINDOW OF N AISLE



STONE LECTERN

MICKLEOVER



LOW SIDE WINDOW S. SIDE OF CHANCEL

S. Bailey

A. S. T. O. R.

side of the chancel has been built the head of an incised cross, which has at one time formed part of a sepulchral slab.

The principal monument in this church now stands against the north wall of the north aisle. Its position used to be (as we learn from several MSS., Bassano, Meynell, etc.) under the arch nearest the west end between the chancel and the north chapel.* It consists of an alabaster altar tomb on which rest the effigies of a man and his wife, hand in hand. The man wears a long thickly plaited robe with hanging sleeves, and on his head is a round flat cap of three folds. The hair is cut off short above the ears. His wife wears a long mantle, and a small dog lies at her feet. The gown, which is fastened with a large plain buckle, has tight-fitting sleeves. Her head-dress is of the style sometimes termed "butterfly," having wide side cauls, elaborately interlaced, and a light veil over the coiffure. The costume of these figures gives the date of the monument to the reign of Henry VI. (1422-61). On the south side of this tomb are three angels holding shields, bearing respectively: (1) a chevron engrailed between three escallops, impaling; (2) a chevron engrailed between three escallops; (3) a chevron engrailed between three escallops, impaling *vair*. On the west end are two more angels holding between them a shield, bearing: a chevron engrailed between three escallops, impaling a chevron between three crescents. We find from Bassano's notes (1710), that there were, on the side which is now against the wall, three coats, viz.: the chevron and escallops, impaling *vair*—a chevron between three crescents—and the chevron and escallops. But notwithstanding this heraldry, we cannot identify the tomb with any precision; though the consideration of the mural monument on the wall above it will be an aid.

On this is inscribed:—

"Prope Sepeliuntur corpora Thomæ Hunt Generosi & Aliciæ uxoris ejus Roberti Hunt filii et hæredis Thomæ & Aliciæ una cum Catharina uxore Roberti qui pro Sobole habuerunt Johannem Hunt generosum qui matrimoniali fœdore conjunctus erat Annæ filiæ Johan Kime genero' Notting' & iste Joh. Hunt ista insignia posuit in futuri temporis memoriam, 1625."

Above the slab are the following quartered arms, surmounted by the crest of a bugle:—(1) *arg.*, a bugle, *sab.*, on a chief, *gu.*, three mullets pierced of the field. (2) *sab.*, a chevron engrailed, *ermine*, between three escallops, *arg.* (3) *arg.*, a chevron between three

* This north chapel, or continuation of the north aisle, would doubtless be used as the chapel of Our Lady; the altar of S. Katharine stood in the south aisle.

crescents, *or*.* (4) *arg.*, a greyhound courant, *sab.*, collared, *or*. The first of these quarterings is for Hunt, and the last for Holford, co. Chester, but the second and third are doubtful. This quartered coat is given with the Visitation pedigrees of Hunt, of Ashover, but unfortunately the quarterings are not identified, nor do the pedigrees go back early enough to show how they were obtained.†

The family of Hunt, of Ashover and Aston, is said to have been settled at the former place as early as the reign of Henry III., but the pedigrees only begin with John Hunt, who married Margaret, daughter of John Cotes, towards the end of the fifteenth century. Their eldest son, Christopher, married Dorothy, sister of William Bassett, and died in 1540, seized of one capital messuage, two cottages, and 260 acres of land at Aston.‡ His son and heir Thomas (mentioned on the monument), married Alice, daughter of Robert Bainbridge, of Lockington, and Dorothy, daughter of William Skevington, for his second wife. Robert, son of Thomas and Alice Hunt, married Catharine, daughter of Thomas Rathbone, of Stone, co. Stafford, and their son and heir, John, was aged fourteen at the Visitation of 1611.

This John, who put up the monument to his parents and grandparents, also gave the present holy table. Round the edge is carved *Ex dono Johannis Hunte* 1630 *anno atatis* 35, and the crest of a bugle horn.

It has generally been said that Christopher Hunt was the first of the family who had property at Aston, but the quarterings on the mural monument, taken in conjunction with the heraldry of the altar tomb, prove that a Hunt, earlier than any mentioned in the pedigrees, must have married the heiress of the arms of the 2nd quarter (a chevron between three escallops),§ the representative

* The coat, as given in Harl. MSS., should be *az.*, a chevron, *gu.*, between three crescents, *or*. The quarterings on the monument have been carelessly repainted.

† Harl. MSS., 1,093, f. 116; 5,809, f. 61; and Egerton MSS., 996, f. 33.

‡ Meynell MSS.

§ These arms, tinctured as above, were borne by Farewell, of Somerset, and Farway, of Devon, but, on referring to their pedigrees (Harl. MSS., 1,559, ff. 126b, 91b), we cannot find any connection between them and Hunt, or indeed with Derbyshire in any way. The following reply, in answer to a query of ours, appeared in *Notes and Queries*, 5th S, x. p. 151:—"The arms on the monument in the church of Aston-on-Trent, and inquired for by Mr. Cox, are—1, Hunt; 2, Chedder; 3, Stakepoule or Barkerolles; 4, Holford. The knightly family of Chedder, whose arms are given in the second quarter, were of the county of Somerset, but they may have had property at Aston. A co-heir of this family married Sir John Talbot, Viscount L'Isle, who was killed with his father, the renowned Earl of Shrewsbury, at the battle of Chastillon, in 1453. This marriage may perhaps assist to verify the arms. The tincture of the third quarter cannot be correct. The *chevron* should be either *argent* or *or*. *Azure*, a *chevron arg.* between 3 crescents *or*, is borne of Stakepoule, and *az.*, a *chevron* between 3 crescents *or*, by Barkerolles. There is a Derbyshire family, Blackwall, whose arms have great affinity to those of Holford: *Arg.*, a greyhound courant, *sable*, collared, *or*; or a chief indented, *sable*, 3 besants.—G. D. T., Huddersfield."

of some family unknown, who were landowners in Aston, and to whom the altar tomb pertains.

Against the south wall of the chancel is a brass, thus inscribed :

“Prope sepelitur Johannes Porter artium Magister Theologus sincer’ & quondam rector hujus ecclesiæ dignissimus Vir Sapiens doctus pius hospitalis et amicis charissimus qui placide in Domino expiravit Jan. 23 A^o Dⁿⁱ 1636 A^o ætatis 46.”

On the stone on which the holy table stands is inscribed :—

“Edwardus Houlden ob. Sept. die Junii A.D. 1653 æt. 49.

Robertus Houlden ob. quart. die Nov. A.D. 1654 æt. 25.

Robertus Houlden ob. quart. die Jan. A.D. 1659 æt. 64.

Mary Houlden ob. quart. die Jan. A.D. 1668 æt. 23.

John Houlden ob. quart. die Feb. A.D. 1739 æt. 55.

Hannah Lathwell ob. Sept. die Feb. A.D. 1687 æt. 72.

These inscriptions record six tablets laid beneath the floor at the time of the Restoration of the church A.D. 1667.”

Though the restoration of this church seems for the most part to have been carried out with exceptional carefulness, we cannot but express our great regret that any memorial stones should have been covered up. Fortunately these inscriptions are given in full in Glover’s *Derbyshire*, and we there find two other inscriptions of some importance, which we looked for in vain, and which we fear also disappeared at the restoration. One of these is a long genealogical epitaph to Robert Porter, Fellow of All Souls’, Oxford, and others of that family, erected by John Porter, rector of Aston, in 1635. The other runs as follows :—

“Prope sepelitur corpus Johannis Sale fratris Willim Sale rectoris hujus ecclesiæ qui extremum diem clausit quinto die mensis Julii A.D. 1572.”*

There are also mural slabs to Robert Holden, 1746; Mary Shuttleworth, wife of Rev. C. Shuttleworth, 1777; Mary Shuttleworth, wife of James Shuttleworth, 1791; Elizabeth, wife of Rev. Charles Holden, 1795; Rev. Charles Holden, 1821, his third wife, 1820, and their son, aged 13, 1817; Antonia Henrietta, second daughter of Rev. C. Holden, 1849, and her husband, Colonel Clowes, 1862.

A brass tablet within the sacrarium runs as follows :—

“To the glory of God, and in memory of Edward Shuttleworth, d. Sep. 8, 1855, aged 18; Charles Shuttleworth, d. Aug. 6, 1872, aged 34; William Arthur Shuttleworth, d. Jan. 18, 1856, aged 5; sons of Edward Anthony and Susan Drummond Holden, of Aston Hall, this sanctuary was adorned A.D. 1873.

‘Lord, Thou hast been our refuge from one generation to another.’—Ps. xl. 1.”

There are two stained glass windows to the above-named Edward Shuttleworth, 1855, and to two of his sisters, 1867 and 1869.

* With respect to the Sales, see the subsequent account of Weston Church.

The tower contains a ring of four bells.

I. "John Taylor & Sons Founders Loughbrough 1847."

II. "Jhesus be our spede 1590," in Lombardic capitals, and with the bell-mark of Henry Oldfield.

III. "Jesus be our spede 1594," in Lombardic capitals. In addition to the mark of Henry Oldfield, this bell has a very fine stamp of the arms of Queen Elizabeth, with motto, supporters, etc., and the initials E. R.

IV. "All men that heare my mournful sound Repent before you lye in ground, 1661," and the mark of George Oldfield.

The registers only date back to the year 1667, and contain no entries of special interest.

Barrow.

Twgford.

Barrow.



HIS parish, usually distinguished as Barrow-upon-Trent, comprises the hamlets or townships of Arleston, Sinfin, and Stenson, and the parochial chapelry of Twyford.

At the time of the Domesday Survey the manor of Barrow formed part of the estates of Ralph Fitzhubert, and it is recorded that it possessed a priest and a church. One portion of the manor was regarded as subordinate to the royal manor of Melbourn, and as such formed part of the original endowment of the bishopric of Carlisle, when it was founded in 1133 by Henry I. It remained in the hands of that see till 1704, when, as parcel of the rectory manor of Melbourn, it was enfranchised by Act of Parliament.* But the manor proper of Barrow, including the church, was at an early date in the family of Bakepuze. Probably it was in the hands of Robert de Bakepuze, benefactor of Abingdon Abbey, soon after the compilation of the Domesday Survey. In the time of Henry II., Robert de Bakepuze gave the church of Barrow to the Priory of S. John of Jerusalem, otherwise known as the Knights Hospitallers.† John de Bakepuze, the son of Robert (and probably great grandson of the original donor), in the year 1288, confirmed the grant of the rectory of Barrow, stating that he did it for the health of the souls of himself and his wife Cecilia, as well as for the souls of his ancestors and posterity.‡ At the same time he confirmed grants of land in Barrow pertaining to the Brethren of the Hospital.

* Quo Warranto and Hundred Rolls, *temp.* Edw. I.; see also account of Melbourn church in vol. iii.

† Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. ii., p. 547, where the mistake originated of making the gift of R. de B., refer to the church of Barrow in Cheshire, instead of in Derbyshire. For particulars relative to the connection of the family of Bakepuze with this county, see *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. iii., pp. 5, 6, 195.

‡ *Liber Niger de Nedewood*, 16 Edw. I., as quoted in Add. MSS., 6,866. f. 32. He describes the rectory as "ecclesiam meam de Barowe que sita est in feodo meo super Trent in com. Derb."

In the year 1388, Brother Philip Thame, Grand Prior of England, drew up a full report of the income and possessions of the Order in England. Barrow was then esteemed one of the smaller estates, termed *camera*, or chambers, that were under independent management. The camera of Barrow was under a bailiff, and its gross income (of which no less than £30 was returned as the value of the rectory) was £36 2s. This, after deducting £12 15s. 4d. for expenses and pensions, left a balance of £23 6s. 8d. for the general treasury.*

At some date prior to 1433, the camera of Barrow was annexed to the preceptory or bailiwick, of Yeaveley, which was henceforth known by the joint title of Yeaveley and Barrow, until the dissolution of the property of the Order *temp.* Henry VIII. Mass was sung for the soul of Ropert de Bakepuze every Sunday within the chapel of the preceptory at Yeaveley.†

In a chartulary relating to the lands of the Knights Hospitallers, between the years 1503 and 1526, there are numerous references to this joint preceptory.‡ In 1504, William Darel, preceptor of Yeaveley and Barrow, leases all fruits, rents, appurtenances, tithes, oblations, and advowsons pertaining to this preceptory, to Thomas Babington, of Lea, for three years, at £26 2s. 11d. per annum, subject to the annual payment to the prior of Tutbury, of his pension of £3, to the Bishop of Carlisle, of 13s. 4d., and to the seneschal of the court of the said prior of 40s. *pro feodo suo*. The lessee was also to find a priest to celebrate in the preceptory chapel at Yeaveley. In 1509, Brother John Babington,§ preceptor of Yeaveley and Barrow, leased the preceptory to Thomas Babington, of Lea, and to Anthony Babington, of Kingston (his son and heir), for one year at £26 2s. 11d., but for the second and third years at £72. It was subject to the same payments, and to the exercise of honourable hospitality within the preceptory.

The following interesting farm inventory was drawn up on the entry of Thomas Babington into the estate:—

“THIES BEE the parcells of catell and corne and of other Implemantes to be left by Thomas Babington or by his assignes at thende of his terme within specified

* Porter's *Knights of Malta*, vol. i., cap. 9; *Hospitallers in England*, p. 109 (Camden Society). See Appendix II. for details of the 1338 return.

† See our account of the preceptory of Yeaveley, *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. iii., pp. 279–283, and Appendices IX and Xa.

‡ Cott. MSS., Claud. E. vi., ff. 5, 68, 68b, 156, 210, 263, and 277. There are other extant chartularies of this Order (Cott. MSS., Nero E. vi., and Landsdowne MSS., 200), but they afford no information with respect to Yeaveley and Barrow.

§ With respect to the Babingtons, especially of those here mentioned, see *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. i., under Lea, Dethick, and Ashover.

or elles the price of the same. OF CATELL xij oxen price *vjli*. It. xij kye price *iiijli*. It. a cowe geven by Willim Bentley to upholde seynt John's light price *vjs. viijd.* It. a bull *vjs. viijd.* OF CORNE *vj* quartes of Whete price the *qrt. vs.* It. *vj* qrts. of Rye price the *qrt. iiijjs.* It. *x* qrts. of Pesen price the *qrt. ijs. viijd.* It. *lxxx* busshells of otes, *ij* stryke to the busshell, price the busshell *3d. ob.* PLOUGHGERE *viiij* yrone tymtes (?) price *vs. iiijd.* It. *x* owkes yroned *ijs. iiijd.* It. *ij* Weynes and the Wheles *xijs.* It. *ij* harroes with yrones price *ijs.* It. *ij* plowghes with eares of yron price *xxd.* It. *ij* cutters *xvj d.* It. *ij* shares *xijd.* It. *ij* muk rakes *iiij d.* It. *ij* payre of cleveys *viij d.* It. *ij* pryk forkes *iiij d.* Sm. totalis *xvijli. vs. iiij d."*

On April 24th, 1516, there is a renewal from John Babington, as preceptor, to his father, Thomas Babington, for two years at £26 2s. 11d., and for a third year at £72. In 1522 the same preceptor grants this estate to Edward Rhoche (preceptor of Templebrewer), and to Humphrey Babington (mother of John B.), for two years at £26 2s. 11d., and for the third year at £62. On May 1st, 1526, Ambrose Leyton, who succeeded Sir John Babington in this preceptory, leased it conjointly to Sir John (who had meanwhile been promoted to the much more lucrative preceptory of Dalby and Rothley), to Thomas Redeman, of London, gent., to Anthony Vinalde, merchant, and to Brother John Mabilsteyn, for two years at £26 2s. 11d., and for the third year at £90.

At the same date Thomas Docwra, Grand Prior of England, granted to Ralph Pemberton, yeoman of Barrow-on-Trent, a twenty-nine years' lease of the rectory of Barrow with all its tithes, lands, meadows, pastures, profits, and appurtenances, after the same manner as it had lately been farmed by William Bothe. The rental was fixed at £20, and it was further covenanted that if the preceptor, Ambrose Leyton, should at any time whilst he held that office, build or repair the large room* on the west side of the Hall, that Ralph Pemberton was to provide all the workmen, both smiths and bricklayers, with food and drink at his own expense.

We believe that the preceptory house of the Hospitallers was situated at Arleston in this parish, where there are extensive foundations of ancient buildings. Here would be the residence of the Bailiff of the camera of Barrow (where hospitality was exercised before the estate was joined to that of Yeaveley), which seems to have been subsequently occupied by the farmer of the rectory manor. The substantial stone-built basement of a large hall, some 75 feet by 21 feet, yet remains, apparently of fourteenth century

* "*Cameram conclavem seu promptuarium*," i.e., chamber, dining-hall, or store-house, but we take these expressions to be synonyms for a large unfinished or ruined building, on the west side of the Hall, which might be finished so as to be used for any of these purposes. See Appendix III., where the agreement is given in full.

workmanship, supported by buttresses, and this has at a subsequent date been finished in brick, and converted into a farm-house. But this latter work (though perhaps the earliest part of it may be of late sixteenth century date) is subsequent to the dissolution of the Order, and could not have been carried out during the tenancy of Ralph Pemberton. There seems good reason to suppose that this is the structure referred to in Ralph Pemberton's lease, and which had either been left unfinished, or allowed to fall into ruin.

Seeing that Pemberton's lease of the rectory of Barrow, and the lease of the preceptory to Sir John Babington and three others are dated on the same day, it is clear that the rectory was held separately from the general estate of the preceptory; it also appears from other sources as if it had been farmed by the Bothes for upwards of a century before the death of William Bothe in 1521.

After the Order was dissolved, part of the rectory manor was transferred by the crown to the family of Beaumont; but the larger part was granted to Richard Harpur, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and his descendant, Sir John Crewe, is at the present time the impropriator or lay rector. The advowson of the vicarage, which was for a time with the Beaumonts, has changed hands, by sale, very repeatedly.

The following list of vicars of Barrow, is chiefly compiled from the Episcopal Registers and the returns of the First Fruits Office :—

. Roger Caldewell.

- 1343. **John de Belton**, rector of Crayke, Durham, exchanged benefices with R. C., vicar of Barrow; patron, Philip de Thame,* Grand Prior of England of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.
- 1349. **William le Cok de Barrow**; patron, Philip de Thame, Grand Prior.
- 1381. **Richard Bars**; † patron, Robert de Hales, Grand Prior.
- 1434. **John Clement**; patron, Robert Malloy, Grand Prior.
- 1439. **William Eleyston**; patron, Robert Malloy, Grand Prior.
- 1462. **William Wolfett**; patron, William Eleyston, the late vicar, acting for the Grand Prior.
- 1470. **William Brown**; patron, John Langstrother, Grand Prior. On the resignation of W. W.
- 1500. **William Frankishe**; patron, Thomas Newport, "receptor." ‡ On the death of W. B.

* For a short account of the respective Grand Priors of England, who are patrons of this vicarage, see Porter's *Knights of Malta*, vol. ii., pp. 283-5.

† Richard Bars was chaplain of S. Katharine's chantry, Melbourne. *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. iii., p. 400.

‡ Sir Thomas Newport, a member of a distinguished Shropshire family, was Receiver-General of England. He was probably acting for the Grand Prior, during a temporary absence. Sir Thomas, during the siege of Rhodes, 1522, persisted in embarking from Dover in a violent storm, and was lost off the coast of Spain, with all his forces.

1541. **Thomas Wylson**; patrons, John Smythe de Wythcote, and Robert Chauntrell de Sybbertofte, in place of the lately dissolved Order. On the death of W. F.
1555. **William Benryngton**; patrons, Michael Halsted and Hugo Halsted, yeomen. On the death of T. W.
 . **Michael Sanington**.
1560. **John Hill**; patron, Edward Beaumont. On the resignation of M. S.
1566. **Thomas Robinson**; patron, Edward Beaumont.
- * * *
1638. **Gervase Wheeldon**; patron, Francis Beaumont.
1657. **Daniel Shelmerdine**; patrons, the parishioners.
1662. **Roger Farmer**; patron, Nicholas Wilmot.
1675. **Robert Norman**; patron, Nicholas Wilmot.
1752. **Edward Lilly**; patron, John Tempest Borrow.
1756. **Walter Fletcher**; patron, John Tempest Borrow. On the resignation of W. F.
 . **John Hutchinson**.
1803. **Richard George Robinson**; patron, John Barrow, of Alvaston. On the death of J. H.
1825. **William Heacock**; patron, Lord Scarsdale. On the death of R. G. R.
1838. **John Latham**; patron, John Latham. On the resignation of William Heacock.
1855. **Joseph Edwards**; patron, Ambrose Moore, of Upper Berkeley St. On the resignation of J. L. A Resignation Bond was signed between this vicar and the patron.
1870. **J. H. Hughes**; patron, Ambrose Moore. On the resignation of J. E.
1873. **George Arthur Smallwood**; patron, Ambrose Moore. On the resignation of J. H. H.
1876. **D. C. Cochrane**; patrons, representatives of Wilson Moore. On the resignation of G. A. S.

The Church Goods Commissioners of 6 Edward VI., made the following report respecting Barrow:—

“Barro. Oct. 6. Thos. Wylson Vicar.

j chalys of sylver parcell gylt—iij vestments—iij albes j of sylke & the other ij of chaungable cruell—iij alter cloythes—j coope of cruell—iij towells—ij corporaxis with iij caysis—j crosse of copper—j cruyt of leyd—iij belles in y^e steple—j byble with a boke of comonen (Holy Communion).”

The Parliamentary Survey of livings, in Lambeth Palace Library, taken in 1650, gives the following particulars relative to this parish:—

“Barrow is a viccaridge really worth thirteene pounds thirteene shillings and foure pence per annum.

“Sir John Harpur upon his late Composiſon settled twentye pounds per annum more forth of the Improprate Rectorye of Barrowe. There is one chappell diuers hamblets apperteyning (vizt).

“Barrow itselfe in vicarall Tythes ffeve pounds. Item the said Augmentason twentie pounds maye convenientlye be vnited to Swarkstone in the hundred of Repton the church there being something enlarged.

“Item Twyford is an appertenanse and hath a chappell the vicarall tythes there and in Stenson are worth six pounds thirteene shillings and foure pence per annum.

"Item Sinfin and Arlestone two small hamblets apperteyning the vicarall tythes worth about ffortye shillings per annum may be joyned wth Twyford and the chappell there made a parish church.

"Mr. Gervase Weildon is vicar a man of noe good repute."

Sir John Harpur was allowed by the Parliament to compound for his estates in Derbyshire for the sum of £4583. On January 10th, 1645, it was ordered that "Sir John Harpur, of Swarkeston, do settle £110 per annum—£20 on the vicarage of Barrow, £40 on the church of Ticknall, and £50 on the church of Repton, for which he is to be allowed £583, and so his fine of £4583 be reduced to £4000."*

The church, which has the unusual dedication of S. Wilfred,† consists of nave with side aisles, south porch, chancel, and tower at the western end. There are no remains of the fabric of Norman date. The dimensions are :—nave 44 ft. 5 in. by 18 ft. 5 in. ; north aisle 43 ft. 3 in. by 16 ft. ; south aisle 44 ft. 3 in. by 13 ft. 4 in. ; and chancel 20 ft. 8 in. by 17 ft. 7 in. The earliest work is to be seen in the pillars supporting the three arches that separate the nave from the north aisle. These pillars are of early English date and have clustered banded shafts. The respond at the west end has similar banded shafts. These shafts are broken away in places, and the sounding board of the pulpit, when in its old position, spoilt one of the capitals. That the church must have been rebuilt much on its present plan about the beginning of the reign of Henry III., is evident from the outer buttresses both of this and the south aisle, which are of Early English character. Another considerable "restoration" of the church took place in the first half of the fourteenth century, when the Decorated style prevailed. The north and west windows and plain pointed doorway of the north aisle, and the lower stage of the tower, with its five-light west window of intersecting mullions, seem to have been the work of one period, *circa* 1300. The three arches, supported on octagon pillars, that divide the south aisle from the nave, the three-light east window of reticulated tracery, and the other windows of that aisle, now destitute of tracery, together with the large south porch, and the east window of the north aisle, are perhaps some twenty or thirty years later. The chancel arch and the north chancel door are also of Decorated date.

* *Book of Sequestrations*, Meynell MSS.

† There are 31 old dedications of English churches to S. Wilfred. Three of these, Barrow, Egginton, and W. Hallam, are in Derbyshire. S. Wilfred was Bishop of York and Confessor 709.

In the Perpendicular period the tower was repaired throughout, and the present upper stage with the belfry windows added. The pinnacles and battlements have been renewed after a very poor fashion at a much later date. The chancel has a Perpendicular three-light window on the south side, and a round-headed priest's door, probably of this date, now blocked up. This door-way is close to the present east end, but it is quite evident that the chancel has originally been carried a bay further towards the east, and has been thus docked off at a later period, probably in the seventeenth century, for economical reasons relative to its repair. The present east window is of a debased character, and quite an eyesore to the church. At the same time that the chancel was shortened, the clerestory windows (inserted in the Perpendicular period) were most likely stripped of tracery and mullions, and reduced to their present plain proportions. The roofs of the nave and chancel are nearly flat, and of modern date, those of the aisles are plastered.

On the north side of the chancel is a small "two-side window," with a trefoil head, now blocked up. The hall and the chief part of the village seem to have been always, as they now are, on the north and not on the south side of the church, and we obtain thereby a strong confirmation of the theory that these windows were usually for the purpose of allowing the attendant at mass to ring the sanctus bell outside, to warn the people of the time of the elevation of the Host.*

Behind the north chancel pier is a low archway communicating with the east end of the north aisle; it may possibly have served in some sense as a squint. Through this same pier, but looking into the nave, is a loop-hole opening, only about a foot above the floor. It is not in a position in which it could have been available as a squint, and we can only conjecture that it is part of the masonry of an older church, and that it was not intended to be opened, as has been recently done by a too enthusiastic restorer. At the east end of the south aisle is a genuine squint, giving a view of the high altar, and near by is the doorway that formerly led on to the rood loft. Against the south wall of this aisle is a shallow sedile with a trefoil head, and also a small piscina. The font, which stands at the west end of the north aisle, is of plain octagon shape and probably of Perpendicular date. It is 40 in. high, and 32 in. in diameter.

* *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. iii., p. 418.

In the tower are three bells, thus inscribed :—

I. "God save the church, 1613." Bell mark of George Oldfield.

II. "Ave Maria," in highly ornamented Lombardic capitals.

III. "Sancta Elena," in similar lettering to the second bell.

The east end of the north aisle pertained to the manors of Arleston and Sinfen, and here, until about the commencement of the present century, were memorials to at least six generations of the ancient family of Bothe, of whom we shall have more to say in the account of the church of Sawley. They were extensive landowners in this parish.

Towards the end of the reign of Edward III., the Bothes were seized of the manor of Sinfen, which had previously pertained to the Toukes. The manor of Arleston was conveyed to John Bothe in 1426, whose descendant William Bothe, died seized of it in 1521; but this conveyance was probably only a recovery deed from trustees, as we know from the monumental inscriptions that it was in their hands at an earlier date. This William and several of his ancestors also held lands at Barrow, under the Prior of S. John of Jerusalem.*

On an alabaster gravestone were the incised figures of a knight and his lady, and round the margin this inscription:—†

"Hic jacent Johes Bothe mil. filius et heres Henrici Bothe‡ quondam domini de Erleston et Margareta uxor ejus filia et heres de Thomas Petinore Knygtys (?) Thorpe qui quidem Johes obiit quinto decimo die mensis Maij Anno Domini MCCCXIII (?) Lra Dnicalis G. et p'dicta Margereta obiit sexto die Aprilis A.D. MCCCCLXII (?)."

"On a wall in the same church:—

"Henry Bothe of Iretyes (?) sometyme of Erlaston ob. 8 Jul. fryday at none A° 1446."§

"Upon part of an alibaster stone entering into y° Chancel is y° portraiture of a man in armour cap a pie. In y° inscription is John Bothe and y° yeare MCCCCLXXXIV" (Bassano). This we believe

* Meynell MSS. Fines 5 Hen. VI.

† This and the following inscriptions are given in the text after comparing the church notes of 1662, in the Dodsworth MSS., vol. lxxxii., p. 47A, with those of Bassano in 1710, and another version preserved in the Meynell MSS.

‡ The incised slab to Isabella, daughter of John de Findern, and wife of Henry Bothe, is still extant at Findern church. There is probably something wrong about one or other of the dates of this inscription, most likely a figure has been misread, and the death of John should be 1444, and not 1413. Sir Henry Bothe, of Arleston, presented to the rectory of Norbury in 1424; his daughter Alice was the first wife of Sir Nicholas Fitzherbert, tenth Lord of Norbury. Their impaled arms are still in a window of that church, see *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. iii., p. 231, etc. Most likely Sir Henry Bothe died in 1424, for in that year we find John Bothe (and Joan his first wife) presenting to the rectory of Stretton-in-the-Fields, and again in 1437; *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. iii., p. 487.

§ Dodsworth MSS., probably a younger son of John of the last monument.

to be the son and heir of the last named John. He had two sons, William and Ralph, to both of whom there were monuments.

On a marble stone in the Arleston quire were the brass effigies of William and Isabella Bothe, with this inscription:—

"Hic jacent W^m Bothe arm. filius et heres Johis Bothe quondam Domini de Herleston et Isabella uxor ejus filia Radi Poole de Radborne qui quidem W^m obiit . . . die . . . 1521 Lra Dominicalis B. et ipsa Isabella obiit 12 Maij A^o 1514."*

On another stone adjoining:—

"Hic jacet Radus Bothe fratr' W^m Bothe de Erleston arm. qui quidem Radus obiit 14 Sep. A.D. 1510."

"Close to y^e north wall is a little raised tomb of Alibaster and upon y^e covering stone are y^e faire portraitures of a man and woman with hands elevated and at feet 5 children, but part of y^e stone here broken off. Upon y^e stone is here circumscribed" (Bassano):—

"Orate pro animabus Johis Bothe armig. et Johanne uxoris sue quiquidem Johes obiit 7 die Julij A^o 1531. Quorum animabus propicietur Deus Amen."

This John Bothe was son and heir of William and Isabella Bothe. He was the last of the Bothes of this parish, for about this time their manors of Arleston and Sinfin were transferred to the Blounts, from whom they subsequently passed to the Harpurs. There was also a tomb to Joyce, daughter of John Bothe, having this inscription:—

"Hic jacet Jocosa Sherley uxor Thome Sherle ar: filia Johis Bothe de Erleston ar: qui Jocosa ob. 12 July A^o Dñi 1523."†

"Towards the east end of y^e Ile in a large fair stone of Alibaster appears y^e head of a man his hair short and y^e crown of

* It seems that William Bothe's first wife was Margaret Assheton. At all events on May 21st, 1486, an episcopal dispensation was obtained for his marriage with the said Margaret, who was related to him in the fourth degree of consanguinity. Lichfield Registers, vol. xii. f. 155.

His will, dated September 25th, 1520, leaves his body to be buried in the parish church "by my wyff, betwixt my father and grandfather." He left 5 lb. of wax and 7 torches to be burnt at his burial, 10s. to the church of Barrow, 10s. to the church of Twyford, 10s. to All Saints', Derby, 10s. to the Friar Preachers of Derby, 10s. for a trental of masses, 10s. for the repair of Swarkeston Bridge, and 10s. for the "roodegeld" (i.e., Guild of the Rood) of Repton. Further:—"I bequeathe to John Bothe who shall be my heir after me my Stuff in the Chappell that is to wit Westments chalis masseboke portuses and all that I have belonging to the said Chappell." This chapel was clearly not in the parish church or it would have been thus described, nor did it pertain to any private manor house of his own, in which case it would have been cited as "my chapel." We have no doubt that it was the chapel pertaining to the camera or estate building of the Knights Hospitallers. at Arleston, which (as we have already stated) was held by the Bothes under the Order.—Probate Court, Lichfield.

† Thomas Shirley, second son of John Shirley, of Eatington and Shirley, succeeded under his father's will, to a life interest in an estate called "The Fostery," in Hope-dale in the Peak. There was no issue to his marriage with Joyce Bothe. *Stemmata Shirleiana*, p. 41.

his head shaven. On y^e middle of y^e stone is a cross in a Footing of 4 greeces on y^e one side of it is a chalice . . . Upon y^e south side of y^e Chancell within an ovall or round is a cross fleury."

In addition to all these monuments, Bassano also gives the following details respecting heraldic glass that was then (1710), in the windows of the north aisle:—

"In west window of north Ile.

1. Gules 2 Lyons or.
2. Gules 2 Lyons or a File of 5 poynts azure each charged with 3 bezants.
3. Gules a fess between 6 crosses botony or.

In north window of this Ile.

1. Quarterly gules and or in y^e first Quarter sex de foyle.
2. Azure within an orle of Stars or a coat of pretence Quarterly gules and or.
3. Argent a fess gules between 3 eaglets displayed sable.

In another north window.

1. Gules a cross argent.
2. Or upon a fess gules 3 flowers de lis or.
3. Cheekey or and azure.

In y^e last window of y^e Isle is twice y^e armes of England, gules 3 Lyons passant guardant.

Below or a frett gules, joynt of every frett charged with so many plates, Neare to it in y^e same range is gules 3 long fishes naiant among 8 crosslets gobony argent.

Another partition in y^e same range is sable a cinque foile within an orle of mantlets argent."

We do not know the precise date when the utterly scandalous destruction of all the monuments and glass named above took place, but it was about the beginning of the present century. They had almost all disappeared when Mr. Meynell was here in 1812, and Mr. Rawlins, on visiting the church in 1821, though there were then two Bothe slabs remaining, says:—"there were formerly several other fine alabaster memorials for the Bothes in the north aisle, which the hands of violence have destroyed, either by pounding them into mortar, or casting them aside in portions to repair the parish roads."

Against the north wall of the north aisle is a monument bearing the following inscription:—

"Here lieth buried y^e bodey of Elizabeth, the wife of Henrye Milward of Sindfen, gent. Shee had issue 5 sons and 5 daughters by her said husband shee deceased y^e 27th day of September 1610 y^e said Henrye deceased 25th of January 1615 and lyeth buried in S^t Warburghs Clurche in Darbye. To whose memories John Milward of London their youngest childe hath erected these monuments.

A faithful, loving, cheerful wife, her husband's comfort she,
Elizabeth was ever found modest and wise to bee;
Good housewife and good housekeeper, still helpful to the poor,
A neighbour kinde, by all approv'd, according to her store.

A matrone wise, a mother deare, 52 yeares a wife,
 A lover of God's word and church, during her mortal life :
 And after 72 years pains, all greife and sickness past,
 Her Saviour deare she now enjoys, in joy which aye shall last.

I. M.*

In the north east angle of the chancel is a raised tomb, having this inscription :—

"Here lieth the bodie of William Sale, of Barrow, gentleman, sonne of Richard Sale of Weston clarke, deceased the 17th of November 1665, ætate sue 74."

He was the founder of the family of the Sales of Barrow, who are still landowners in the parish.†

On the floor of the chancel is a slab to Cicely Beaumont, wife of Robert Beaumont, of Barrow, and daughter and co-heiress of Sir Thomas Beaumont, of Gracedieu ; she died in 1695, aged 47 To her husband, who died in 1726, there is another slab ; he married Jane, widow of Francis Lowe, of Owlgreaves, for his second wife, and thirdly Winifred, daughter of Francis Lowe.‡ This Robert Beaumont was fourth in direct descent from Edward Beaumont, who settled at Barrow about the year 1550, having obtained a grant from the crown of part of the lands that had pertained to the Knights Hospitallers at Barrow. William Beaumont, son and heir of Edward, died 33 Elizabeth ; he held two hundred acres of land of the Queen, as of her manors of Greenwich.§

In the south wall of the south aisle is a rounded arched recess. Within it is the alabaster effigy of a priest in Eucharistic vestments, with the feet resting on a dog. The head rests on a cushion, and has been supported by two small angels, but these, as well as the hands and other parts, are now broken off. The date of the recess is uncertain, but the effigy is of the fourteenth century, and probably represents the ecclesiastic who then rebuilt this aisle. Below the squint in the north-east angle of this aisle, is a sepulchral recess of a later date, now empty, but apparently of a period more nearly coeval with the effigy of the ecclesiastic than that in which it is now resting.

Over the east window of the chancel may be noticed part of an incised sepulchral slab of an early date.

The registers begin in 1657, at which date Daniel Shelmerdine

* See the account of S. Werburgh's church in this volume, also *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. ii., pp. 165-6, 633, and vol. iii., pp. 123-4.

† See the subsequent account of Weston Church.

‡ There is a good pedigree of Beaumont, of Gracedieu and Barrow, in Glover's *Derbyshire*.

§ Meynell MSS.

was chosen by the parish as their minister. His entries do not continue beyond February 3rd, 1658. The regular registration begins in 1662. From the first volume we take the following entries and interpolations:—

1662. Mem^d that M^r Roger Farmer, Minister of Congerston in Leicestershire, was made Minister of Barrow-super-Trent, in Derbyshire.

1666. M^r Robert Norman, Curate to Old M^r Sam. Bold, of Mickleover, married Eliz. Hegge, December 12.

1675. M^r Roger Farmer resigned Barrow, July 27. I, Robert Norman, was presented to Barrow-cum-Twyford.

1678. Maria filia Danielis Shelmerdine de Finderne Sepulta fuit decimo secundo Octobris.

1683. Mem^d that the great frost begun in November, and lasted about 13 weeks, ending in February.

1693. Hugh Latimer Peregrinus de Congerston (who was drown'd in the Trent and found by Pickering's house at Barrow), sepult. May 1.

1699. Gulielmus Drable (a stranger and a poor man coming from Hulland Ward in Derbyshire being found suddenly dead on Sunday morning March 26th was buried in Twyford Churchyard Monday 27 after M^r Charles Adderley Coroner had sate upon him (he was found dead on Stenson Green).

Jacobus Hurd de Stenson Bachalauraus qui in Aqua Trenti immersus die Veneris vigesimo tertio sepultus fuit Sancti Johannis Baptis die M^r Charles Adderley Coroner sate upon him in Twyford Church, June 24.

Mem^d M^r Daniel Shelmerdine was borne at Matlock in Derbyshire and was baptised Anno Dom. 1639. He was chosen by the Parish of Barrow to be their minister in Cromwell's time being then about twenty years old [a word or two here are doubtful]. The said M^r S. came to Barrow about March 25, 1657, and staid till Bartholomew 1662 and then put out.

Daniel Shelmerdine also formerly minister of Barrow-sup-Trent dyed at Findern in the Parish of Mickleover on Sunday night (October 22, 1699) about sun-setting and was buried in Finderne Church by M^r Ward then minister of Mickleover (who preached his funerall Sermon on Tuesday 24 following. His text was upon 1 Cor. 15, 35).

M^r Moore (then living at Derby) a Nonconformist minister preached another funerall Sermon the same night by candle-light in the meeting House at Findern upon y^e same occasion. His text John 5, 28, 29.

Mem^d that one M^r Pike a nonconformist minister (then living at Burton-on-Trent in Staffordshire) preached another funerall sermon in the meeting house of Findern aforesaid upon the same occasion on Sunday November 5 following. His text was 2 Tim. 4, 6, 7, 8.

Mem^d that a Sunday or two after y^e s^d M^r Pike one M^r Woodhouse then living at Diseworth Grange preached upon the same occasion, whose text was in Luke 23, 27, 28.*

* Daniel Shelmerdine was the son of Thomas Shelmerdine, minister of Crich, and subsequently of Matlock. Dr. Calamy says that he was born at Crich on New Year's Day, 1636 or 1637. He was educated at Repton and Christ's College, Cambridge. He was ordained by the Classical Presbytery of Wirksworth (of which his father was often Moderator), on May 20, 1657, and was first chaplain in the family of Colonel Grevis, of Moseley, Worcestershire. Thence he went to Barrow-cum-Twyford, which he held till 1662. Afterwards he rented a farm at Twyford for seventeen years. He was several times imprisoned and suffered much for nonconformity. "When the Liberty was settled by Law, he Preach'd at Derby and several other Places Occasionally; not daring to hide his Lord's Talent in a Napkin. A valuable Man and a useful Preacher." Calamy's *Ejected Ministers*, vol. ii., p. 166, Wirksworth Classis MSS. Mr. Robert Moore, who preached one of the funeral sermons, was ejected from

1701. Sept. 20. Robert Steevenson of Draicott in y^e county of Darby died suddenly in Barrow field next to Swarkston field he had a Son-in-law with him whom he had sent before to Swarkston with his waggon and six poor horses or mares (going towards the ferry) loaden with cheese; he was buried in Barrow churchyard Saturday 20th, but dyed Thursday 18th before, I having a Paper under Mr Charles Adderley's hand of Derby Coroner to bury him. Quod vide. He sickened in Potluck lane as he came from Uttoxeter by Twyford and so towards Swarkston.
1705. Apr. 6. Quidam Gulielmus Smith Peregrinus veniens e Parochia de Uttoxeter suspendit seipsum apud Twyford: sepultus autem erat in loco vulgo appellato Hailstones.
1711. Mem^d. That his grace the Duke of Newcastle, whose seat was at Welbeck Abbey in Nottinghamshire, was flung of his horse on Friday July 6, 1711, as he was hunting the fox, and dyed on Sunday morning following, at 3 of the clock in the 56 year of his age, and was carried up to London about 13 of August immediately following, to stand among the Kings and Queens and the rest of the Nobles in Westminster Abbey.
1712. Elizabetha Norman de Sinfin Parochia de Barrow-sup-Trentum Uxor Roberti Norman Vicarii de Barrow prædicta mortua est die Solis per duodecimam horam apud noctem ejusdem diei vel eo circiter decimo sexto Novembris, sepulta autem fuit die Mercurii decimoque nono Novembris in cemerteris de Twyford per Dominum Thomas Buxtonium (tunc ministrum de Chellaston).

To end her days on the Lord's day
She thought it was the best
And now I hope to heaven she's gone
To everlasting rest.

Home Home she always said she'd go
This was her constant ditty
She knew full well that here below
She'd no continuing city.

Her happy friends and house she chang'd
(In this world ne'er to see)
For God and Christ in Heaven with Saints
For evermore to Bee.

or otherwise thus
To live eternally.

Joyn'd we was in Marriage
the 11th of December (viz 1666)
Disjoyn'd we was by Death again
the sixteenth of November (viz 1712)
And all the time betwixt us both
A child we had but one
Mary by name who's gone to God
And I am left alone.

or otherwise thus
And she to her is gone.

R. NORMAN.

- 1714, July 6. Mr. Rt Norman and Mrs Rebecca Sales married.
July 12. Mr. Robt Norman buried.

the living of Brampton in 1662. He also suffered imprisonment for his views, and was "once indited for not reading the Book, when it was not yet come down. He was afterwards one of the Pastors of the Congregation in Derby, where he dy'd in June 1704." Mr. Woodhouse died in 1700, pastor of a considerable congregation in London. A note in a later hand, in the registers, says that Mr. Pike was born at Clebury, in Shropshire, and died at Burton.

The Chapelry of Twyford.



OF the ecclesiastical history of Twyford, as independent of that of Barrow, hardly anything can be gleaned. It appears to have been from the earliest date a parochial chapelry of Barrow, with rights of baptism and burial attached to it, but the priest who served there was merely a chaplain or curate appointed by the vicar of Barrow, to whom he had to render all oblations, etc. It had no independent endowment attached to it. After the Reformation it came to be regarded in a certain light as possessing beneficiary rights of its own, and institutions were made in the title of Barrow-cum-Twyford, and occasionally even of Twyford-cum-Barrow; but the two benefices have always been held in conjunction.

The church or chapel, which is dedicated to S. Andrew, consists of a nave 38 ft. 10 in. by 20 ft., a chancel 20 ft. 3 in. by 15 ft., and a small tower and spire at the west end. Between the nave and chancel is a bold Norman arch, of the reign of Henry I., ornamented with the chevron moulding, and in good preservation. The lower stage of the tower has three widely-splayed lancet windows, and is a good sample of early English work of the beginning of the 13th century, though the west light is spoilt by the insertion of a modern doorway.

The church is of the Decorated period, *temp.* Edward II. It has a plain pointed priest's doorway, a two-light square-headed window, and a good three-light pointed window on the south side. The three-light east window has quatrefoils in the upper tracery. On the north side is a two-light square-headed window of debased date.

The upper stage of the tower has four square-headed bell-chamber windows, which are clearly of the same date as the south chancel windows. The short octagon spire is also of this period.

The nave is of brick, faced with stone, lighted with round-headed windows, and ceiled with plaster. It resembles the style of work at Trusley church, and seems to be of the reign of Anne or George I.

There used to be a plain old Norman font in this church, but it now possesses one of the most miserable examples of a modern stonemason's art that it has ever been our fate to see. In large letters on the base is prominently inscribed:—"C. Bennett, Work-sop, Fecit D.D.D."

When Bassano visited this church (1710) he noted two alabaster stones, from which the inscription was worn off, and also, near to the north wall, an old alabaster slab with "the portraiture of a man in armour cap-a-pie and coat of male," and the following remnant of an inscription:—" *militis . . . armigeri . . . dei mensis . . . anno dni M^o V^o xxxii et animalus ppicietur Deus Amen.*" The Rawlins MSS., of a century later, also speak of the effigy of a man in armour of the year 1533, but we looked in vain for any remnant of this or other alabaster slabs.

Round the margin of a large slate slab, now against the north wall of the chancel, is the following inscription:—

"Hic jacet corpus Georgii filij secundi Ricardi Harpur de Littleover militis qui obiit decimo sexto die Novembris Anno Domini 1658 Ætatis suæ 64."

On a small brass plate in the centre of this slab, it is recorded that:—

"Here also lieth Anna his wife the daughter of Sir Edward Vernon of Sudbury Knt. who departed this life the 15th of January 1688 aged 68."

Against the same side of the chancel is a mural monument, having in the upper part these impaled arms:—*Arg.*, a lion rampant within a bordure engrailed, *sab.* (Harpur), and, *sab.*, on a chevron between three talbots' heads erased, *arg.*, as many fleurs-de-lis of the first. Above the arms is the Harpur crest of a boar. The inscription is now illegible. It commemorated George Harpur, son of the last-named Harpur, who died in 1672, and his wife Catharine, daughter of Edward Wardour, who died in 1669.

There used also to be a monument at Twyford to John, son of George Harpur, who died in 1671.

The adjacent manors of Twyford and Stenson were held by the Curzons as early as the reign of Henry I.,* but in the reign of Henry II. they were conveyed by John Curzon, of Croxall, to

* *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. iii., p. 171, etc.

John Crewcher and Alice his wife.* Thence they passed to the Finderns. Thomas Findern dying seized of them in 1558, the estate passed to his sister and heiress, Jane, who conveyed it, *inter alia*, to her husband, Richard Harpur, whose monument we have already described under Swarkeston Church. Their second son was Sir Richard Harpur, of Littleover,† whose second son, George, inherited the Twyford property, and here resided. For lack of heirs it afterwards reverted to the senior branch of the family.

A brass against the south wall of the chancel says that the Bristowe vault is under the communion rails. There is a memorial of Samuel Bristowe, 1761.

There are three bells in the tower.

I. "Paule," in Lombardic capitals, and the founder's mark attributed to Richard Mellor.

II. "Jhesus be our spede, 1611," in Lombardic capitals, and the founder's mark of Henry Oldfield.

III. "In mi beginning God be mi spede," in Lombardic capitals, and the same founder's mark as the first bell.

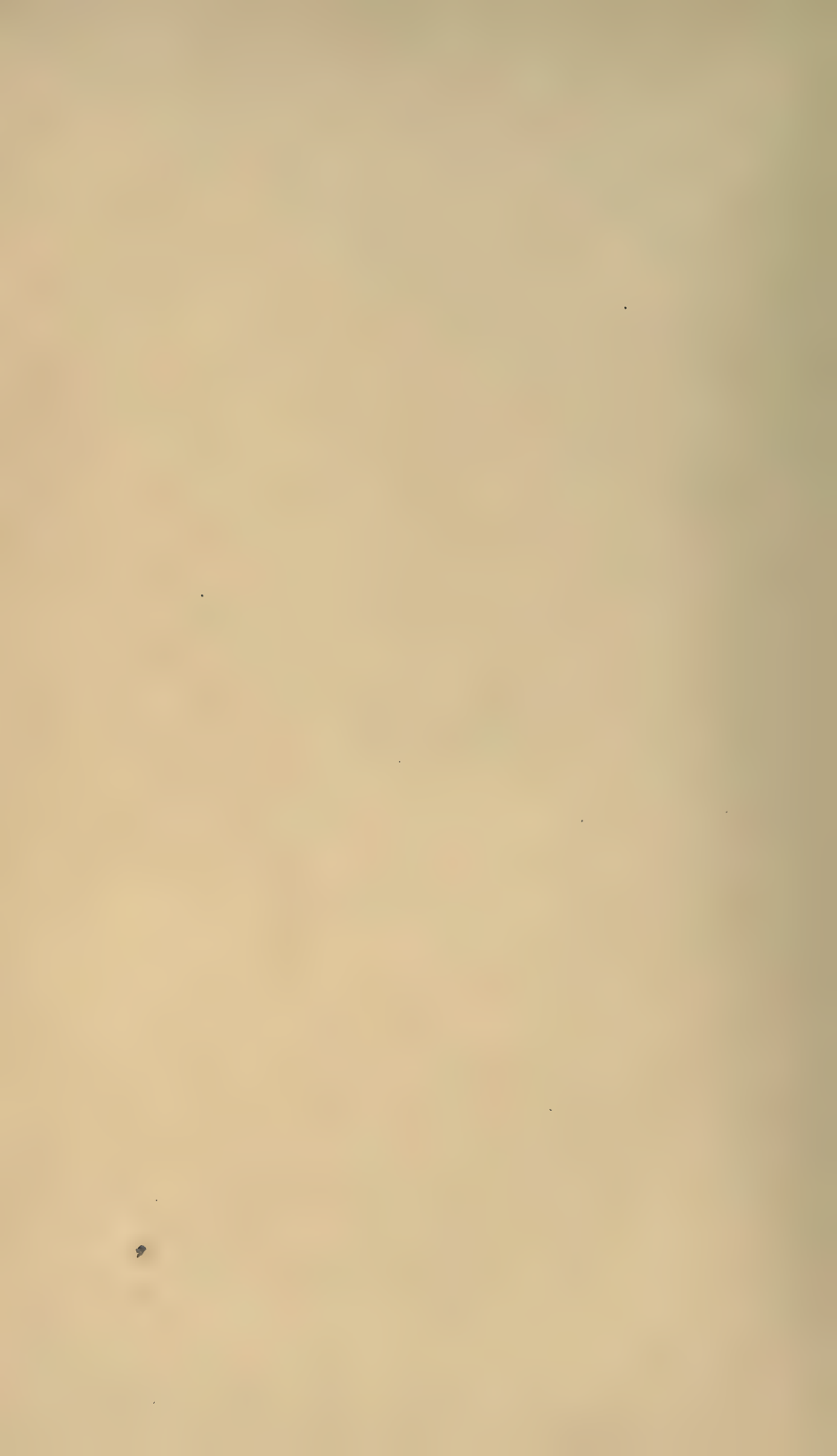
In June, 1821, the spire was struck by lightning and much damaged, necessitating the rebuilding of a considerable portion. At the same time the churches of Coleorton and Staunton Harold were greatly injured.‡

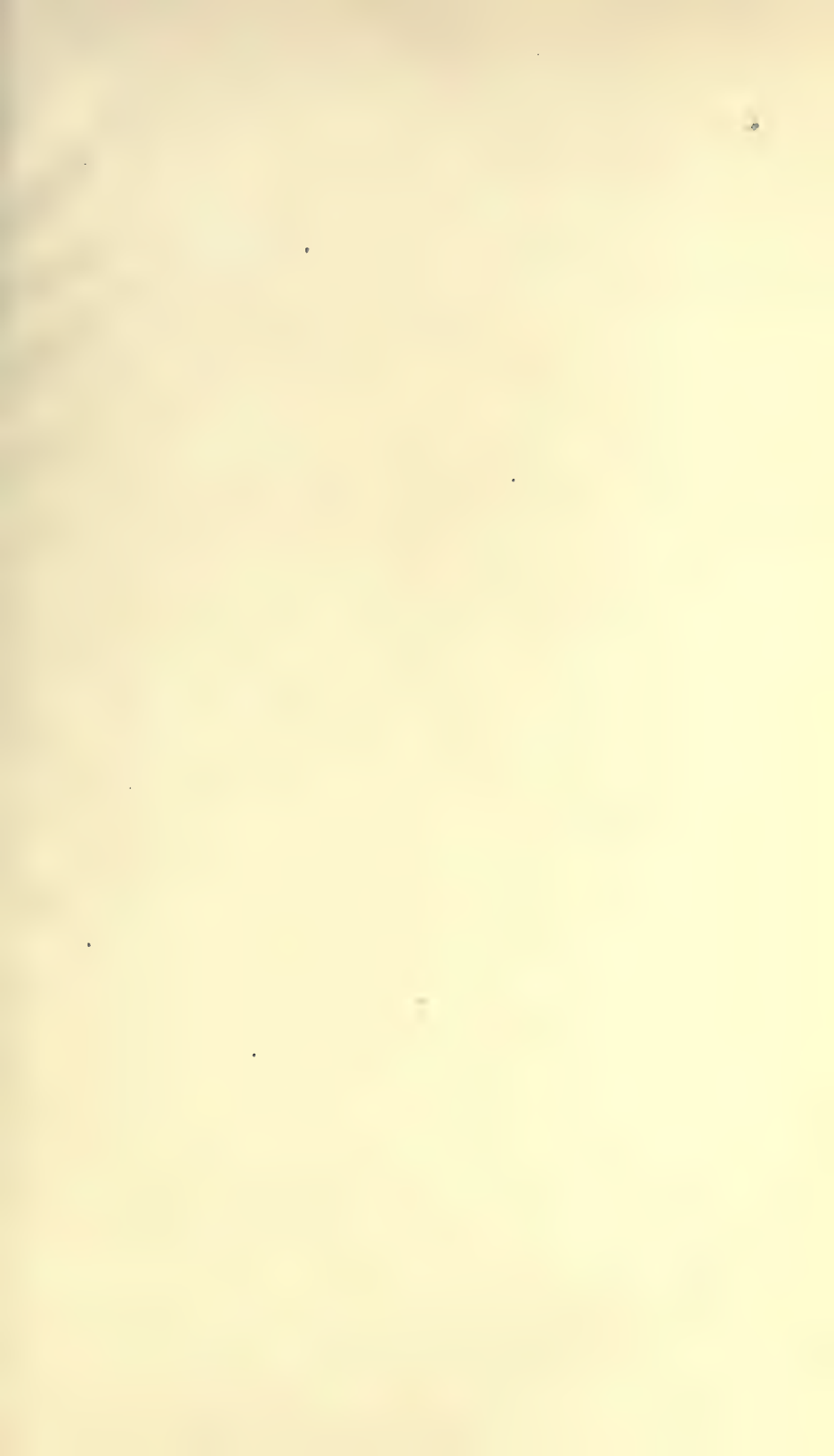
* Lysons' *Derbyshire*, p. 46.

† See our subsequent account of Littleover Church.

‡ Bigsby's *History of Repton*, p. 293.

Griff.








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CRICH, S. E.

Crich.

O church is mentioned at Crich in the Domesday Survey. Crich was at that time one of the nineteen Derbyshire manors held by Ralph Fitzhubert, whose principal residence was on this manor.* To him succeeded his son, Ralph Fitzralph, first Baron of Crich, who in the time of Henry I. gave certain lands in Hartshorn to the Knights Hospitallers.† His son, Hubert Fitzralph, was a great benefactor to Darley Abbey, and in the year 1175 confirmed his church of Crich to that establishment. But it seems to have been previously given to the Abbey by Ralph Fitzralph, for the church of Crich is mentioned by Robert de Ferrers as part of his gift to the canons at the time when he removed them from Derby and founded the Abbey of Darley, which was early in the reign of Henry II., for Robert de Ferrers died in 1162. There is some contradiction between the different charters as to the actual donor of the church of Crich, but it is most probable that the Ferrers for a time exercised some nearly nominal control over Crich manor as chief lords, and that the donation required their consent.‡ Considerable lands and woods pertaining to the manor of Crich were also bestowed upon the abbey by Hubert Fitzralph and his father. In the year 1175 a dispute arose between Albinus, first abbot of Darley, and Hubert, respecting the manor and church of Crich, and lands at Pentrich, Ripley, Okerthorpe, and Chilwell. The dispute chiefly turned on the claim of the abbot to the pannage and agistment of swine throughout the whole of the woods of Crich. The matter was

* He was the eldest son of Hubert de Rya, and was hung in the civil wars, in the year 1140, by a partisan of the Empress Maud. Dugdale's *Baronage*, vol. i., p. 109; *Matt. of Westminster* (ed. 1601), p. 243.

† Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. ii., p. 527.

‡ Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. ii., p. 231, and vol. iii., p. 60. See also the important chartularies of Darley Abbey, now in the Brit. Museum (Cotton and Cole MSS.), described in *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. i., p. 321.

referred to the determination of Roger, Bishop of Worcester, and Robert, Prior of Kenilworth, and the decision was chiefly in favour of Hubert.*

Hubert Fitzralph, Baron of Crich and Lord of Searcliffe and Palterton, died about the year 1225. By his first wife, Edelina, he left two daughters, his co-heiresses, the eldest of whom, Juliana, was married to Anker de Frecheville,† but he dying before his father-in-law, Crich passed to his son, Ralph de Frecheville. One of the Darley chartularies contains a deed of this Ralph, confirming the church of Crich to the abbey.‡ His son, Anker de Frecheville, who married the heiress of Musard, and thus became baron of Staveley as well as of Crich, died in 1268.§ His son, Ralph de Frecheville, in the year 1324, alienated the manor of Crich to Roger Beler and his heirs, who died seized of it in the following year, leaving an heir, Roger, aged seven years.|| Sir Roger Beler died in 1380, and his fourth wife, who survived him eleven years, held Crich as part of her dowry; thence it passed to Sir Robert de Swillington, who had married Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Roger Beler by his second wife. It afterwards passed by inheritance to Ralph, Lord Cromwell, who in the reign of Henry VI. sold the reversion to John Talbot, second Earl of Shrewsbury. On the death of Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury, in 1616, the manor was divided between his three daughters and co-heiresses, the Countesses of Pembroke, Kent, and Arundel.** The manor has since become much divided, and has been the subject of prolonged and frequent litigation.

During the episcopate of Alexander Stavenby (1224-1240), a vicarage was formally ordained at Crich, and endowed with the tithes of lambs and wool, and the usual oblations. In the year 1278 a composition was entered into between the abbot of Darley and William de Draycote, vicar of Crich, by which the latter undertook to rest content with the former ordination of the vicarage, and certain additions made at the time of his presentation to the

* Cole MSS., vol. xxi., f. 171. On the same page occurs a grant of a portion of the manor of Crich to Darley Abbey by Geoffrey de Constantine. He married the sister of Hubert Fitzralph. This grant is confirmed by Walter, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, 1149-61.

† Nichols' *Collectanea*, vol. iv., p. 1; but Nichols is wrong in the date of the death of Hubert.

‡ Cole MSS., vol. xxi., f. 177. See also Harl. MSS. 5809, f. 35 b.

§ Inq. post Mort., 53 Hen. III., No. 20. See the account of Staveley, *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. i., pp. 345-364.

|| Rot. Fin., S. Mich., 18 Edw. II.; Inq. post Mort., 19 Edw. II., No. 98.

** See Blore's *South Winfield* and the accompanying pedigrees; also Glover's *Derbyshire*.

vicarage, viz.—a provision in case of illness—the whole tithes of the lands and tenements that used to pertain to Peter de Wakebridge, which Bricius, formerly vicar of Crich, obtained by consent of the abbey of Darley—and forty shillings of rent paid annually by the abbey.*

The taxation roll of Pope Nicholas (1291) gives the annual value of this church at £6 13s. 4d., and a rental of the temporalities of Darley Abbey, within the archdeaconry of Derby, taken about the same time, states that the monks held sixty acres of land at Crich, valued at twenty shillings per annum, and also assessed rents to the annual value of twelve shillings.†

The manor of Wakebridge in this parish belonged at an early period to a family who took their name from the place. Peter, son of Ralph de Wakebridge, married, in the reign of John, Emma, sister of Hubert Fitzralph, lord of Crich.‡ Their great-grandson, Peter de Wakebridge, was knight of the shire in several parliaments of Edward III., and died in 1349. He had a large family, and left Sir William de Wakebridge his heir. Neither Sir William nor his brothers had any issue, and his sister, Cecilia, the wife of Sir John de la Pole, became his heir. Peter de la Pole, son of Sir John and Cecilia, was the ancestor of the Poles of Radbourn, but his younger brother, Ralph de la Pole, became lord of Wakebridge. His posterity continued there till the death of John Pole in 1724, when it passed, in default of heirs male, to his great nephew, Garalt Morphy, and Wakebridge was soon afterwards sold to Mr. Nightingale, of Lea.

Sir William de Wakebridge, of Wakebridge, was knight both of this shire and Nottingham in several parliaments between 26 and 36 Edward III. He is said to have been a valiant warrior in the French wars, but is better known as the munificent founder of two chantries in his parish church. Much information respecting these chantries, as well as other particulars relative to the parish church, can be gleaned from an interesting chartulary still extant, which affords a far fuller insight into the property and working of these chantries than is the case with any other parochial chantry with whose history we are conversant. It is curious that this MS. has

* Cott. MSS., Titus, C. ix.. f. 47 b.

† Ibid., f. 41. The total annual value of the temporalities of the abbey, within the archdeaconry, is given as £72 19s. 3d.

‡ A pedigree of Wakebridge in Glover's *Derbyshire* makes Emma daughter of Hubert, but this could not be, otherwise she would have been a co-heiress, and conveyed part of the manor of Crich to Wakebridge.

hitherto altogether escaped the notice of our county historians.* The volume commences with the writs and inquisitions of Edward III., done into English:—

“Edwarde the thirde Kinge of Englande directed his writte unto th escheter of Darbyeshere to make inquisition to knowe whether he were any thinge damnified yf he dyd graunte to Wylliam Wakebrugge lycence to geave unto a chapelayne to singe for the sowle of his predecessors at Chriche fowre messuages, thre cotages, one tofte, seven plowe lande, and sixtene shyllinges of rent wth th appurtenance in Chriche, Whetcrofte, Holeways, Alvaley, and the Lees by Cromforde, and fortye shyllinges issueinge out of his landes at Hassoppe, Harston, Wakebrugge, Tannesleye and Tyversall to have and to holde for ever, and to make inquisition wether he has sufficient landes besides this to be swore Sessions and Assises.

“Ihon Walleis th escheter dyd retorne his inquisition taken bye the veredict of twelve men wyche dyd present that hit was not prejudiciall unto the Kinge nor unto anye other that the sayde Wakebrugge sholde geave unto the chapelaynes fowre messuages, thre cotages, one tofte, and seven plowe lande. and syxtene shillinges of rent wth th appurtenances in Chriche, Whetcrofte, Holeways, Alvaley and the Lee by Cromforde, wythe lycence for to geave the same chapelayene at Haslop, Harston, Wakebrugge, Tansleye and Tyversall and theye saye that the sayde fowre messuages, thre cotages, seven plowe land, and sixtene shyllinges rent are holden of Rauffe Lee, that is to saye everye messuage by the service of toe shillinges, everye cotage and tofte by the service of six pence, and everye plow land by the service of ijs six pence by the yere, the w^{ch} Rauffe dothe holde the same of Roger Beler by the service of the fowerthe part of a knight fee and farther theye present that he hath suffeyent of freholde to be sworn in sessions and assises videlicet x^{li} of lande by the yere in Criche, &c.

“Whereupon the Kinge confirmed his graunt savinge unto the chiffe lordes theyre right &c.

“An other writte unto the scheter.

“The same Kinge directed a wryt unto thescheter to enquire by the othe of twelve good and lafull men of the same counteye of Darbye what damage hit were to him or unto other yf he dyd graunt to Wylliam de Wake that he maye geave fowre messuages thre cotages fyve toftes thre plowe lande, fowre and xx^{ti} shyllinges of rent wth th appurtenances in Chriche, Whetcrofte, Plastowe, Furchelleye, Alveleye, Holewayes, Tannesleye, Dethecke, and the Lee by Dethecke to a certayne chappelayne to praye for the sowles of dyvers his predecessors, &c.

“Bye vertwe of w^{ch} writte th escheter made his inquisition in the w^{ch} he dothe retorne that hit is no losse or prejudice unto the Kinge or to anye other yf he do geave the same land and farther makethe in his retorne that toe messuages, thre cotages, toe plowe land, and twelve shillinges of rent are holden of Roger Beler payenge one payre of gloves for all services, the w^{ch} Roger doth holde hit of the Kinge by homage and fealtee. Lyckewise they do saye that to messuages, fyve toftes, and one plow land, and twelve shyllinges of rent are holden of Roger of Wynfeld, the wyche Roger dothe hold them of Roger Beler by homage and fealtee and the fowertenthe parte of a Knightes fee. W^{ch} Roger dothe holde hit of the King in capite as parcell of the Manere of Chryche. Lyckewise they saye that the sayd Wylliam hath land in Chriche to the valewe of x^{li} over all chardges, &c.

* Harl. MSS. 3669. It is a thin volume of 101 folios—ff. 2*–4* copies of writ of Edw. III., done into English in a later hand—ff. 1–6, calendar of saints' days, etc.—ff. 7–92, the chartulary proper—ff. 93–98, a second calendar, with obituary and other notices—ff. 99–101, rentals. A tolerable full abstract of its contents will be found at the beginning of vol. 6669 of the Add. MSS.

"Whereupon the Kinge confirmed his graunt savinge unto the chiffe lordes his right, &c.

"Hit is to be knowen that all the tenements in the afforesayde dedes, contayned or retorned by the inquisition are not holden of the ffioresayde lordes neyther by so muche rent as by the inquisition is supposed and this was done by the counsell of the founder that the tenements shold seeme to be of lesse value then they were and therefore the Kinges fine was lesse, but these w^{ch} here after enswe are the rentes of the Chauntrye graunted bye the founder.

"Imprimis one halpenye was reserved to the Heyeres of Hugh Gurneye for the mansion in Chriche as hit dothe appeare by the dede. Item one halfepeyne was reserved to the heyres of Heugh de Londeforth for the same as hit doth appere bye the dede, w^{ch} rent is not now to be payed for that, neyther of the grauntours hathe anye Heyres. Lykewyse fyve shyllinges are to be payed to the prior of Felley for the tenement w^{ch} was Thomas Eyres of Chriche, and thre shyllinges and fowre pence are dewe to the same prior for the tenement w^{ch} the sayde Thomas dyd hold in furtesleye and six pence are dewe to the chyrch of Chriche for the tenements in Chriche bye the graunt of Adam Eyre. Lykewise one peny is dewe to the Heyres of Wylliam Kenerdsaye lord of the Lee for one tenement w^{he} is in the handes of Simon Whetcrofte. Lykewyse one halfepeyne is dew to the light in the Churche of Chriche for all other tenements in Whetcrofte w^{ch} were Alexander Lees. Lykewyse a payre of gylden spores or six pence in moneye are dew to the lord of Chriche for to plow lande at Stricthorne, wyche were Henrye Codinton. Lykewyse one aple is dewe to Richard Clarke for one mesuage and toe acres of lande the w^{ch} Ihon of Chestershire dyd purchase of Alexander de Lee. Lykewise one halfepeyne is dewe to W^m of Kenardsaye for three acres of land the w^{che} the sayde Ihon of Chestershire dyd purchase of Thomas de Ferarius. And one halfepeyne is to be payed to the light of Saint Iohn of Dethecke for one plot of land in the Lee w^{ch} is called Hannefelde. Lykewise one pounce of cumine is dew to the lord of Chriche and the grindinge of a eleven busshelles of corne is dew to the chapellaynes in the Lee for that halfe part of the milne w^{ch} were Thomas Ferrars. Lykewyse to shyllinges are dewe to the heyres of Alexander Lee except a releas may be had, and that is to be sought of Iohn of Dethecke and the grinding of an eleven bushell is dew to the chappelaynes of the Lee for that halfe of the milnes w^{ch} were Alexander Lees, and one peny halfepeyne is dew to the lord of Tutburye, for the enlarginge of the damme of the lower Mylne of the Lee. Lykewyse six shillinges are to be payed to the prior of Felleye for one plowe land in Clattercotes. Lykewyse one halfepeyne is dew to Richard Clarke for all the tenementes the wych Peter of Wakebrugge the father of the founder dyd purchase of Godfraye Holewayes chapelayne in Alveleye, and the w^{ch} the same Godfraye dyd purchase of Alexander Lee."

The first of these chantries was founded in 1350, and dedicated conjointly to SS. Nicholas, Katharine, Margaret, and Mary Magdalen, though it was more usually known by the names of the first two of these saints. The founder paid a fine of ten marks to the king for licence to alienate the lands before specified.* It was ordered that mass should be daily celebrated for the souls of the founder and his two wives Joan and Elizabeth, his grandfather Nicholas de Wakebridge, and his wife Juliana, their son Nicholas, and their daughters Sarah, Joan, and Amicia (uncle and aunts of the founder),

* Rot. Orig. 24 Edw. III. rot. 44.

his father and mother, Peter and Joan de Wakebridge, their children, Robert, Nicholas, Peter, John (chaplain), and Matilda (brothers and sisters of the founder). William Cosyne, his wife Eleanor, and their children, John, Cecilia, and Alice, John de la Pole, and Cecilia his wife (sister of the founder), Henry de Codyngton, Margaret his wife, and their parents, Roger de Chesterfield, clerk, Henry Nicholas, Geoffrey de Chaddesden, Nicholas de Tyssyngton, and William de Balidon (vicar of Crich), Roger Beler, Margaret his wife, and Alice Beler (daughter of Thomas Beler, and niece of Roger), Cecilia Wyn, and Ralph Frescheville and his heirs. The chaplain was to assist the vicar of Crich on double festivals, on Sundays, and on the feasts of SS. Katharine and Margaret, *si cum nota ubi legitur 'jubunt que singuli quod residebunt.'* Further instructions provided that the chaplain was to hold no other cure; that he was to provide a wax taper for use in the chancel; that on the feast of S. Katharine full service of the dead was to be said, and on the morrow 5d. was to be offered; also on the same day the chaplain was to distribute 10s. or its value to the poor of Crich; that the right of presentation to this chantry was to be vested in the founder for his life, and then, in default of heirs male, in his sister Cecilia; that after a month's vacancy, the presentation should rest with the abbot of Darley, and after a further lapse of fifteen days, in the bishop of the diocese; that within fifteen days of his presentation, the chaplain, in the presence of the lord of the manor of Wakebridge, of the vicar of Crich, and of two other honest parishioners, should make an inventory of the goods of the chantry, which are to be left in as good or better condition; that 40s. in money was to be handed to each successive chaplain on his entering upon the duties of the chantry; that on the anniversary of the death of the founder, two wax tapers should burn at his sepulchre in the chapel of SS. Nicholas and Katharine, *tam in vigilia ad placebo et dirige quam in crastino ad missam*; and that the chaplain should daily say the full service of the dead and the commendation of souls, double festivals being excepted.

It was not until 1357 that the episcopal license for the appointment of this chantry was obtained, when Richard Davy, described as a chaplain of Stony Stanton, was instituted as the first chantry priest. The founder's ordinance is recited at length in the Act Book of Roger de Norbury, and some additional particulars can be gleaned therefrom which are not given in the chartulary.* We find that

* Lichfield Episcopal Registers, vol. iii., ff. 48a to 51b.

this chantry was situated in the north aisle of the church, which was entirely rebuilt by Sir William de Wakebridge, and that the altar in that aisle had previously been simply dedicated in honour of S. Nicholas. The order for the observance of S. Katharine's day is given in greater detail; Henry de Codyngton, and his wife, together with the brothers, sisters, and friends of the founder, were enjoined to attend mass on that day, and on the vigil of the feast to offer two wax tapers at his tomb in the chantry, and five pence in honour of the five wounds of Jesus Christ, and the five joys of the Blessed Virgin. With respect to the distribution of 10s. to the poor on S. Katharine's day, there is the following curious entry, on a later page of the chartulary:—

“Neghbo^{re} I let you understand y^t as y^e day as you know of old custom y^e chantre prest of Sanct Nycholas and Sanct Kathrine y^e bond to dystrubute xs in penys or penys-wurthe so y^t any persons coming have j^d in sylver of sylver wherfor I desyre (you) when masse y^e done to tary and receive yo^r dole and to pray for y^e founder Wyliam Wake(bridge). I desyre your young folkes and al other to tary wⁱⁿ y^e churche and you shal all be fynde gyff you do not. I desyre you to hold me excusyd for (? or) forsothe you shall go w^{out} any dole.”

In the year 1368, William de Wakebridge also obtained the episcopal licence of Bishop Robert Stretton, to found a chantry at the altar of the Blessed Virgin, within the parish church of Crich, *in honore Domini nostri Jhesu Christi et beatissime Virginis Marie matris sue et omnium Sanctorum.*

The Mary altar is described as having been formerly dedicated to S. Stephen. The composition deed of this chantry, after reciting the permission of the Abbot of Darley, of William de Weston, vicar of Crich, of the parishioners, and of all others interested therein, appoints Richard Whiteman as perpetual chaplain.

The endowment was to consist of £6 of rents to be paid annually by the Prior of Thurgarton, together with other lands and tenements specified in a deed held by Richard Whiteman. It was ordained that the chaplain should be a secular priest—that he was in his daily mass to make mention of the founder and Elizabeth, his wife; of Roger de Chesterfield, clerk; and of John de la Pole and Cecilia, his wife, whilst they lived, and afterwards to pray for their souls, and also for the souls of Nicholas de Wakebridge and Juliana, his wife; of Peter de Wakebridge and Joan, his wife; of Robert, Nicholas, and Peter, their sons; of Joan, wife of William de Wakebridge; and of Joan and Margaret, daughters of Peter—that the vicar of Crich, or the parochial chaplain, was to assist

the chaplain, both wearing surplices, at matins, mass, and vespers, on double festivals, on Sundays, and on the feasts of SS. Nicholas, Katharine, Margaret, and Mary Magdalen—that he should daily, both on festivals and ordinary days, say his service and the office of the dead, in conjunction with the chaplain of S. Katharine, either in the church or churchyard—that he should daily, the greater and double feasts being excepted, say the full service of the dead and the commendation of souls—that on Wednesdays and Fridays he should say the seven penitential psalms with litany, except in the week of Christmas, Easter, and Pentecost—that he should continuously reside at the chantry-house, in the same way as if he were a vicar, wearing the canonical dress and tonsure—that whenever he said or sung mass (*sine nota vel cum nota*), in the Introit, before the commencement of mass, a Pater Noster and Ave Maria should be recited by those present—that he should daily, after matins and the “hours,” say the psalm *De profundis*, with the usual versicles, in the hearing of the bystanders—that on the conclusion of the versicles, he should say “*Anima Willelmi et anime omnium fidelium defunctorum per Dei misericordiam in pace requiescant*,” and the same words after mass and compline, and after his daily grace at table—that mass should be said at a convenient hour, so that the parishioners and others should be able to hear it—that a bell should be rung to give warning of the service—that the chaplain should not hold any other benefice or undertake any other permanent duty—that on the death or resignation of the chaplain, the chantry should be served by the chaplain of the altar of SS. Nicholas and Katharine, who should receive the income and discharge the expenses of the vacant chantry, and return full accounts thereof to the future chaplain immediately on his appointment—that no woman, *de qua suspicio aliqua possit oriri*, should live in the chantry house—that on the anniversary of the founder’s death mass should be said for his soul, and for the souls of those mentioned above—that every chaplain, within five days of his obtaining possession of this chantry, shall draw up, in the presence of the chaplain of SS. Nicholas and Katharine, and the vicar, an inventory of the number, condition, and value of the books, chalices, jewels, vestments, ornaments, utensils, and all other goods pertaining to the chantry, which he shall keep in as good or better condition as he found them—that there should be three copies of such inventory, one to be kept by the chaplain of S. Mary, one for the chaplain of SS. Nicholas and Katharine, and one for the

vicar—that no chaplain should use for his own purpose, or will away, any of the books, etc., or other goods pertaining to the chantry—that the chaplain, immediately on his institution, shall swear on the Gospels to look diligently after the best interests of the chantry—that he shall be instituted and inducted personally, and not by proxy—that on the vigil of the Annunciation he should, in conjunction with the chaplain of SS. Nicholas and Katharine, sing *placebo et dirige* for the souls of Roger Beler, senior, and Alice, his wife; for Roger Beler, junior, and Margaret and Elizabeth, his wives; for Reginald de Grey, of Shirland, and Matilda, his wife; and for the souls of all their ancestors and heirs—that on the next day, mass was to be sung at the high altar for the souls of the aforesaid—that, in conjunction with the chaplain of SS. Nicholas and Katharine, *placebo et dirige* should be sung on the Saturday before the Nativity of S. John Baptist, and on the next day mass (with intention for the Queen) to be sung for the souls of Roger de Chesterfield; of Richard, his brother;* of Henry, Nicholas, and Geoffrey de Chaddesden;† of Richard de Tissyngton; of Robert de Derby; and John Mykbrother, of Eyam; my most special and confidential friends—that the same service should be sung at the high altar, by the two chaplains on the vigil and feast of S. Michael, for the souls of William de Weston, vicar of Crich; of William de Balliden, formerly vicar; of Richard Davy and Richard Whitman, chaplains; and for the souls of all the parishioners of Crich, who were then dead, or who should here afterwards die—that all the aforesaid services and prayers, should be also for the souls of John de Annesley and Anna, his wife; of Robert de Annesley, rector of Rotyngtone; of John Belewe and Isabella, his wife; of John Belewe, his son, and Alice, his wife; and of Cecilia Wyn and Robert Attehall, servants of W. de W., the founder—that these names, with those mentioned before, should be inscribed on a tablet, which should be placed on the super-altar, there for ever to face the celebrant—that on a vacancy in the chantry through death or other natural causes, William, the founder, during his life should present, and after his death his legitimate heirs—in default of heirs, the advowson should pass to his sister Cecilia, and her heirs male, and in default, to the Abbot and Convent of Dale—that if the

* Roger and Richard de Chesterfield, chaplains, were the joint founders of the chantry of S. Michael, in the parish church of Chesterfield. See *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. i., pp. 161, 162, 168.

† With respect to the three Chaddesdens, see *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. iii., p. 304, etc.

founder and his heirs should neglect to appoint, and the Abbot of Dale also after five days' notice, then the patronage should go for that turn to the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield—that this ordination of the chantry, lest the foundation thereof might be forgotten, should be read distinctly in the vulgar tongue to the parishioners of Crich, in the church or churchyard, on the Sunday next before the feast of the Assumption, before the commencement of high mass—and that one copy of this ordination should be kept by the chaplain, another by the lord of the manor of Wakebridge, and a third by the Abbot of Dale.

The calendar bound up with this chartulary specifies the following obits :—

- Jan. ix kal. John de Wakebridge (uncle of the founder), 1344.
 March iiij kal. William de Wakebridge (the founder), 1369.
 April x kal. Juliana de Wakebridge (grandmother of the founder), 1318.
 May xv kal. Nicholas de Wakebridge (brother of the founder), 1349.
 June v kal. "Elizabet de Aslaccon sororis uxoris Willelmi de Wakebridge," 1349.
 July xvij kal. Robert de Wakebridge, vicar of Crich (brother of the founder), 1349.
 x kal. William de Sybthorpe, 1349.
 August nones. Peter de Wakebridge, and Joan, his daughter (father and sister of the founder), 1349.
 iij ides. Joan, the wife of William de Wakebridge (the founder), and Margaret, his sister, 1349.
 xvij kal. John de Wakebridge, chaplain (brother of the founder), 1349.
 Sept. vij ides. Nicholas, son of Nicholas de Wakebridge (uncle of the founder), 1300.
 xij kal. Peter, son of Peter de Wakebridge (brother of the founder), 1347.
 Oct. xvi kal. Matilda de Wakebridge (sister of the founder), 1343.
 xij kal. Nicholas de Wakebridge (grandfather of the founder), 1315.
 Nov. ij nones. Roger de Chesterfield, 1367.
 v ides. Cecilia Wyn, 1368.

A glance at this obituary is sufficient to draw the attention of the reader to the remarkable number of deaths in the year 1349, and those who have read the introduction to this volume will recollect that it was the time of that fearful visitation of the plague, usually termed the Black Death. Of its terrible character we can form some idea, when we consider the extent of its ravages in a single household—a household the most wealthy of the neighbourhood, and situated in as healthy and uncrowded a spot as any that could be found on all the fair hill sides of Derbyshire. Within three months Sir William de Wakebridge lost his father, his wife, three brothers, two sisters, and a sister-in-law. Sir William, on succeeding to the Wakebridge estate, through this sad list of fatalities, appears to have abandoned the profession of arms, and to have devoted a very large share of his wealth to the service of

God in his own neighbourhood. The Great Plague had the effect of thoroughly unstringing the consciences of many of the survivors, and a lamentable outbreak of profligacy was the result. But the dire judgments of God had a contrary effect on many others, who were led by His grace to a newness of life; and hence as a practical outcome of their change of habit, we find about this period a marked revival in the works of His Church, such as the rebuilding of fabrics and the ordination of chantries. An unworthy and superstitious fear may have actuated some minds in this abandonment of private wealth, but a genuine change of heart was wrought in others, and it seems reasonable to class Sir William de Wakebridge in the latter category. There is a great difference between the foundation charters of the chantries of Sir William and many others of this date that we have perused, viz., that these are not of the selfish class (so to speak) that merely provided masses for the souls of the founder and his relatives, but the whole tone of the charters (of which we have only been able to find space for meagre abstracts) bespeaks a real interest in the souls of the neighbourhood, and an earnest desire that the Holy Sacrifice and other services should be attended by the people at large. Nor was the generosity of Sir William in church work merely aroused into momentary action by the shock of the deadly visitor to Wakebridge manor house in 1349; for we find that he was engaged in a further alienation of his property in 1368, only the year before his death, and he also at some intermediate date built a private chapel at his manor house, which he adorned in a most costly manner, and furnished it with a chaplain. He was also the joint founder of a Nottinghamshire chantry in 1363, and gave to the parish church of Crich some most costly vestments. Moreover, if a man is to be judged by his friends, Sir William must have been a pious Catholic, for we find him on terms of the closest and most confidential friendship with such old Derbyshire worthies as the Chesterfields and the Chaddesdens.

Nor have we yet finished with this most interesting chartulary, which seems to us to be unique in the side-lights that it throws upon our ecclesiastical and local history. The candid student of fourteenth century life is forced to admit—much as he may admire the deep piety and self-abasement of no inconsiderable portion of the nation, and much as he may appreciate the exuberant skill of the artificers in wood and glass and stone, who were content to lay the glories of their art at the threshold of the Church—that

this enviable catholicity of tone was sadly intermingled with much that savoured of baseness and superstition. Here, on the same pages of the Calendar that record the deaths of the Wakebridge family, and of the munificent founder of the chantries, with a touching brevity, the hand of some chantry priest has inserted numerous entries that not only breathe a most mundane desire after bodily health, but are persistent in their warnings of the luck, good or bad, attaching to particular days and seasons. If he had contented himself with entering a receipt for the cure of the "stone, strangury, and colyke,"* we should not have quarrelled with him except as to his bad taste in the selection of a commonplace book; but it is really too bad when we find month after month of the Calendar interspersed with general directions for dietary and blood-letting, regulated by a superstitious regard for certain seasons. Thus we are informed—that if anyone lets blood on April 11th in the left arm, he will not lose his eyesight for that year, but if he lets blood on the 3rd he will be saved for that year from headache and *extasim Anylice Swynes*—that four days of May are very dangerous, viz., the 7th, 15th, 16th, and 20th—that if blood is let on the 7th of the Kalends of August, the patient will die on the third day after—that no one who is bled on September 17th need fear having paralysis, dropsy, or epilepsy for that year—that if anyone strike either man or beast on March 26th, July 25th, or December 8th, he will assuredly die on the third day after, *et hoc probatum est*, etc., etc.

Sir William de Wakebridge does not appear to have been able to alienate much of his own manor of Wakebridge to religious use; and the lands wherewith he endowed the chantries situated at Crich, Wheatcroft, Holloway, Tansley, Fritchley, Dethick, Lea, Ashover, etc., were purchased by him of their owners for that purpose. We therefore find that a considerable portion of this chartulary consists of the licenses of Sir Roger Beler and his son Roger, of Geoffrey Dethick and his son John, of William de Kynardsley, of Richard de Clerk, and of Roger de Wynfeld, to alienate their lands for this object.

There are also various rentals of the chantry of SS. Nicholas

* "For y^e stone, strangury and colyke. Take malues, violet, mercury, make of yche j handfull, percele, maydon here, tho thistyll, of yche half a handfulle, of lyquerice j quartron, seth all yis in iiij quartes of ale tyl y^e half be consumet, yen streyn it thro a clothe and gyf hym vj sponfulle of y^t licor to drynck in y^e morowe cold and at nyght lew warme w^t half a sponfull of y^e powdr y^t folows—Take careaway, fenelsede, spyknard, anneys, cinamon, galyngale, of yche di unce, grounselsede j unce, lycorys j unce . . . y^e wyeght of alle."

and Katharine, giving the value of some of the lands, and names of the tenants, during the respective chaplaincies of Richard Davy and William Woderowe, and a list of debts owing to the chantry on the death of Henry Coke. It appears that there was an annual payment of the chaplain of 14s. 4d. to the Prior of Felley, in recognition of lands held of that priory at Fritchley and Clattercotes, which had been granted to those monks by Ivo de Heriz. Much of the endowment of the small priory of Felley, in Nottinghamshire, came from the Derbyshire parishes of Crich, Ashover, Morton, and Tibshelf.* The neighbouring church of Annesley was given to Felley priory, at an early date, by Ralph de Annesley, and in the Crich Chartulary is a long document recording the consent of John, Archbishop of York, to the foundation by Sir William de Wakebridge and Robert de Annesley, rector of Rotynton, of a chantry at the altar of the Blessed Virgin within the church of Annesley.† It is dated January 7th, 1363.

During the chaplaincy of Henry Coke, the chantry house pertaining to SS. Nicholas and Katharine was repaired, the stone for the purpose being carried there from Winfield at a cost of 3d.‡

In the year of the founding of the second chantry (1368), an indenture was made between Sir William de Wakebridge and Richard Davy, the chaplain of the first chantry, by which Richard and his successors became possessed of the following altar furniture, vestments, etc.:—one super-altar, one “haire,”§ one altar-cloth, and two antependia, one antependium with frontal for the super-altar, another worn antependium with frontal, and one new one, two corporals with cases, one missal, one chalice, one vestment for double festivals, one for Sundays, and one old and worn for ordinary use, one antependium of “Syndone,” one portifer, two old towels for ablutions, one painting over the altar, two pax-breads, two cruets, one chantry register, one vestment entirely of blue Samite, with two tunicles and a cope of the same. The property at the same time handed over to Richard Whiteman, of the second chantry, included:—one super altar, one “haire,” three altar-cloths, and two frontals, four towels, three tapestry antependia, one corporal, one new case for the corporal, one good missal, one chalice, one new

* Stevens' *Addition to the Monasticon*, vol. ii., pp. 131-3.

† Harl. MSS., 3669, ff. 83-5.

‡ As these details are of some interest, we have reproduced them verbatim. See Appendix No. IV.

§ This is probably for “ara,” which was the name used not only for a portable altar stone, but also for the super-altar, or ledge for the crucifix, candlesticks, &c.

vestment for doubles, one for Sundays, and one for ordinary use, one pax-bread, and two cruets.

The *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (27 Henry VIII.) gives the annual value of the chantry of SS. Nicholas and Katharine, accruing from mansion, messuages, and lands, at £12 19s. 10d., and also annual pensions to the value of £1 7s. 3d., but deductions for chief rents to divers persons brought the clear income down to £13 4s. 4d. The chantry of Our Lady had a clear income of £6 3s. 4d. The following is the account given in the Chantry Roll, *temp.* Edward VI:—

“Cruche. The Chauntrye of SS. Nycholas & Kateryns founded by W^m Wakebrygge somtym lord there, mayntanyng of God's service and socoure of pore folks A^o xxiiij^o Edward III. xij*li*. iiij*s*. iiij*d*., clere xii*li*. iijs., besyds xvjs. vjd. rents resoluts, xls. receyoyd of the late monastery of Thurgarton. Jo. Maryott Chauntry prest, the residen letten by him to Fraunceys Pole Esq. & German Pole Esq.* for the terme of xxj yerres payenge to him yerely xlii. xvjs. jd. by indenture xvij Oct. A^o xxxvj^o Regis. It hath a mancyon prised att iiij*s*. iiij*d*. by yere. Stocke lixs. iiij.

“The Chauntrye of our Ladye founded by the same, to the same entente & that a priste everye Sundaye & dubble feste shoulde assiste the Vycar there at masse, mattyns, and evensong, & to pray for his soul, etc. by foundaceyon A^o xliij^o Edw. III., vj*li*. iijs. iiij*d*. with vj payd out of the late monastre of Thurgarton & iijs. iiij*d*. for his mancyon house. Rob. Swinstoo Chauntry priste. Stocke lviijs.’

Towards the end of the Crich chartulary is this entry:—

“An Inventory of y^e goodes of y^e Chauntree of Sact Nycholas and Sact Kateryn in Criche receved by me S^r John Mariott, xxj^o die Julii anno dñi 1524.

“In primis a chalice leadyd in the bothum. Item oone old maser† withe the armes off the founder. Item iiij sylver spones of y^e whiche three are brokene. Item ij rookes‡ of cooles and a litile wodd about y^e house in styd of fourty shillynges y^t I ought to have hadd at myne entre y^t there had remaynyd so mochg. Item oone masse booke. Item oone old wrytyn portuus.§ Item iiij old vestymentes and oone very old casula (chasuble) y^t is torne. Item oone old brokene cruett. Item ij old auter clothes. Item oone hangyng before y^e autre. Item three corperaxes w^t cases. Item oone furnes. Item iiij leades (? leaden basons) sett in a forme. Item oone old wrytyne procession, all which y^e said S^r John hathe delyveryd to John Beamount esquier dwellyng at gracedew monastery beyng y^e Kynges visitor vj Edward vjth.”||

The following lists of the chaplains and patrons of these chantries, are compiled from the Lichfield Registers:—

* There is an original memorandum (Add. MSS., 6,668, f. 717), from John Marriott, to Francis Pole, of the Dale, and to German Pole, of Wakebridge, dated 23rd Jan. 33 Henry VIII., promising that if he release the goodwill of the chantry to any man, it shall be to them.

† A maser, or mazer, was a broad standing cup or drinking bowl of maple or walnut wood.

‡ Rookes of cooles=reeks of coals. Reek=rick or pile.

§ I.e., a portesse, or breviary.

|| In Add. MSS., 6,668, f. 719, there is an original copy of this inventory on a slip of parchment 7 inches by 4.

CHANTRY OF SS. NICHOLAS AND KATHARINE.

1357. Richard Davy ; patron, William de Wakebridge. According to the Chartulary, Davy was inducted June 18th, 1356.
1370. William le Blount; patron, John de la Pole. On the death of R. D. Henry Coke.
- 1429, June 28th. Adam Webster, vicar of Hartington, exchanged his benefice for this chantry with H. C.
- , Nov. 4th. This exchange reversed! Henry Coke coming back to the chantry, and A. W. returning to Hartington.
- . James Hyton.
1441. John Duffeld; patron; Peter de la Pole. On the resignation of J. H.
1459. William Woderowe; patron, Justice Ralph Pole. On the death of J. D.
1490. Edmund Pole, sub-deacon; patron, Ralph Pole. On the death of W. W.
1535. John Marriott. *Valor Ecclesiasticus*.

CHANTRY OF OUR LADY.

1368. Richard Whiteman; patron, William de Wakebridge.
1370. John de Duffeld; patron, William de Wakebridge.
1376. John Loscowe; patron, John de la Pole.
- . John Ilkesdon.
1390. John Heth; patron, Cecilia de la Pole. On the resignation of J. I.
1403. Richard Yvenot; patron, Cecilia, relict of John Pole.
1436. John Assheley; patron, Edward de la Pole. On the death of R. Y.
- . Thomas Cowper.
1491. John Fox; patron, Ralph Pole. On the death of T. C.
1515. Robert Swynscowe; patron, John Pole. On the death of J. F.

The Crich Chartulary also contains records of several matters that affect the parish rather than the chantries, and some of them, being of earlier date than their foundation, must have been copied from documents previously in possession of the vicar.

During the metropolitan visitation of that strict disciplinarian, Archbishop Peckham, in 1280, he was called upon to settle a dispute between the parishioners of Crich and the abbot of Darley, as rector. The archbishop appears to have visited Crich personally, and then he appointed Simon de Baliden* and R. de Suham, canons of Lichfield, as his commissioners in the dispute. Their decision was—that the abbot should find some one whose duty it should be to ring the parish bells of the church of Crich, and to bring water and fire there as often as required—that he should provide ropes for the bells—that he should relieve the necessitous and indigent in the parish—and that he should also provide at his own expense for the serving of the chantry within the chapel of S. Thomas the Martyr, situated in the churchyard at Crich, on three days of the week. In the same year it was also agreed, on

* Simon de Baliden was Vicar-General of the diocese of Coventry and Lichfield in 1274. Howard's *Lichfield*, p. 184.

appeal to the archbishop, that the abbot should in perpetuity hold himself bound to provide an image of the Blessed Virgin to stand in the chancel, and all other things necessary for the chancel, except the chalice and missal, which the parish were to find. The parishioners claimed that the monks of Darley ought also to do all that was necessary for the sustentation and repair of the nave, seeing how much property they held in the parish.* But the decision on this point was that the abbey was only to be responsible for that portion of the general burdens of the nave and of providing the Holy Bread† that corresponded with the extent of their lands, mansions, and other possessions within the limits of the parish.

The parishioners of Crich set apart 5 acres $3\frac{1}{2}$ roods of arable land, out of the common fields of Tansley,‡ to provide for a lamp to be always burning before the image of the Virgin in the chancel. There were also several other small individual endowments for the same purpose.

An indenture made in 1368 between Roger Beler, William de Wakebridge, Henry de Codynstone, Roger Kybbulle, jun., Henry de Merlache, Adam del Hulle, Thomas de Biggynges, Henry Clerke, Robert Burgulone, Henry de Plastowe, Simon de Whetcrofte, Adam Couper, Peter Couper, John Hayward and Richard Bateman de Wyssintone, John, son of Robert de Tannesley, Adam Haselbache, and many other parishioners of Crich, of the one part, and William de Weston, vicar of Crich, of the other part, provides that all the ornaments and vestments that have been furnished individually or collectively for the use of the clergy, chaplains, and others ministering in the church of Crich, between the years 1349 and 1368, shall be placed in the custody of William de Weston, the vicar, and his successors, to be held by them for the use of the parish, and not to be privately appropriated or sold by them or by the abbots of Darley. The articles are thus specified:—One vestment *de viridi Camacæ* with two tunicles and one cope of the

* In addition to the lands and tithes already mentioned, Darley Abbey also held the whole of the manor of Wistanton (now called Wessington), in this parish, which was granted to them by Ralph Fitz Odo and Geoffrey de Constantine. The monks had a chapel attached to their grange of Wistanton, but we have not been able to glean anything respecting its site or history.

† The Holy, or Blessed Bread must not be confounded with the Host of the Mass. In the early Church, at the end of Mass, the loaves offered by the faithful, which had not been consecrated, were blessed by the celebrant, and distributed as a sign of brotherly communion. Hence arose the custom, still continued in both the Roman and Greek branches of the Church Catholic, of distributing blessed bread to the general body of the congregation on the great festivals.

‡ As the names of these fields at Tansley, and their tenants, are of some interest, we have given them in full in Appendix No. V.

same, value £10 *—one good cope, value 10 marks, which Roger de Chesterfield, clerk, gave to William de Wakebridge and the other parishioners of Crich, to serve as a remembrance of him—one chalice, value 8 marks—one missal, value 100 shillings—one antiphonar,† value 60 shillings—and one great psalter, which William de Balidene, formerly vicar, gave to William de Wakebridge and the parishioners as a remembrance, and who did many other good works for the church of Crich—as well as other chalices, books, vestments, tunics, copes, surplices, and other ornaments.

The Crich Chartulary also contains (and this shall be our last reference to it) a copy of an encyclical letter of Simon Islip,‡ Archbishop of Canterbury, of the year 1362, relative to the observance of Holy-days, which was probably ordered to be read in all parish churches. It is of considerable interest as affording an insight into the habits of the time, but as it is not in any way specially local, we must abstain from giving more than a brief abstract. The archbishop complains that not only was the custom prevalent of transacting ordinary business on Saints' days, but also of indulging in abominable and blasphemous practices, so that what was intended to serve as a storing up of devotion, had become the occasion of an outbreak of dissoluteness—that the festivals were kept rather by the crowding of revellers to the taverns than of communicants to the churches—that the ear was greeted more with the sounds of drunken jestings than of penitent prayers—and that, in fine, the whole purport of God in hallowing the Sabbath, and of the Church in setting apart other days for pious observances, had by the multitude been completely perverted. He therefore enjoins, throughout the whole of his province of Canterbury, that every Sunday shall be observed, beginning with the vesper hour of the previous Saturday, and not sooner, lest they should seem to be participators in Jewish professions—that they should also observe the feasts of SS. Stephen, John, Innocents, Thomas the Martyr, Circumcision, Epiphany, Purification, Easter with three days following, Mark, Philip and James, Invention of the Cross, Ascension,

* If we reflect that the then value of money must be multiplied by at least 20 to get the present value, we can form some idea of the exceptional costliness and splendour of the vestments that were used to God's honour in the parish church of Crich in mediæval days. "Camaca" was the name of a cloth, made of silk and interwoven with other precious stuff.

† The antiphonar contained the music for the hours, anthems, hymns, and psalms, noted in plain chant.

‡ Simon Islip was connected with this county. He held the prebendary of Sandiacre from 1347 to 1350.

Pentecost with three days following, Corpus Christi, Nativity of S. John Baptist, Peter and Paul, Translation of S. Thomas the Martyr, Mary Magdalen, James, Assumption, Bartholomew, Lawrence, Nativity of B. V. M., Exaltation of the Cross, Matthew, Michael, Luke, Simon, Jude, All Saints, Andrew, Nicholas, Conception, Thomas the Apostle, and the dedication of parish churches, and of saints in whose honour they are dedicated—that on all these days the parishioners shall be admonished and induced not only to attend Mass, but also the full complement of the services—that the relics of the saints should be carried *ad opera ruralia* according to custom—and that any foremen of operatives or labourers who suffer the usual work to be carried out on these days, shall be visited with the censures of the Church.

The inventory of church goods, taken in the reign of Edward VI., has the following, relative to this church :—

“Cryche. Oct. 6. Rich. Banks clerke.

“iiij bells in the steple—j chalys of sylver with paten—ij cruetts of pewter—ij vestments whereof j of blew sylke and the other of blewe chamblet j of redde wostyd—ij tables clothe—ij hangings before the table—j coope of old sylke—j corporas with two cases—ij crosses j of tynne j of brasse—j hand bell—ij candlestycks of pewter—j byble with the paraphracs—j coffer with iij lockes and iij keyes. There was ij chalyces belongyng to the chauntrez there w^{ch} Jo Beamonte Esq., hadde.”

The *Valor Ecclesiasticus* gives the clear value of the vicarage at £6 10s. 10d. It was then endowed with Easter offerings, oblations, tithes of hay, lambs, wool, pigs, geese, flax, and hemp, and with the annual pension from Wakebridge in lieu of tithes.

The following is the statement made by the Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650 :—

“Crich is a vicarige really worth tenne pounds per annum noe Chappell appirteynyng. Tansley is a hamblitt appirteynyng and thre myles distant and fitt to be united to Matlocke in the hundred of Wirksworth it lying nearer to Matlocke the profits are about fortye shillings per annum.

“Wessington grange, Leas, and Lindwaye lane are Members butt remote and fitt to be united to Trinitye Chappell in the hundred of Scarsdale.”

“£200 raised by the parish of Crich and several gentlemen in that neighbourhood, and £200 more advanced by the Trustees of Queen Anne's bounty, were laid out in lands at Plaistow Green, within the parish of Crich aforesaid, for augmenting the church living there, towards the latter end of 1746. By mistake the lands, &c., are said to be in Wheateroft.”*

The vicars of Crich were, of course, appointed by the Abbots of

* Add. MSS. 6705, f. 12.

Darley up to the time of the dissolution of the monasteries, but after that date there was much confusion with respect to the patronage of the advowson, in connection with which there were several lawsuits of interminable length. The claims were so conflicting that the successive Bishops of Lichfield declined to exercise their right to collate, and the presentation consequently lapsed to the Crown. There is not a single presentation to Crich entered in the episcopal registers of the seventeenth century, nor is there one of the eighteenth century, until 1793. At the end of last century the right of presentation was claimed by Sir Wolstan Dixie, and also by Sir Edward Wilmot, both claiming through the heiresses of John Claye, who is alleged to have obtained it in the time of Elizabeth, from Anthony Babington, who certainly held the great tithes of Crich through grant from the Crown.* Eventually the Dixie family made good their claim to the advowson, but after two presentations sold it to trustees.

The pre-reformation part of the following list of vicars is taken from the Episcopal registers, and the remainder chiefly from the returns of the First Fruits Office, and the parish register :—

- . Bricius.
- 1278. William de Draycote.
- 1298. John de Whalleys.
- 1313. William de Baliden. On the resignation of J. de W.
- 1340. Richard de Radecliff, rector of Nuthall, exchanged benefices with W. de B., vicar of Crich.
- 1348. Robert de Wakebridge, vicar of S. Mary's, Nottingham, exchanged benefices with R. de R., vicar of Crich.
- 1349. William de Baliden. On the death of R. de W.
- . Radus de Findern. On the resignation of W. de B.
- 1345. Roger de Walton, rector of Whittington, exchanged benefices with R. de F., vicar of Crich.
- 1356. William de Weston. On the death of R. de W.
- 1393. John Whitlessey. Collated of the Bishop.
- . John Bagworth. On the resignation of J. W.
- 1397. William Bacon. On the resignation of J. B.
- . Thomas Hoppeley.
- 1402. John Osmond. On the death of T. H.
- . William Garton, rector of Bulwell, exchanged benefices with J. O., vicar of Crich.
- . Peter Trusbut.
- 1418. Hugo Penyale. On the resignation of P. T.
- 1441. James Hyton, late chantry priest. On the resignation of H. P.
- 1451. John Fesand. On the resignation of J. H.
- . James Romsore.
- 1505. Richard Repyngdon. On the death of J. R.
- (1535.) William Richardson. *Valor Ecclesiasticus*.

* See an elaborate statement of this claim by Mr. Reynolds, the local antiquary, given in full in Glover's *Derbyshire*, vol. 2, p. 321-3.

1542. **Richard Bankys**; patrons, Robert and Thomas Bradshaw, for this turn, by virtue of an agreement with the Abbot of the lately dissolved monastery of Darley. On the death of W. R.
- * * * *
1629. **Thomas Shelmardine**; patron, John Eley, gen.
 . **Joseph Topham**. *Parish Registers*. Probably he followed T. S. on his ejection in 1662.
 . **Thomas England**, died Feb. 7th, 1730.
1731. **John Walker**; patron, the King, through lapse of time.
1775. **John Mason**; patron, the King.
1793. **Samuel Davenport**; patron, the King, by reason of lunacy. On the death of J. M.
1801. **Thomas Cornthwaite**; patron, the King. On the death of S. D.
1838. **Thomas Carson**; patron, Sir W. W. Dixie. On the resignation of T. C.
1849. **G. W. Lewis**; patron, Sir W. W. Dixie. On the resignation of T. C.
1855. **William Chawner**; patrons, Edward Radford, Henry Anne Norman, Rev. M. Holmes, John Garton, and William Wathey. On the resignation of G. W. L.
1875. **William Acraman**; patrons, Rev. Melville Holmes, clerk, Henry Anne Norman, gentleman, and Thomas Bellamy Dale, manufacturer. On the resignation of W. C.

The church of Crich, which is dedicated to S. Mary,* consists of nave, side aisles, and south porch, chancel, with north vestry, and tower and spire at the west end. The nave and aisles are each 50ft. long, and their united width is 46ft. The chancel is 39 ft. by 18 ft. Of the church that seems to have been first erected here by Ralph FitzRalph in the reign of Stephen (1135-54), there are considerable remains. The nave is separated from the aisles on each side by three plain and round Norman arches, supported on circular columns having square capitals. The arcade on the south is a few years later in style than that on the north, showing that the body of the church originally consisted only of nave and north aisle. At the west end of the south aisle is the Norman font, which is 37 inches high and 27 inches in diameter. It is circular and of massive appearance, and surrounded with a coarsely executed moulding of the cable pattern. At the restoration of this church in 1861, the font was rather too freely re-chiselled.

The church does not appear to have been touched in the Early

* There is no doubt whatever as to the real dedication of this church being to S. Mary, for it is repeatedly mentioned by name both in the Crich chartulary and in different chartularies of Darley Abbey. It is also thus given in Bacon's *Liber Regis*, and in the county histories of Pilkington, Davies, and Glover. It was not until the issue of that utterly misleading work (so far as ecclesiology is concerned), Kelly's *Post Office Directory*, in 1855, that an alleged dedication to S. Michael was published, but since that date numerous directories and the yearly edition of the *Derbyshire Red Book* persist in assigning it to S. Michael. The wakes, it is true, are held at Michaelmas, but, as has been already pointed out several times in these pages, wakes at Lady Day or Michaelmas are no guide. Moreover, the feast-day, on whatever day it may occur, though it can fairly be claimed as corroborative evidence, is no proof in itself of the dedication; for that day was usually the anniversary of the consecration of the church, and it frequently happened that a church was not consecrated on the day of the Saint to whom it was dedicated.

English period, but at the time of the Decorated style, which extended over the greater part of the fourteenth century, it was thoroughly renovated, and rebuilt. The chancel, vestry, tower, spire, and exterior walls of the aisles are of that epoch, though of slightly differing dates. The windows in the south aisle show that it was rebuilt about 1300-20. The chancel is of good character throughout, especially the east and south windows. It has a priest's door on the south, and opposite to it is a doorway opening into a vestry, the external wall-plate of which shows it to have been of the same date, though much altered subsequently. At the time when the chancel was built, *circa* 1350, it would seem that the nave was lengthened and the two narrow pointed arches at the east end of the nave arcades inserted. The tower, which has a moulded parapet, with an effective band of wavy lines closely resembling that at Chesterfield, is of much the same date, as well as the spire,* which is octagonal with two tiers of lights. The north aisle was also evidently rebuilt about this date, viz., at the time when Sir William de Wakebridge founded the chantry of SS. Nicholas and Katharine in that aisle, so that probably the example set by him caused the Abbey of Darley and the parish generally to re-model the rest of the fabric. There is a curiously carved stone, of Norman pattern, utilised in the capital of the narrow arch near the east end of the north aisle, which is placed upside down. Below it may also be noticed a portion of the head of an early incised sepulchral cross. In the north wall is a doorway, now blocked up. The weather moulding of the high pitch roof of the Decorated period may be noticed on the west side of the tower.

The present roof of the nave is nearly flat, and was added when the walls over the nave arcades were raised so as to admit of the three-light square-headed clerestory windows. This alteration was of the Perpendicular period. The porch has a plain Perpendicular doorway, and square-headed windows of two lights. The west window of the south aisle is also of that period. The chancel roof is supported on the old stone corbel-heads, small but good, of the original Decorated design, five on each side.

At the east end of the south aisle is a piscina, with a trefoil arch. The piscina drain for the high altar is in the sill of the

* We may here notice, as a useful warning to others, how much the effect of this spire has been recently spoiled by repointing it with white mortar, which has given it a patchy and semi-new appearance that will last for a generation. The simple and costless expedient of mixing a little wood-ash or other colouring ingredient with the lime should always be adopted in repointing old stone work.

south chancel window, but it has no niche over it. On the same side are three sedilia of equal elevation, with trefoiled arches. In the north chancel wall is a recess, now closed with an oak door, and used as a cupboard or almery. It is, however, evident that this recess has originally been a sloping aperture or squint, going right through the wall into the vestry, so as to give the sacristan or occupant an opportunity of seeing the high altar. Over this aperture is fixed a large projecting stone, which from the angle at which it is fixed, and the ledge on the lower side, has evidently been intended for a gospel lectern, of which we have already noticed several in Derbyshire churches, though they are of the rarest occurrence elsewhere. The visitor will probably be told, as we have been, that this aperture was used for confessions, and that on the ledge the Father Confessor rested his book of instructions whilst listening to the penitent within the vestry!

The parapets of the aisles are plainly moulded, but those of the nave over the clerestory windows are embattled. In the parapet on the east gable of the nave is a sanctus bell-cote.

On the west wall of the tower is a well-moulded ogee-headed niche of rather large proportions. There is a tradition at Crich that the figure of the Blessed Virgin, which once occupied this niche, was removed to S. Mary's church at Nottingham.* There is generally some basis for every tradition, and it may possibly have some connection with the exchange of benefices between the vicars of Crich and Nottingham in the fourteenth century, that has been already recorded.

In the north wall of the north aisle is a sepulchral recess of ogee form, trefoiled, and with continuous mouldings. There can be no doubt whatever that this recess was constructed for the founder of the chantry in this aisle; but that does not of itself prove that the effigy now there is the founder, as effigies in course of time were often placed within recesses for which they had not been originally intended. The effigy now there is not a precise fit, but then this was seldom the case, as monuments, except of the roughest type, were usually constructed by skilled workmen at a distance, and afterwards forwarded to be placed in their proper position. This effigy is the figure of a man, dressed in a long gown reaching to the ankles, closely buttoned from the neck to the waist, bare-headed, with long hair and beard, the hands joined over

* This tradition first reached us through a letter in the *Derbyshire Times*, dated Crich Carr, August 8th, 1871, and signed "W. H."

the breast, and the feet resting on a dog. Two small angels have supported the man's head, but that on the left is broken off. That on the right holds a Katharine wheel to the ear of the effigy. In all probability the other, when perfect, had an emblem of S. Nicholas, to whom this chantry was jointly dedicated. This figure has always been supposed, until recent years, to represent Sir William de Wakebridge. It is thus spoken of by Bassano (1710), who adduces as proof the close contiguity of two alabaster slabs bearing the arms of Wakebridge, but which have since disappeared. Lately it has been claimed by the representatives of the Bellairs family as the effigy of Sir Roger Beler, lord of the manor of Crich, and one of the itinerant justices. But the proof that has been adduced in support of this claim is very meagre. It is said that the costume is that of a judge, and not of one who has been specially described as a valiant knight.* But the fact is, that the dress is that of an ordinary civilian of the day, and *not* that of a judge; and what is more likely than that Sir William de Wakebridge, who abandoned the pursuit of arms from the time of his entering on his estate up to his death, a period of twenty-three years, and who gave himself up to good works, should be thus depicted. Moreover, it cannot be proved that Sir Roger Beler was ever resident at Crich, whilst Sir William lived on his manor close to the parish church. . Certainly Sir Roger Beler would never be buried in the founder's tomb of the Wakebridge chantry, and it is only on the supposition that the effigy has been moved there, that a word can be said in favor of the Beler theory. But then Bassano, and after him, Reynolds, describe this tomb as guarded by iron bars and palisades, which were fixed into the tomb itself and into the walls with lead, and which then seemed in themselves very ancient. It is not credible that such an outrage on the memory of the great benefactor of Crich would have been permitted so long ago, as to place in his tomb the effigy of another. Moreover, the evidence of the Katharine wheel is almost sufficient of itself to connect the effigy with the founder of the chantry. On the whole, we can only conclude by saying that we know of no

* The following is the passage from which this description of Sir William is taken; it is from Wyrley's *True Use of Arms*, 1592, and is worth quoting in explanation of the Wakebridge coat:—"Another sort there be not much more skilful, who if they see any Armorie straight enter into the comparison of the fairies thereof: and foul and false it is, if metall be upon metall alone, or colour upon colour: And yet I could wish we should never have more dishonorable men nor worse soldiers than have so borne their Armorie: for to admit that worthy Godfrey, etc., etc. . . . of our owne Sir Richard Sandbach of Sandbach in Cheshire, Sir William Wakbirge of Wakbirge in Darbyshire, two valiant knights, yet both bare colour upon colour."

other uninscribed monument in England whose identity can be proved by more weighty circumstantial evidence, than can be adduced with regard to this effigy of Sir William de Wakebridge, and we should have thought it superfluous to have written thus much in its favour, had it not been for the repeated attempts to establish the Beler theory.* A legend, still current in Crich, says that this figure is to the memory of the man who built the church, who fell when he was in the act of putting the top stone to the spire, and in falling crushed his dog that was on the ground below. Hence a monument was erected to him with his dog at his feet! But it is worth observing that even in this tale the connection between the effigy and the founder of the fabric of the church is retained, and it may very possibly preserve the fact, that Sir William de Wakebridge was a considerable benefactor to other parts of the building besides the north aisle.

On the death of Sir William in 1372, his sister and heiress, Cecilia, brought Wakebridge to Sir John Pole. The second son of that match, Ralph, inherited this estate, the elder settling at Radbourn. Thomas Pole, lord of Wakebridge in the reign of Edward VI., was son and heir of Ralph, and Thomas was succeeded by his son and heir, Ralph Pole, who married for his first wife, Beatrice, the eldest of the six daughters of John Babington, of Dethick,† and for his second wife, Anne, daughter of Philip Leche, of Chatsworth. On the floor of the north aisle, near to Sir William's effigy, is an alabaster stone, on which a small part of the marginal inscription still remains, quite sufficient to prove it to be the memorial of Ralph Pole and his wife, or wives:— *Watebrige et Beatrice filia Johis Babington uxor ej.*

Thomas, the eldest son of Ralph Pole by his first wife, died without issue, and was succeeded by his brother, John Pole, who by his first wife, Agnes, daughter of Thomas Bagshawe, of Ridge, left issue, German Pole, who inherited the Wakebridge estate on the death of his father in 1537. German Pole first married his distant relative, Jane, daughter of German Pole, of Radbourn, by whom he had one daughter, Katharine, who died unmarried; his second wife, was Margaret, daughter of Edward Ferrers. His widow afterwards married John Claye, of Crich.

An altar tomb to the memory of German Pole and his second wife, used to stand at the east end of the north aisle. The upper

* A recent visitor went so far as to scribble in pencil the name of Sir Roger Beler and the date of his death on the moulding of the arch.

† Nichols' *Collectanea*, vol. viii., p. 325.

slab was dismounted when the church was repewed about the end of last century, and was then laid on the floor in the same position. At the 1861 restoration, it was, with questionable propriety, moved to the chancel, and is now fixed against the north wall close to the east end. Upon it are depicted the figures of a man in civilian costume and a woman, both wearing ruffs. The man's feet rest on an eagle, those of the woman on a unicorn. The inscription at the base of the figures is in Roman capitals, but is much effaced, and parts are altogether missing. We are, however, able to give a restored copy of the inscription from notes of this church taken by J. Reynolds, of Plaistow, April 25th, 1758, collecting them with the previous ones of Bassano:—*

"Hic Situs est corpus Germain Poole dominus de Watebirge in comitatu Darbie armigeri qui ab hoc seculo transmigravit xxvi Aprilis Anno a Virginis partu 1588, dux it que uxorem Margaretam filiam Edwardi filii Johannis Ferrers de Tamworth militis. Postea renupta predicta Margareta fuit Johanni Claye generoso et utrique steris erat 1392."

Steris is a contraction for *sterilis*, and 1392 is an obvious slip for 1592.

On the stone are two shields, Pole quartering Wakebridge and Ferrers. The Poles of Wakebridge did not become extinct owing to German Pole's failure of issue, for his father, John Pole, had by his second wife, a son, George Pole, of Spinkhill, in right of his wife, heiress of Hazlehurst, of that place. The male lines of Pole, through Francis and George, sons of George Pole, did not become extinct till 1724 and 1750, respectively.

Below this slab, in the north-east corner of the chancel, is a raised or altar tomb of alabaster, on which are incised the figures of a man and his wife. In the middle of the tomb, across the centre of the figures, is a quaint inscription, parts of which are now wholly illegible,† but which we are able to give from the previously named sources:—

"Heere lieth John Clay gentleman and Mary whom he first did wive.
With her he lived near eight years space in which God gave them children five.
Daughter to William Calton Esquir who was unto that kinge of fame
Henrie the eight chief cock matcher and servante of his hawkes by name.
And as she had a former match, Charnell of Swarkston in Lestershire,
So she deceast this Clay did take the widow of German Poole, Esquire.

* Add. MSS , 6,101, is a folio of church notes entirely written by Mr. Reynolds, to which we have several times referred in these pages. His account of Crich was published nearly *in extenso* in Nichols' *Collectanea*, vol. i., pp 42-51. There are also some further notes on this church, by Reynolds, in Add. MSS , 6,666, f. 585.

† Reynolds says:—"The tomb is so much worn with boys climbing upon it, whilst the churchwardens suffered one Joseph Mather, a lame ignorant person, to teach school in the chancel (which infamous practice was continued till about 1732), that most of the writing is obliterated."

Daughter of Edward who was son to Sir John Ferrers of Tamworth, Knight. Shee lies entombed in this Church with him to whom she first was plight. And now this Claye is closed in Claye, the fairest flesh doth fade like grass. He had on sister who unto Stuffyn of Shirbrook married was. For deathe doth give an end to all and now this clay shall reste herein. All claye to claye shall com at last by deathe the due reward of synne. Thou deathe, his deathe, thy deathe is he whose soule doth live with Criste for aye.

The stinge of death can no one flee, the greatest monarchs are but claye."

On the south side of the top of the tomb:—

"Vivo tibi, moriorque tibi, tibi Christe, resurgam,
Christe, prohendo tuam justitiamque fide.
Hinc abeat mortis terror, tibi vivo, Redemptor,
Mors mihi jam lucrum est; Tu, pie Christe, salus.
Laus Deo."

On the south-east corner of the tomb:—

"Iste Johannes obiit mortem . . . mensis Maii anno 1632 et ista Maria obiit mortem 31 mensis Augusti anno 1583."

Between the legs of the portrait of the man:—

"Hoc lutum Deo figulo. Rom. ix."

Nearer the east end, between his feet:—

"Condita erat hæc tumba anno 1603."

On the top stone are three escutcheons: (1) Claye (*arg.*, a chevron engrailed between three trefoils slipped, *sab*), (2) Claye impaling Calton (*sab.*, a saltire engrailed between four cross cross-lets, *or*) and Ferrers (*vaire*), and (3) Calton alone. On the south side of the tomb are three panels with the three daughters, Susanna, Mary, and Penelope, kneeling. Behind Susanna and Mary are drawn impaled shields, the dexter half left blank, showing they were unmarried in 1603, but behind Penelope is a shield of Brailsford (on a bend three cinquefoils pierced)* impaling Claye, and on the cushion on which she kneels:—

"Nupta erat Thome Brelsford de Senor, g'n'so."

At the west end of the tomb are portraits in relief of the two sons, William and Theophilus, also kneeling. By each of them is written:—

"Mortuus est,"

and under the cushions:—

"Isti filii obierant in juventute sua."†

The Visitation pedigrees of Claye begin with one John Claye, of Crich and Chapel-en-le-Frith, who married a daughter of Lathbury.

* The proper arms of Brailsford are: *or*, a cinquefoil, *sab*.

† Theophilus Claye was buried 2 March, 1590; Thomas Brailsford and Penelope Claye were married 6 August, 1601. *Parish Register*.

His son, Robert Claye, married Emma, daughter of Simon Wood, of Burton, Notts. They had two children, John, of this monument, and his sister, Elizabeth, also mentioned in the inscription. The daughters, Susanna and Mary, commemorated on the tomb, married respectively Robert Clarke, of Mansfield, and Timothy Pusey, of Selston.* Elizabeth, youngest of the three daughters, and co-heir of Timothy Pusey, married William Willoughby, and their daughter, Mary Willoughby, married Beaumont Dixie; hence arose the previously mentioned claim of Sir Wolston Dixie to the advowson of Crich vicarage, and also the claim of Sir Edward Wilmot, as having purchased from Dixie.

This tomb of John Claye has always been in the chancel and on the north side, though it used to stand close to the chancel screen, and the present west end was to the east. He had a right to this situation, having purchased the great tithes of Crich from Anthony Babington in 1584.

Against the north wall of the chancel is fixed a board, with the following lines painted on it in black letter; this board used to be fastened to the upper part of the rude screen on the chancel side:—

“ Soules they are made of Heavenly Spirit:
 From whence they come ye heavens inherite
 Did know that bodyes made of Claye:
 Death will devoure by night or daye
 Yett is he as hee was I saye:
 He living and dead remainth Claye.
 His verye name that nature gave:
 Is nowe as shal be in his Grave
 Tymes doth teache, experience tryes:
 That claye to duste the winde up dryes.
 Then this a wonder coumpt we must:
 That want of winde should make claye dust.”†

In the south-east angle of the chancel is an altar tomb of alabaster, on which is the incised effigy of a man in plate armour. Round the margin is:—

* Harl. MSS. 1093, f. 121; 5809, f. 47; Egerton MSS. 996, f. 42. In the Egerton MSS. the issue of John Claye by his first wife, Maria, widow of Nicholas Charnell, is by a mistake transposed to the credit of his second wife, Margaret.

† “6 March 1778. A ceiled bedstead formerly belonging to John Claye of Crich in Co. Derby, gent. was exposed to sale this day at John Ludlams, in Shirland. On the middle pannel of the head thereof was inlaid in wood of proper colours his arms and crest. The arms being Or, a chevron ingrailed, between three trefoils slipt, Sable. Crest, on a wreath—a p^r of wings conjoined and elevated (which by some Heralds is called a Vole). And on that on the dexter side is his arms impaling a Saltire between 4 cross crosslets. Sinister. His arms again impaling Varey, Argt. and Sable. Being the respective coats of his 2 wives.” Add. MSS., 6,705, f. 23. This is a small 4^{to} MS., in Reynolds’ clear autograph.

"Hic jacet Godfridus Beresford gen' os' dudu' familiaris s'vic's Georgii honorandissimi Comitis Salop ac filius et heres appare's Adini Beresford de Fenny bentley. Qui obiit vicesimo nono die mensis Nove' bri A° dni Mill° d° xiiij."

On the stone is a nearly effaced coat that has borne Beresford and Hassall quarterly. Aden Beresford was the eldest son of Thomas Beresford and Agnes Hassall. By his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Roger Eyre, of Holme, he had Godfrey of this monument, and George, who succeeded him on his brother dying childless.*

On the floor of the centre aisle of the nave is a brass plate, bearing this inscription in black letter :—

"Here under this stone the Bodies do lye
Of Robert Marshall and Margaret his wyfe.
Whiche in this town lyved quietlye
Above fyfty yearis without debate or stryfe.
x children they hade betwix theym in their lyfe
iij of theym doghters and sonnes were sevyng
God graunt all theyr soules reste & joy in Hevyn."

There is no date, but the style of lettering seems to be of the third quarter of the fifteenth century.

In the same aisle is another small brass plate, with the following in Roman capitals :—

"John Kirkeland, Yeaoman,
buried heare,
Whose ansesars and hee
Lived in Weatcrost above five hundred years,
Till gentle death did end their dayes,
Yet wee will give our God the praises.
1652."

The family of Kirkland is said to have originally come from Cumberland. They were certainly in Derbyshire as early as the reign of Henry III. John Kirkland, by his will dated 22 July, 1650, devised unto Godfrey Clarke, of Somersall, his "dear and nearest kinsman," all his lands, etc., in Wheatcroft, Plaistow, Crich, Winfield, Morewood, Hognaston, and elsewhere, reserving a rent charge of 40s. a year, out of his capital messuage at Wheatcroft, for the poor of Crich.†

Upon a very small brass plate affixed to the north wall of the chancel, with an infant wrapped in grave clothes at the base, is inscribed :—

* See the account of the Beresfords under Fenny Bentley church, *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. ii., pp. 463-9; also Harl. MSS., 5,809, f. 7; and 1,093, f. 49.

† *Reliquary*, vol. xiii., pp. 219-223.

"Noe sooner bloomed but blasted
 Yet to revive with Thine
 At the refreshing, Ephraim Shelmerdine.
 March 1^o 1637."

This was an infant son of Thomas Shelmerdine, the Presbyterian, who held this living during the Commonwealth, but removed to Matlock rectory in 1656, whence he was ejected in 1662.* His son, Daniel, as we have already seen, held the living of Barrow-on-Trent.

In Reynolds' notes (1758) occurs the following notice of a monument that has now quite disappeared:—"About the middle of this chantry (being as now it is in the alley going down the north aisle) is a small grey marble stone, whereon is fixed two brass plates, one of which has the portrait of a man in a long loose garment drawn upon it, but the head is now taken away; and the other has the following inscription in antique letters, but without date:—

'Presbiter hic clausus Wodrof requiesco Will'm's
 Qui cantarie custos vocor istius ante.
 Ecce q'd esca paror pro o'mibus atque cadaver
 Ut sum quisquis erit, nil manet, omne perit,
 Corpus mane meum licet hic cub carne putrescat,
 Attamen ora deum spiritus loca alma cupescat,
 Cui des introitum deus ad tua regna refundi
 Visurum salvatorem, michi spes erit ista.'†

William Woderowe, Wodrof, or Woodruffe, was instituted to the chantry of SS. Nicholas and Katharine in 1459, and died 1490.

In the outer north wall of this aisle, near the west end, is a sepulchral arched recess, with bold foliation. In Bassano's time (1710) upon the lid of the coffined receptacle within it was incised a chalice. We have little doubt that this was designed for and occupied by the first priest of the chantry—Richard Davy, who died in 1370. In the eighteenth century this receptacle was coolly reappropriated for the remains of one of the vicars of Crich, the coffin lid reversed, and inscribed with the name of Thomas England, who died Feb. 7th, 1730.

* Thomas Shelmerdine was of Lancashire birth and educated at Christ College, Cambridge. "He was a diligent Preacher at Criche divers years; where he was encompassed with many good old Puritans, that liv'd in that Parish and about it, who strengthen'd his Hands much in his Work. He was a Man very cheerful in Converse. A kind Husband to an Holy but very Melancholy Wife. From Criche he remov'd to Matlock . . . He remov'd thence when he was Silenc'd to a dwelling at Wirksworth, where he did not long survive" Calamy's *Ejected Ministers*, vol. ii., p. 166. He was frequently Moderator of the Presbyterian Classis at Wirksworth, as we learn from their MS. minute book.

† This is copied *verbatim* from Reynolds; there are obviously several mistakes in his transcription.

Bassano also mentions that there was then a north porch, as well as one on the south side.

In Wryley's copy (1592) of the Visitation of 1569 occur the following notes respecting Crich, and the glass then extant in the windows, the monuments, etc. :—*

"Crech in the high peake, the tenure of that noble familie of Musard, Hasculphus Musard the 20 of the conqueroure did hould Creche and Staveley in the countie of Darbie, whoe had yssue Ritchard Musard Baron of Staveley, whoe had yssue Hasculphus Musard Baron of Staveley, whoe had yssue Rauffe, whoe had yssue Raffe (6 R: 1), who had yssue A[micia] M. married to [Anker] Fretsvyle whoe held Crech and Staveley in his wywes richt. It now is in the possession of the Earles of Srewesburie, and as it wear an appendix to their honor of winkfeild, it enioyeth once in the year a fayer and som privileges, it is now the habitacion of John Cleay Gentleman, my verie good frend and kinsman. It is seated on a hill, fertile and well stored both for wood and cole near the ryver Darwen. In the church thes Armes."

1. Party per pale, *gu.* and *sab.*, a lion rampant, *arg.* (Belser).
2. *Az.*, two chevrons, *or.* (Fitz Ralph).†
3. England, with a label of three points, each charged with two fleurs-de-lis.
4. Bary of six, *arg.* and *az.* (Grey of Codnor).
5. Do. do. a label of three points, *gu.*
6. *Arg.*, a fesse, *gu.*, between six lozenges, *sab.* (Wakebridge).
7. *Az.*, a fesse, *gu.*, between six lozenges, *sab.* (The more usual coat of Wakebridge).
8. *Az.*, a bend between six escallops, *arg.* (Frecheville).
9. *Arg.*, a chevron between three crescents, *gu.* (Pole).
10. Quarterly, Pole and Wakebridge.
11. Pole and Wakebridge impaling *Erm.*, on a chief, *gu.*, three bezants (Okeover).‡
12. Pole and Wakebridge impaling Babington.
13. Pole and Wakebridge impaling Ferrers.

"These three escochions (speaking of the three last) belonged to the younger famelie of the Poles, who married the daughter and heyr of Wakburge, of the mannor of Wakeburge in the parrishe, build by Sir William Wakeburge, one of the Justices of the Banche,§ and was a great benefactor to the Church of Crech as by his Armes see often sett up in the Church. He also builded a fyne chapell at Wakeburg, garnishing with orgayne and other costly devises."

Wryley also makes mention of memorial windows and of a tomb

* Harl. MSS., 6592, f. 88.

† In Nichols' *Collectanea* these arms are here assigned to Fitz Ralph. They are those usually given to Musard, but it is there stated (vol. i., p. 51) that no early instance has yet been met with of the right of Musard to those arms.

‡ John Pole, of Hartington, who died 1524, married Jane, daughter of Humphrey Okeover.

§ So that if the effigy is in legal costume, it may still be claimed for Sir William de Wakebridge.

to John Clay and his two wives, which was an earlier one than that now extant in the chancel:—

“Tow fayr monimentes in the glasse wroughte in their vestimentes with the Armes of Frettsvile, wrytten under thus—*‘Gervase is Aneure pri et Dur Armedel’* Also on a monument:—*‘Hic jacent corpora Johannis Clay et Mariæ primæ uxoris quondam uxor Nicholai Charnels de Suarston, et Mariæ quæ relictæ Germani Pole de Wakburge, filia Edwardi Ferrers de Tamworth.’*”

Some notes taken about 1780 show that the only coats then remaining were No. 7 in the middle window of the north aisle, No. 2 in the east window of the south aisle, and No 8 in the east chancel window. No. 2 is the solitary coat now remaining, but there are a few fragments of old glass in the tracery of the fourth chancel window, a small crowned head being distinguishable.

In the time of Bassano and also of Reynolds, there were some remains of a parclose or screen, shutting off the east end of the north aisle. The rood screen, of Perpendicular date, across the chancel arch, was ruthlessly turned out, together with some well carved spandrels of the roof, at the injudicious “restoration” of 1861. Fortunately the Rev. W. Hope, vicar of S. Peter’s, Derby, caught sight of this fine screen in a timber merchant’s yard, and rescued it from demolition, and most happily set it up as a screen across the chancel arch of S. Peter’s, where it may now be seen. In the vestry is a beam, removed from the old roof, on which are recorded the names of:—

“Thomas Shelmerdine, minister, 1640.

John Haslam	} Churchwardens.”
John Smith	

There is also in the vestry an old oak seat, handsomely carved, and of the Perpendicular period. The ends, of considerable elevation, terminate in “poppy-heads,” on both sides of which are carved human faces. Unless we are wrongly informed, one if not more of these fine old church seats found their way to the house at Chase Cliff, during the “restoration.” If this is the case, we venture to hope that they may be restored to God’s House.

There is a ring of fine bells in the tower:—

I. “John Dod, John Feepound C: Wardens, MDCXXI.”

II. “Feare God honor the King, 1671,” and the bell mark of George Oldfield.

III. “I. Saxton, G. Silvester, Churchwardens. I. Goddard, Minister, 1771.”

IV. "Hec Campana sacra fiat Trinitate beata, 1616," in Lombardic capitals, highly decorated.*

V. "All men that heare my mornfull sound
Repent before you lye in ground. 1626."

There is also above these a small bell, that goes by the name of the parson's bell. There is no inscription or date upon it, and it may possibly be the old sanctus bell that used to hang over the east gable of the nave.

From some further notes of Reynolds, we learn that the 3rd bell (or, as he says, the 4th), which was broken and sent to Rotherham to be recast, on Saturday, March 30th, 1771, formerly bore "Jesus be oure spede R. R. B. W.," the founder's mark of Henry Oldfield, and the date 1583 circumscribed within a small circle. He also states, in a note dated 1770, that there were only four bells in the steeple up to 1721, when the first one was cast.†

The same antiquary tells us, in another place, that:—

"The weathercock upon Crich Church Spire was bought of one Birds of Mansfield in the year 1692 by John Beardah senr and Thomas Booner, churchwardens. It cost 28 shillings and 12 shillings guilding, so that it lay the parish in 40 shillings. A.D. 1769, this weathercock was taken down and fresh gilt by David Woodhouse and George Bacon junr, churchwardens. The steeple and spire were also pointed at the same time. The old custom at Crich church of ringing the sermon bell after chiming all the bells was disused in 1769, and the method of ringing the sermon bell first, then chiming all the bells, and lastly ringing the small bell called the Ting-Tang (which last had been dumb, viz. had no clapper in it for 70 years) was introduced. At the time were John Walker, vicar, Joseph Goddard, curate, and the above named Woodhouse and Bacon, churchwardens. The inside of the church was whitewashed at the same time."‡

Some further notes relative to this church, included in the Wolley MSS., and taken about the beginning of the century, mention that "the pillars continue to be hung with garlands in honor of young maidens who died unmarried,"§ so that Crich may be added to the list of those Derbyshire churches where this interesting custom used to prevail.||

In the letters from the incumbents in 1831,** on which the Parliamentary Return as to parochial registers is based, we find that the communication from Crich states that the earliest register,

* For illustrations of the lettering, etc., of this bell, see the *Reliquary*, vol. xiii., p. 231.

† Add. MSS., 6,670, ff. 411, 412.

‡ Add. MSS., 6,707, f. 18.

§ Add. MSS. 6668, f. 449.

|| On the subject of Funeral Garlands, see the accounts of the churches of South Winfield, Ashford, and Matlock, in vols. i. and ii. of *Churches of Derbyshire*.

** Add. MSS., 9,355.

from 1617 to 1640, is "totally useless and illegible." Though this is far too sweeping a statement, still it must be owned that the volume is much damaged, badly written, and in a few places quite illegible. There are defects in the subsequent registers from June 7th, 1708, to March 20th, 1712, and again from March 4th, 1763, to September 15th, 1764. Reynolds' notes (1757) make mention of an earlier register book than the one beginning in 1617, and it was our good fortune, in the summer of 1877, to be instrumental in its recovery, after an absence from the parish of about a century. Mr. Hoveden, a gentleman resident at Croydon, purchased at a London auction, in a lot of old papers, a portion of a parochial register. It is a quarto paper book, extending from 1564 to 1593, with several leaves missing at the commencement, and no name of parish or minister by which to identify. The cover is of parchment, and has been part of an old Breviary. Suspecting it to be of Derbyshire origin, Mr. Hoveden placed it in our hands for identification, and the following entries, *inter alia*, convincing us that it pertained to Crich, the owner was good enough, in the true antiquarian spirit, to restore it to the parish chest:—

"Marmeduke Babington sepultus fuit decimo septo Januarii, 1587."

"Germanus Poole de Wakebridge sepultus fuit vicessimo sexto die Aprilis, 1588."

"Theophilus Claye sepultus fuit secundo die Marcii, 1590."

"Petrus Poole sepultus fuit vicessimo die Septembris, 1590."

* * * *

In the previous account of Crich we have chronicled the fact that Sir William de Wakebridge built a chapel at his manor house at WAKEBRIDGE, garnished with an "orgayne and other costly devises." We are also able to give an inventory of the goods of this chapel, as given in the Crich Chartulary, under date 1368:—

"Memorandum de ornamentis capelle de Wakebrugge. In primis j haire, Et ij alterclothez cum frontellis bonis, Et j tapeta ad pendendum ante altare, Et ij peria de Ridel* cum apparat', Et ij vestimenta festivales, Et j vestimentum feriale, Et j calix, Et j missale, Et alind missale vetus, Et j portiforium, Et j psalterium, Et iij coporalia cum cases, Et j tabula depicta, Et j portiforium quo dominus utitur, Et j manuale de usu Lincolnie."†

* The Ridels (Fr. *rideaux*) were the curtains which fenced in the back and sides of the altar.

† The "use" or ritual of Lincoln seems to have generally prevailed in the diocese of Coventry and Lichfield. There were five distinct uses in England—York, Lincoln, Hereford, Bangor, and Salisbury. That of Lincoln prevailed also in many parts of Scotland. The Sarum use was prescribed for the whole province of Canterbury in 1541, hence arose the general adoption of red for altar cloths, as red was the ordinary colour of the Salisbury rite.

On the purchase of this estate by Peter Nightingale in 1771, the fine old mansion, that had been for so many centuries the seat of the families of Wakebridge and Pole, was pulled down. The chapel, which was a detached building, but had long been desecrated for farm purposes, did not then share the fate of the hall. A writer of the year 1818, says:—"The east window still remains in the end of a barn, at the back of the house, which is the only discernible indication of the chapel."* Some thirty years ago, the remains of this chapel were still further modernised, and the window mentioned by Mr. Moore, taken out, and removed to the grounds of Mr. Nightingale's residence at Lea. That portion of the large barn which now stands on the site of the chapel, has no trace of antiquity, or any ecclesiastical feature about it. The extensive foundations of the old manor house, can be traced under the sward, behind the present farm-house. In the kitchen of the house is an old oak door, handsomely panelled with the linen-fold pattern. This is apparently the only relic of the departed grandeur of Wakebridge.

N.B.—Since the previous sheet passed through the press, we have found an institution to Crich vicarage in the Lichfield registers, under the year 1629. Owing probably to it being spelt "Croich," it had escaped our previous notice. It is the institution of Thomas Shelmerdine, on the death of Edwin Woolley, and John Claye was then patron. This modifies the statements previously made, with respect to the patronage, in one or two particulars.

* Moore's *Picturesque Excursions*, p. 70.

All Saints.

S. Mary-on-the-Bridge.

Quarndon.

All Saints.

BEFORE we particularise with respect to the different churches of Derby, it will be necessary to make one or two introductory remarks as to the number and names of those churches. In the reign of Edward the Confessor, Derby must have been an important centre of the Anglo-Saxon Church. There were then within the borough, as we learn from the Domesday Survey, no less than six churches. Two of these, which were on the royal demesne, were of a collegiate character, the one served by seven clerks, who held two carucates of land in (Little) Chester, and the other by six clerks, who held nine oxgangs of land in Cornun (Quarndon) and Detton.* The four other churches were held respectively by Tochi, Leuric, Brun, and Coln.

At the time of the compilation of the Domesday Survey (1086), these four churches were the property of Geoffrey Alselin, Ralph Fitzherbert, Norman de Lincolia, and Edric, the son of Coln. It was also there recorded that—"Osmer, the priest, has one oxgang of land with sac and soc; and Godwin, the priest, in like manner, one oxgang of land."

The next mention of a Derby church occurs in connection with the abbey of Burton. A bull of Pope Lucius III., dated 1185, confirming grants to that abbey, makes mention of the gift by William the Conqueror of the church of S. Mary in Derby, with two mills, and land in that town. The chronicle of the Burton

* We believe the prefix of the "D" to this place-name to be an error of the Norman scribe, and that it is intended for Eaton, *i.e.* Little Eaton. At all events, lands at Little Eaton, that had pertained to the royal demesnes, were attached to one of the Derby churches early in the twelfth century, and it would be strange if all reference to them was omitted from the Survey.

monks enables us to say that this gift was made prior to the year 1085, for it took place when Leuricus, who died in that year, was abbot. The property is therein described as the church of S. Mary in Derby, with its appurtenances, viz. the sites of two mills, one called Cope-castlemynln, with an island of the same name, and the other Schirismylne, *cum ceteris terris*. The abbey also at the same time received twelve acres of meadow, *cum ceteris consuetudinibus in Walwikstrete* (Wardwick), in compensation for other lands that the king took of the abbey.*

The six Derby churches mentioned in the Domesday Survey were (we have no doubt) All Saints, S. Alkmund, S. Mary, S. Werburgh, S. Peter, and S. Michael. The notion, favoured by several Derby writers, that All Saints' was formerly known as S. Mary's, seems to us untenable, and certainly has no documentary evidence to uphold it. On the other hand, we know that All Saints' was thus styled as early as the reign of Henry I. The churches of S. James or S. Helen have also been suggested to make up the complement of six, but, as we hope to hereafter show, when writing of the monastic establishments of Derby, neither of these conventual churches were then founded. Of the church of S. Mary we know but little, beyond the fact of its gift to Burton. It seems to have speedily fallen to decay, probably because of the insufficiency of its endowments. At all events, neither Burton Abbey, nor apparently any other body, possessed it in the thirteenth century. The third chapter of the old chronicle of Dale Abbey says (writing of a time about the beginning of the twelfth century):—"There was a baker in Derby in the street which is called S. Mary. At that period S. Mary's was a large parish in Derby, and had under its authority the church of Heanor, and also a chapel."† William I. had included in his grant of the church of S. Mary to Burton certain lands at Heanor, and hence arose the subsidiary position of the church at Heanor to that at Derby. Beyond this somewhat vague reference, we can glean nothing respecting S. Mary's. Probably it stood at the opposite end of S. Mary's Gate to All Saints'. The parish seems to have been absorbed into that of All Saints' and S. Alkmund's, as we judge from the fact that the dean of Lincoln owned the Castle and Shire mills of Derby in the thirteenth century. Richard Robynson, by will dated October 17th, 1518, bequeaths—"to oure lady stondyng in the chapell in sent

* Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. i., p. 271-2.

† Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. ii., p. 617.

Mary gate xij to by her a kerchief," *i.e.*, a veil to deck the image of the Virgin.* He was of the parish of All Hallows, and buried in that church. Possibly "the chapell in sent Mary gate" was the remains of, or at all events on the site of the old church of S. Mary.

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The church of All Saints, or All Hallows, was certainly one of the two collegiate churches of Derby in the time of Edward the Confessor, probably the one with seven clerks attached to it. This church was given by Henry I., together with that of Wirksworth, sometime between 1100 and 1113, to God and the church of S. Mary at Lincoln, to be held *in Præbendam*, together with all the adjacent rights. The charter expresses that the churches should be held in the same honourable and quiet way that prevailed in the time of Edward the Confessor and of William I., but this does not seem to imply that they had formerly pertained to Lincoln.†

We have not been able to ascertain with precision, either from the Lincoln muniments or elsewhere, the exact nature of the control originally exercised over All Saints' by the cathedral church of Lincoln, but it seems that the chapter of that city appointed the dean of All Saints', and that the sub-dean and the remaining six prebends, instead of being co-opted by their own chapter, according to canon law, were also appointed directly by the dean and chapter of Lincoln. We have, too, good reasons for thinking that the position of dean was practically in abeyance, from the fourteenth century downwards, the office being held by the dean of Lincoln. At all events, we have failed to find any mention of a dean later than the middle of the thirteenth century, and various subsequent conventions were concluded in the name of and under the signature of the sub-dean.

Hugo, the founder of Darley Abbey, between 1161 and 1170, is described in the charter as "Dean of Derby," and there can be no doubt that this means that he was at the head of the collegiate clergy of All Saints'. The Chartulary of the abbey also makes

* Probate Office, Lichfield, Wills 1516 1526, f. 19.

† Lincoln Chapter MSS., *Registrum Antiquissimum*, f. 6a—this is the charter given in Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. iii., p. 264; also *Decani Chartularium*, f. 48, etc., etc. Some of the earliest entries relative to this church amongst the Lincoln MSS. describe it as All Saints, though others are content to name it as *the church of Derby* being, no doubt, the one of first importance.

mention of deans of the name of Henry and Robert, who appear to have succeeded Hugo in the next century.*

In 1252 a dispute arose between the Canons of All Saints' and the abbey of Darley, relative to tithes, and it was referred to the Pope. Innocent IV., following the usual precedent, issued a bull, dated at Milan on the 4th of the Nones of September, in the 9th year of his consecration, appointing Giles, archdeacon of Berkshire, to act as arbitrator. The archdeacon, having summoned the representatives and witnesses of both parties before him, gave his decision in the cathedral of S. Frideswide, at Oxford, on the day following the feast of S. John-at-the-Latin-Gate, 1253. The Canons claimed, in the name of the churches of All Saints and S. Alkmund, that the abbey should be compelled to pay tithes to them, of all their demesne and other lands, of hay, of the profits of the mills and fisheries, and of all other titheable articles within the limits of the two parishes. They stated that the boundaries of the parishes of All Saints and S. Alkmund were conterminous with the royal demesne, that the abbey of Darley was erected and lands bestowed upon it within those limits, and that they specially claimed tithes of the cultivated land called Abbotsflat, between Derby and the abbey on the west side of the Derwent, and of the tilled land within the field of [Little] Chester on the other side of the Derwent, similarly termed Abbotsflat, and also of all that part of the pasture of King's Mead that pertained to them. The Canons further protested that the monks of Darley obtruded themselves into their churches, where they celebrated Mass, heard confessions, enjoined penances, performed the rites of sepulture, and administered blessed bread, holy water, the Eucharist, and extreme unction, not only to their own servants, but to certain others. The archdeacon, associating with himself in his judgment the prior of Frideswide and John the Constable, decided very conclusively against the abbey, ordering the monks to make an annual payment of not less than one or more than two marks to the

* Cott. MSS. Titus, c. ix., ff. 55b, 56, 56b, etc., etc. The Chartulary makes incidental mention of Henry, the son of Dean Hugo; of Peter and Walter, the sons of Dean Henry; and of Robert, Peter, and Matilda, children of Dean Robert. Whether this offspring of church dignitaries were born in wedlock or not is not stated, but we conclude that they were legally begotten, owing to the distinct way in which their paternity is recognised in these monastic charters. It seems probable that these deans merely entered the minor sacerdotal orders in order to qualify themselves in some measure for the holding of preferment, but did not actually pass into the priesthood. There are various Canons of this period dealing with these abuses, and laying down that only those who serve in priests' orders should for the future be admitted to the office of prior or dean.

canons in recompense for the loss they had sustained, and a further annual sum of twenty shillings to cover the cost of the suit.* From this document we learn that S. Alkmund's was the other collegiate church of the Domesday Survey, and that it was by this time united to All Saints'.

The Patent Rolls, 53 Henry III., afford a proof of the dean of Lincoln being regarded as dean, or at all events as the *persona* of All Saints', even at that early date, for the Roll describes him as:—" *Decanus Lincoln', Persona hujus Ecclesia pro se & canonicis ejusdem libere capelle.*"

In the year 1269, the conjoint value of the canonries of All Saints' was returned at sixty marks.* The Taxation Roll of Pope Nicholas IV. (1291), gives the annual value of the prebendal church of All Saints at £25 6s. 8d., and in addition the dean of Lincoln is credited with lands and rents at Little Chester, Little Eaton, and Quarndon, to the annual value of £17 14s. 8d. An account of the Lincoln chapter property in this county, taken in 1329, when Anthony Beck was dean, gives the united annual value of their property in Little Eaton, Quarndon, and Little Chester, including a water-mill and a quarry at the first named place, at £30 7s. 1d.† In the year 1344, the same dean made good his claim to free warren and other manorial rights over these three estates, which had been granted to his predecessor, Philip de Willoughby, who was dean from 1289 to 1305.§ The way in which the chapter of Lincoln lost their rights of free warren over these and other Derbyshire manors, is not a little curious. The dean had, in his manorial court, punished offenders against the statute whereby the price of bread and beer was fixed (51 Henry III.) by fines, whereas the proper punishment for the court to inflict was either by pillory or tumbrell.|| The imposing of fines was held to be an infringement of the royal courts, and the dean consequently forfeited his rights of free warren, etc., to the crown.**

Little Chester, Little Eaton, and Quarndon, were thus undoubt-

* Cott. MSS., Titus, c. ix., f. 75b.

† Pegge's MSS., vol. v.

‡ Pegge's MSS., vol. iii., f. 196—from a Roll penes Franc. Ferrand Foljambe.

§ Placita de Quo Warranto, p. 161.

|| By the tumbrell in this place is meant the cucking-stool, which was not confined to the punishment of scolds, as is often stated. "The tumbrell was a punishment anciently inflicted upon Brewers and Bakers transgressing the laws, who were there-upon in such a stool immersed over head and ears in *stercore*, some stinking water."

—Cowell's *Interpreter*, *sub voce*.

** Pat. Rot., 8 Ric. II., 2nd part, memb. 36.

edly held by the dean of Lincoln as part of the emoluments attaching to the prebendal church of All Saints, and on looking back to the Domesday Book, it would appear that this was the united property of the two churches on the royal demesne—All Saints' and S. Alkmund's, which must have coalesced as early as the reign of Henry III. S. Alkmund's, to which parish Little Eaton pertains, seems to have been granted to the canons as a tributary church, and served by them, possessing no distinctive rights of its own. The evidence of the Hundred Rolls, *circa* 1276, is conclusive as to the coalition of the two. It is therein stated that there were in Derby, in the time of Edward the Confessor, two churches on the King's demesne, the one having seven clerks and lands in Little Chester, and the other having six clerks and lands in Quarndon and Eyton (Little Eaton), and that the dean of Lincoln then held these manors, and gave seven prebends to the two churches.*

In the reign of Edward I., there was considerable dispute relative to the ecclesiastical jurisdiction over All Saints'. In the sixth year of that reign, it was decided that the church of All Saints was a free chapel of the King, exempt from all ordinary jurisdiction, and immediately subject to the Pope. It was specially stated to be exempt from all jurisdiction of the archdeacon.† A few years later the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield tried to enforce episcopal control over the Church, asserting that he and his predecessors had always exercised it.

He was summoned to the court of the King at Winchester, for contempt both of the royal authority and of the see of S. Peter. The dean of Lincoln, who appeared in defence of the royal rights, contended that the church had been, from time immemorial, free from all ordinary jurisdiction, that when any prebend was vacant he (the dean) instituted to it, that he held visitations there, and was the ordinary for the correcting of abuses. The jury found that the Bishops of Coventry and Lichfield (instancing Alexander Stavenby, 1224–1240) had always had certain jurisdiction within All Saints', as for example the holding of ordinations, the taking of synodals, and the exercising discipline over the chaplains, clergy, and parishioners—but that the dean of Lincoln had the power of collating the prebendaries and instituting whomsoever he wished without any presentation to the Bishop.‡

* Rot. Hundredorum, 4 Edw I., Com. Derby., No. 3, 2nd part.

† Pat. Rot., 6 Edw. I., memb. 17.

‡ Placita 13 and 14 Edw. III. memb. 4. See Appendix, No. VI.

This decision with respect to the "Free Chapel"* of All Saints seems to have been carefully carried out. There is not a single institution to All Saints', or to the subject church of S. Alkmund, to be found in the episcopal registers at Lichfield, but there are several instances on record of the Bishops exercising other jurisdiction. In 1301, good Bishop Langton held an ordination in the church of All Saints, at which a large number of candidates were admitted to the various grades of the sacerdotal office.† Several other ordinations were subsequently held in the same building by the Bishops of Coventry and Lichfield.

The *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (27 Henry VIII.), gives the clear yearly value of this Collegiate church at £38 14s. The following are the particulars:—

Verus valor Eccl'ie Collegiat' Om'i' Stor' Derb' & Prebendar' ib'm.

	£	s.	d.
Oblacoēs debit' ad festum Pashe valent coib' annis - - -	vj	o	o
Decime Agno' & lani valent coib' annis - - - - -		x	o
Decime Granor' et feni valent coibus annis - - - - -	xviiij	o	o
Oblacoēs ad quatuor anni terminos vocat' offryng days valent coib' annis - - - - -		xxvj	viiij
Decime Canabi lini porcellor' et auc' - - - - -		xx	o
Pr'bend de Subdeac' in Parva Cestrie - - - - -	iiij	vj	viiij
D'ns Will'mus Browne p'bend' ibm - - - - -		xl	o
D'ns Nicolaus Smyth p'bend' ibm - - - - -		xiiiij	iii.
D'ns Thomas Lylylow p'bend' - - - - -	iiij	o	o
D'ns Will'mus Cokland p'bend' - - - - -		xiiiij	iiiij
Magist' Liderland p'bend' - - - - -		xiiiij	iiiij
Dom Ricus West p'bend' - - - - -		xlv	viiij
Et inde resolut' p' prox' & sinag' xviiijd.			
S'ma clara valor' sup' dict' - - - - -	£xxxviiij	xiiiij	o
X'ma inde - - - - -		lxxvij	v

The sub-dean of All Saints' also received an annual payment of £11 from Darley Abbey, according to an agreement made in the previous century, between Roger Newton, abbot, and John Lowe, sub-dean. From the Darley Chartulary we find that this payment was a composition for the tithes of grain on lands within the parishes of All Saints and S. Alkmund, held by the abbey.

The following is the entry in the Chantry Roll, *temp.* Edward VI., respecting this collegiate church and the chantries thereto pertaining:—

* The expression "Free Chapel," usually meant that the church thus designated stood on the royal demesne, and was therefore free from ordinary jurisdiction. But in process of time, the term continued to be applied to several churches and chapels, that had reverted to episcopal control and were in no sense "peculiars."

† *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. ii., p. 8.

"COLLEGE OR PARSONAGE of All Hallowes in Derby beyng the Kyngs fire chapell collegiated there and founded by his progenitors. John Makeworth, deane of Lincolne made an ordinance A^o Dom. M. iiij^c xxxij. that the mynysters shulde daylye praye for the prosperous estate of the Kyng xxxviij*li*. xiijs. clere value xli*li*. ix. jd. to iij Prystes called Curates xv*li*. eyther of them cvjs. viij*d*. to ij Prystes deacons iiij*li*. and j clerke deacon to eyther xxvijs. viij*d*. for wine waxe breade and other charges in the quyre lxs. and the residue xvij*li*. ixs. for the lyvyng of the Deane and vj prebendaryes. It is a parishe church where there is xv^c houselynge people of whose sowles the sub-dean hath care and charge. It hath a mancyon comenly called the Colledge or Parsonage and is charged in the rental at xiijs. iiij*d*. The jewels plate ornaments etc. be suche as have been ordeyned by the parishioners and mayntayned by the same to serve the Cure there.

"THE CHANTRYE OF OUR LADY, founded by the deane of Lincolne liijs. iiij*d*. Clere value ciijs. vj.* Thos. Rayner chauntry Pryst. Stock ljs. ij*d*.

"THE SERVICE founded by Will. Shore for a pryst at S. Nycholas Alter iiij*li*. ij*d*. Stock ljs. vjd.

"THE TRYNYTTE GUYLDE ordeyned by the Baylyffs and Burgesses of the Borowe for a pryst to saye Masse att the Trynyte alter at v of the clock in the mornyn and to pray for the lyves and sowles of all the brothers and systers of the gylde, and that all persons travaylynge by the daye and all other inhabitants myght have masse. Clere viij*li*. xjs. ij*d*. Stock lxixs. iiij*d*."

The college was dissolved in the 2nd year of Edward VI., and its estates sold to Thomas Smith and Henry Newsam for the sum of £346 13s. 4d. The rental of the collegiate house is given as 10s., and mention is also made of the rental of 1s. 8d. for a meadow in the town of Derby "in campo called Wardefeld." This latter item is an additional proof of the endowments of the old church of S. Mary having come into the hands of the canons of All Saints', for a meadow by the Wardwick formed, as we have already seen, part of the estate given with that church to the abbey of Burton by the Conqueror. By far the greater part of the property of the college, indeed the whole of the prebendal farms, were situated in Little Chester. The farm of the prebendary, lately held by Magister Ramsey, clerk, was then valued at 13s. 4d., those of Magister Elien and William Tailor at a like sum respectively, that pertaining to Richard Weste at 46s. 8d., that of John Wilkes at 40s., that of Thomas Smythe at 60s., and that prebendary called "le Subdeans prebend or Stone prebend," 66s. 8d. Other rents pertaining to the sub-dean, also at Little Chester, were valued at 46s. 8d. The lead, bells, and advowson were to be excepted from this purchase. At the same time, the tithes of grain of the town of Derby that had belonged to the abbey of Darley by agreement with All Saints', were sold to Robert Carre

* The *Valor Ecclesiasticus* values this chantry at 4 marks per annum. Henry Pott was then chantry priest. It is described as possessed of a mansion and other ruinous houses.

and John Almonde for £200, being at the rate of 20 years' purchase. Both these sums were pocketed by Edward VI., or rather by his advisers, who seem to have made no provision whatever for the spiritual needs of Derby, and the numerous officiating priests were suddenly stripped of their stipends, without any compensation.*

We find, however, a few years later, that Queen Mary provided pensions for the dispossessed prebendaries, almost exactly corresponding to their previous stipends. Robert Thacker, the late sub-dean, received £6 13s. 4d., and the ex-prebendaries, William Tailor 14s., George Glynne 14s. 4d., Richard (?) Wilkes 40s., and Thomas Smythe 60s. Roger Bartilmew, late chantry priest of the Trinity Guild, also received 66s. 8d., and Lawrence Sponer, late priest of the chantry of Our Lady, £5.†

In the first year of her reign Queen Mary did somewhat to repair the mischief done to the parishes of All Saints and S. Alkmund, that had formerly been served by the canons. So far as All Saints' was concerned, she granted the farms of the sub-deans or Stone-house prebend, two of the small prebends, and other alienated property, together with certain premises that had belonged to S. Mary's chantry and to the Trinity Guild, to the Derby Corporation, on condition that the Bailiffs and Burgesses should find two priests to officiate at All Saints', and that two vicarages should be for them instituted in the said church, each endowed with a house and an annuity of £7 6s. 8d. The clause relative to this appointment runs as follows:—

"And further we will for ourselves and our heirs and successors ordain and grant that in the church of All Saints there shall be two perpetual vicars, to be instituted and endowed, who shall have perpetual succession, and be instead of rectors there, and maintain hospitality there, and have cure of souls of the parishioners there, and do and execute all other things which are known to belong to the office of rector or vicar."‡

In 1592 a dispute arose between one William Buckley and the Town of Derby, respecting certain property in the parishes of All Saints, S. Alkmund, S. Michael, and S. Werburgh, which Queen Elizabeth had granted him by letters patent. These grants were contested, for they were one and all claimed as lands or tenements used by the churchwardens for the repairs of their

* Augmentation Office Miscellaneous Books, vol. lxxvii., ff. 72 & 90.

† Add. MSS. 8,102, f. 49b. This is the interesting Pension Roll, 2 and 3 Philip and Mary, which we give *in extenso* in the Appendix.

‡ The whole of this long grant of Queen Mary to the Corporation, consisting of 67 clauses, is given in Simpson's *Derbyshire*, pp. 67-78.

respective churches. The Court of Exchequer appointed John Harpur, Francis Fitzherbert, Henry Duporte, Lawrence Wright, and Robert Newton to act as arbitrators, and some interesting evidence was produced before them. Amongst the witnesses, on behalf of the Bailiffs and Burgesses, were Robert Stringer, gentleman, aged 60—William Botham, woollen-draper, who had been twice churchwarden of All Saints—John Scattergood, husbandman, of Little Chester, who had been four times churchwarden of S. Alkmund's, aged 65—John Stafford, shoemaker, who had been churchwarden of S. Werburgh's forty years ago, aged 72—and Richard Doughty, aged 77. The last-named deposed that "he doth verie well remember that about primo or secundo Edwarde the sixt there was a Commission directed to M^r Beaumont then M^r of the Rolls of the Highe Courte of Chauncerie as to what lands, tenements, etc., belonged to the King by the Statute made for dissolving of Colleges, hospitalls, free chappells, and chanteries." He further stated that all the churchwardens and sidesmen of Derby were sworn to present all such property before the commission, and that the commissioners urged him and his fellows to find the property now in question for the King. But he then proved before the commission, by the testimony of ancient men, that it had been long used simply for the repair of the respective fabrics. Eventually the arbitrators decided most thoroughly against the rapacity of the Crown. They made an award that the fee farm of two cottages, seven gardens, and fourteen acres of land in Derby, formerly pertaining to the prebends of All Saints', should pass within three years from Queen Elizabeth to the Town of Derby; and that the title to the tithes of certain church lands in Derby, and to the chapel on the bridge, granted by letters patent to William Buckley, was not a good title, seeing that they had been enjoyed by the town for the space of six or seven score years. The rest of the award, as it affected the other parishes, was of the same character.*

Most of the church lands here mentioned, as well as much of those granted by Queen Mary, were subsequently sold by the parish of All Saints from time to time, whenever any unusually heavy expense for the repair of the fabric fell upon them.

The Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650 say of All Saints' that it "is a donation, fourteene thirteene foure granted by Queene

* From the original depositions (in a damaged and imperfect condition) now in the parish chest of All Saints'.

Marye and payed by the Corporation for the maynteyning of two vicars." But we have failed to obtain any proof that the Corporation ever did maintain two vicars. They did, however, appoint one minister or perpetual curate, giving him apparently the stipend intended for two, and showing themselves for a long time most jealous of any recognition of episcopal claims to institution. The parish, out of the rates, provided in addition "a reader," whose duty it was to say the daily morning and evening prayers commanded by the Church, and it was not until the year 1732 that this wholesome practice was abandoned. When the Corporation Reform Act became law (1835), it was no longer possible for Corporations to retain property in advowsons, and All Saints' was sold to the Simeon trustees.

The following is a list of the post-Reformation incumbents of All Saints', chiefly taken from the parochial registers:—

- 1564. John Houghton.
- 1576. Charles Wood.
- 1592. Edward Bennett.
- 1609. Richard Kilbie.
- 1617. John Chappell.
- 1621. Gervase Hall.
- 1632. Edward Willimot, D.D.
- 1643. Joseph Swetnam. Ejected for nonconformity.*
- 1662. John Boylston, D.D.
- 1671. Samuel Willes; prebendary of Bobenhull, Lichfield, 1682; died 1685.
- 1690 (?). Walter Horton.
- 1708 (?). Samuel Sturges.
- 1719 (?). Michael Hutchinson, D.D.;† prebendary of Dasset-Parva, Lichfield, 1703; rector of Cheadle, Stafford; also vicar of Packington, Leicester, where he was buried in 1730.
- 1728. William Chambers.
- Joshua Winter.
- 1774. Charles Hope. On the presentation of the Mayor and Burgesses.‡ Charles Hope was in the same year also instituted to the vicarage of S. Michael's, and S. Werburgh's.
- 1798. Charles Stead Hope; patrons, the Mayor and Burgesses. "Licensed to perform the office of chaplain, presbiter, and minister of the Free Chapel or parish Church of All Saints."§

* "He was not formally put out by the Act of Uniformity, and yet really he was. For foreseeing the commencement of that Act on Bartholomew-Day, he thought good to make a mixtly voluntary Secession sometime before its taking Place, and so was not, and yet was expelled by it. He was a Man very well qualify'd to fill so August a Place as Alhallows in Derby. A very able Preacher; and great Master of Language." — *Ejected Ministers*, vol. ii., p. 164-5.

† We are not sure of the precise date of the institution of Dr. Hutchinson and his two predecessors; the dates given are the earliest mentions of the names that we can find in the registers or parish books. Dr. Hutchinson resigned the living of Lillington-Daynell in 1725, so it is probable that this was the year that he came to Derby.

‡ This was the first institution or licence to All Saints', made by the Bishop. See *Episcopal Registers*, vol. xxiii., p. 65.

§ *Episcopal Registers*, vol. xxvii., p. 34.

1841. **Edward Lillingston**; patrons, the Simeon trustees.

1848. **David Anderson**; patrons, the Simeon trustees.

1849. **Edward Walwyn Foley**; patrons, the Simeon trustees.

1872. **Sholto D. C. Douglas**; patrons, the Simeon trustees.

The church consists of a remarkably fine tower of the late Perpendicular style, and a modern classical body, built in 1723-5, and forming a parallelogram, with an interior area of 122 ft. by 75 ft. That which Hutton wrote of Derby and the tower of All Saints', nearly a hundred years ago, is still true:—"The stranger, who wanders through Derby in quest of objects worthy of remark, will find some defects, and more beauties: but when he arrives at All Saints', he arrives at the chief excellence—the pride of the place. It stands as a prince among subjects; a giant among dwarfs. Viewed at any distance, or in any attitude, the associated ideas of taste, grandeur, and beauty fascinate the mind; the eye is captivated, and continually returns to its object, but never tires. Some pride, more sense, and still more judgement must have combined in our forefathers in the construction of this noble tower; they wrought, and we enjoy the credit of their labour."* The tower is 174 feet high, exclusive of the pinnacles, which with their vanes measure 36 feet from the roof. It is about 50 feet square at the base and 40 feet square at the top. Notwithstanding its great altitude (considerably surpassing S. Mary's, Taunton, Magdalen College, Oxford, and other towers of the same class), it was originally intended to have been surmounted by a spire, or rather perhaps by a lantern, like that at Boston. At least so we gather from an inspection of the bell-chamber, or upper storey of the tower, the roof of which is partially vaulted in a massive manner with eight rows of bold moulding protruding from the walls, leaving an octagonal opening in the centre, and having four squinches or small arches in the angles. The body of the tower is divided into three stages of nearly equal height, by two bands or fascia beautifully moulded, the lower with octagon, and the upper with quatrefoil tracery. The battlements, and buttresses, and other parts of the tower, are also richly panelled with tracery.

An inscription upon a fascia on the south side of the lower stage of the tower, gives the words: **Young Men and Maydens**. This inscription was restored when the tower was repaired in 1845, but the same words, in older orthography, also occur on

* Hutton's *History of Derby*, p 146-7.

the north side. Tradition says that the tower, up to that height, was built at the expense of the youth of both sexes. This notion has usually been ridiculed, and the supposition that the inscription is the beginning of a quotation from Psalm cxlviii. generally accepted. But it is impossible that the latter surmise can be correct, or why should the same words appear on two sides? Moreover, the inscription is perfect in itself, for the west window interferes with any continuation on that side of the tower, and the body of the church does the same on the east. On the whole, we see no reason to doubt the truth of this tradition, and it is some confirmation to find that the bachelors of the town subsequently subscribed to provide one of the bells.

Various conflicting statements have been made with respect to the exact age of this grand tower, some assigning it to as late a date as the reign of Queen Mary; but the truth is that the process of building, like so many of the best masterpieces of Gothic art, was a slow one, and that its erection extended over a considerable period. Fortunately we are able to give some interesting documentary evidence, hitherto unknown and unpublished, on this very point. From the first volume of the churchwardens' minute books* (which actually begin in the year 1466), we gather that the works of the tower were in progress in the second year of Henry VIII. (1510-11):—

"And the said John Newton John Elistone and Christopher Thakkar churchwardens are discharged of y^e saide xijs. In so moche they be charged w^t anoy' boke of the comptes of the Werkes of the Steple that yere And all thynges charged in the saide accompte and accompted of the werkes of the steple that yere And all thynges allowed and to be allowed. The sayde Comptantes were fonde in supplusage xvijjs. vd. Thys Accompte was made the xiiij day of Aprill the thyrd yere of Kyng Henry the viij."

The next entry relative to the tower or steeple, occurs some ten years later:—

"Anno Dñi m^o dxx^o.

M^a y^t s^r George bodon p'ste have payed to William baroe and thos oxle to the bilydng of y^e steple, Rog' mor' and thos Walkar the ballyves, xijd.

M^a y^t s^r George bodon p'ste have payed In the yeare of o^r lorde m^oxxiiij to John david to the byldyng of alhaloes steple - - - xijd.

Also payed by the said s^r George bouden the year of o^r lorde m^oxxiiiij to the churchwardens to y^e byldyng of the steple - - - xijd.

And In the yere of o^r lorde m^oxxv payed s^r George bouden p'ste to the churchwardyns John Storariot oy' to y^e bilydng of y^e steple - - - xiid.

* The churchwardens' accounts and the minute books of All Saints', together with numerous other papers in the parish chest, are of such exceptional and voluminous interest, that it was found to be quite impossible to do more than give some brief extracts from them in this work. They will, however, be thoroughly analysed and annotated in a monograph on this church, now in course of preparation.

And In the yere of o^r lorde MDXXvj the iiij^d day of February Sy^r George bounden p^{te} payed to the churchwardyns Thomas Parre, Roberte farynton, and oder to y^e bilydng of the Steple by the hands of the pson of alhaloes - - - - - xijd.

We Roger Hawe and Edward Coke w^{od}' churchwardens have

Item Rec^d by the hands of Thos fulensson of Chaleston executor to s^r George Boedon of y^e saide Chaleston xs. xd. in parte of paymente for hys bequeth Wiche ys xls. gyffen by hys last will to the steple of All sanctes in derby."

From the accounts of the year 1527, it appears that Robert Liversage, dyer, of S. Peter's parish, who two years after founded an important charity, was also a munificent benefactor to the steeple of All Hallows:—

Anno dñi M^o quingen^o xxvij^o

PAYMETES AS FOLOWETH payed to John Otes fremason fonde of charite by Roberte lyv^{se}ge of Sancte pet^r parishe Diar to y^e byldyng of Alhaloes steple In the yer^e of o^r lorde above saide,

In pms payed to the said mason the next hole weke aft ^r passion sonday for hys wages - - - - -	iijs. iiijd.
It' to the saide mason y ^e weke aft ^r palme sonday - - - - -	xxd.
It' payed to the saide maso' the weke aft ^r low sonday - - - - -	ijs. xd.
It' payed to the saide John Otes maso' y ^e thridde weke aft ^r pasche for hys wages - - - - -	iijs. iiijd.
It' payed to the saide mason y ^e forth weke aft ^r pasche for hys wages	iijs. iiijd.
It'm payed to y ^e saide John Otes mason the fyfte weke aft ^r pasche for hys wages - - - - -	iijs. iiijd.
Itm' payed to the saide John in crosse weke for hys wages - - - - -	iijs. iiijd.
It' payed to saide John Otes for hys wages the weke aft ^r thascencion day - - - - -	iijs. iiijd.
Itm' petecost weke - - - - -	xxd.
It' payed to the saide mason the weke aft ^r trinite sonday - - - - -	iijs. iiijd.
It' payed to y ^e saide maso' the weke aft ^r corps Xti day - - - - -	ijs. xd.
It' payed to the fore saide maso' for hys wages the weke aft ^r the feste of pet ^r and paule - - - - -	iijs. iiijd.
It' payed to the fore saide John Otes for hys wages the weke aft ^r Relike sonday - - - - -	iijs. iiijd.
It' payed to the saide maso' for hys wages in Sancte James weke - - - - -	xxd.
It' payed to the saide John Otes the mason for the weke next aft ^r James day - - - - -	iijs. iiijd.
It' payed to the saide maso' the weke before o ^r lady day assupcon for hys wages - - - - -	iijs. iiijd.
It' payed to the sayed mason by y ^e hade of mast. pson in o ^r lady day assupcon weke for hys wages - - - - -	iijs. iiijd.
It' payed to the saide mason for hys wages the next weke aft ^r o ^r lady day assupcon by the haude of the saide m ^r pson - - - - -	iijs. iiijd.
Itm' payed to the saide mason the weke aft ^r sancte bartolmewe Day by the hands of thos warde - - - - -	iijs. iiijd.
Sma - - - - -	lvij. iiijd.

It' payed to the saide mason by the hands of thos Warde the sat ^d day o ^r lady Ae' nativite - - - - -	iijs. iiijd.
It' payed to the saide mason by the sayde thos Warde the Sat ^d day in feste of exaltacon of y ^e holy cros in y ^e name and for y ^e saide Robert Lyversege - - - - -	iijs. iiijd.

Itm' to the sayde John Otes fremason for hys wages the Saturday Sancte Mathewe day by the hande of thos Warde - - - -	iijs. iiijd.
Itm' payed to y ^e saide mason for hys wages the sat'day michaelmas even by the hands of the pson of Alhaloes - - - -	iijs. iiijd.
Itm' payed to y ^e saide mason the sat'day afr Michaelmas day by y ^e hands of y ^e said pson - - - -	iijs. iiijd.
It' payed to the saide maso' for hys wages the sat'day Sancte Edwarde eve kyng and confessor by y ^e hands of thos Warde - - - -	iijs. iiijd.
Itm' payed to the said maso' the sat'day afr Sancte Luke day for hys wages by the hands of the saide thos - - - -	iijs. iiijd.
It' payed to the saide mason the sat'day before alholowe day for hys wages by the hands of they thos - - - -	iijs. iiijd.

Sm xxvjs. viijd.

Sm to ^{us} solut' pro dict' Roberto Lyv'sege iiijli. iiijjs.

Receyved of the saide Roberte lyv'sege the Wedynsday nexte befor' palme sonday the xx yer' of kyng henry the viij by the hands of m^r ballyve warde And Raufe ley the saide m^r lyv'sege p'ste xxijjs. viijd. And delyvered to the churchwardyns Elsie symson John steade John sowtar and Willm yates to the byldyng of the alhaloes steple.

Also receyved by the saide churchwardyns of the said church of All Saints upon sancte Anne day next afr the saide date xxvjs. viijd. for the saide Robert lyv'sege to the byldyng of y^e saide steple.

The holle Sm gyffen to the saide steple by the saide Robert lyv'sege vli. xijjs. iiijd.

Under the year 1532, occur the following entries, which we have no doubt relate to efforts made in other parts of Derbyshire towards obtaining funds for the completion of the tower:—

“The Aell of Chaddesdyn.

Made by Thos. parker, thos. Hornby, whose sm mounted to xxvli. viijs. vjd. thereof spendeth there i necessary expences xxxiiijjs. xd.

The Aell at Brayllsford.

Made by Edmund Torner, Ric. plesley, whoos sm mownteth to xjli. iiis. iiijd. The sm spended there xiiijjs. vd.

The Aell made at Worsworth.

Made by Xfor Thakkar, Wyllm Seybrug, whoos sm mowntith—Spended of this same sm for necessarys xxvijs. ijd.”

The Church-Ale of our ancestors was an important method of raising funds for church expenses. In some parishes it was the habit to resort to one or more of these entertainments every year (as we shall see in our subsequent account of Ockbrook), but it was also usual to bring them into operation when certain extraordinary funds were required for church repair. Two men were chosen by the parish to act as wardens and masters of the feast. It was their duty to collect malt for brewing, corn for baking, and anything for the purpose of the entertainment that they could persuade the householders to furnish. When the ale was brewed and the cakes baked, arrangements were made to provide mystery-plays,

morris-dancing, cudgel-playing, shooting at the butts, and other such like sports that pertained to mediæval fairs. All the comes-tibles, and especially the ale, were sold at good prices; charges were made for the sports, and contributions invited from the country gentlemen and others who might visit the fair-ground from curiosity or good-will. Thus handsome sums were often realised for the object specified, as was the case with the "Aell of Chaddesdyn." The church-ale would, no doubt, be sometimes abused for purposes of dissipation, but it hardly becomes us to wax indignant with it as an unworthy method of raising funds, when we of the nineteenth century are not ashamed to resort to the church-bazaar, with its refreshment bar, and divers forms of amusement. It is peculiarly interesting to find that church-ales for the purpose of building the tower of All Saints' were held in different parts of the county (of which the three given above are probably only instances that occurred in one year and were accidentally inserted in the minute book), for it shows that this church was considered to be the concern of more than the mere parish or borough. Being of imposing size, most richly furnished with all the ornaments of worship, served by a large college of priests and chantry chaplains, and chosen by the Bishop for ordinations and other important functions, it is not surprising to learn the collegiate church of All Hallows was regarded somewhat in the light of a minster for all Derbyshire.

The height of this tower has rendered the lofty pinnacles unusually susceptible to strain and decay. They were entirely renewed in 1715 at an expense of £55, and again in 1823 at an expense of £118 19s. 6d. The smaller intermediate pinnacles were renewed in 1853, and as we write (August, 1878) the large south-east pinnacle is in course of reconstruction. The tower itself underwent substantial, and on the whole careful, repair and restoration in 1845, at a cost of £1,113 15s. The tower contains a fine ring of ten bells, of which the tenor is the only one of mediæval date.

I. "God save his Church. Fra. Thacker, J. Ragg, 1678," and the initials "W. N." for William Newcombe, a Leicester bell-founder.

II. "God save his church, 1687, F. Thackar, G. Saracole."

III. "Let Darby bee ever happy. Nat Prime, Tho. Chapman, Wardens, 1693."

IV. "Coelum remuneret benefactoribus meis."

V. "Batchelers Bell, 1620," and the founder's mark of George Oldfield.

VI. "Hec campana sacra fiat Trinitata beata, 1607." On the waist these initials:—"I. B. R. P. H. O. H. B. G. B. T. W."

VII. "Non nobis Domine non nobis sed nomine tuo da gloriam, E. W. I. S., 1629, Wardens, G. B."

VIII. "God save the Church, 1682."

IX. "Glory be to God on high, 1655," and the founder's mark of George Oldfield.

X. "Hec campana sacra fiat Trinitate beata."

The old church of All Saints was peculiarly rich in church ornaments, as will be gathered from the following *verbatim* inventory, which, so far as parish churches are concerned, is unique both for its early date and its fulness:—*

LIBER COPOTUS PTINE

CAPELLE REGIE COLLEGIA

STOR IN DERBEIA.

Memorand, that In the y^r of or Lorde m cccclxvj introed' George Styholme to be clerke In the saide collegiate chapelle of All Saints Then beyinge church wardens Henry cartewright and John Mabley wiche saide John and Henry delyvered to the saide George to Kepe the ornaments And joeles of the saide collegiate chapell or church with all charges to the belongynge duryng all the tyme of his clerkeshype As here aft^r foloethe.

BOKES

INPRIMIS ij missals or masbokes, one gospelar, viij Antiphonars, ij manuelles, iiij processionars, one Collector, iij greles, ij ordinales one gudde the oder of smalle valore.

JOCALIA

Imprimis iij chaleses, one of them y^e sylver and gylte, two censars of sylver, one sylver shippe, ij lytel sylver spones, one paxe of sylver and gylte, Another lesse paxe of sylver and gylte, hengyngs on the hyghe altar that m^r Heughe Wyloughby Esquiar boghte, iiij candilstycks of lattyn, one lesse pere, thoder (the other) more, one g of lattyn, ij cristamatories of lattyn, one thoder more. ITEM iiij crosses, one of sylver and gylte, Another of tymbur and plate thrydde of lattyn and sylver, The forthe plated sylver and gylte sette with stones lente tyme. ITEM one shryne of tyn and one gylte, And one payre of organes another small payre of orgones.

ORNAMENTA IBIDE.

INPRIMIS A grene sute of Vestementes that M^r Mydylton of london gaffe, A chesabull, ij tynacles, iij Albes, iij Amysses with stoles and fananxes thereunto, one Rede Cope to the same sute. ITEM A red sute next to the beste, A chesabull, ij albes, iij amysses, ij tenacles with stoles and faunauxes to the Rede purpull sewte with iij albes iij Amesess ij tynaculs and fananxes to them of blak sarsenett yt parson bayns gaff, and ij tynacles. Item an

* We give this inventory just as it stands, reserving our notes for the monograph on this church. Another inventory of the year 1483, considerably fuller than its predecessor, and several of a later date, will also then be given. The dotted lines in the text imply places where the edges of the book have been torn away.

olde Rede sute with iij albes iij amyses a chesabull ij tenacles with stoles and fananes to them, and another chesable of Rede yt the syng The masse in, and a chesabull of grene yoloe sylke.

COPES.

ITEM a blak cope of wulsted with braunches of golde upon hytt, ITEM one grene cope with lyons of golde brotherde. Item one Redde cope, And another Rede cope for worke dayes, And one Rede purpulle cope.

ITEM one veyle for lente, And one Sepultr clothe, with one crisonne cloth wrought with y^e nyld to henge att the hoele of y^e saide sepultr clothe.

CORPORAX CASES.

ITEM a corporax case of blak velvette yt Richard Day wyffe gaffe.

Alsoe anyother corporax case of clothe of golde that longley wyffe gaffe. Item a corporax case of Rede damask and blew, Anyother of blak satten, Anyother of Rede sylke.

PELOES.

INPRIMIS ij peloes of clothe golde for the hye altar, Item one piloe of Rede under the gospelar, and Anyother Rede piloe, and other ij piloes for weddingys.

ITEM a banare clothe of sylke havyng upon hyt the Image of the assupcion of o^r lady that m^r John Newton gaffe.

CROSSE STAVES.

ITEM one crosse staffe of tymbur stiched with pocok feders and golde leddur Item another crosse staffe poynted and layde with silver in the one parte thereof y^t the sade m^r John Newton gaffe.

ITEM one crosse of sylver and gylte waying lxxx unces and iij q^rters the pryce thereof xxij*li*. that was boghte when Adam prynce and Richerde Standeley were churchwardyns, wich was in ye yere of o^r Lorde Mcccclxix.

ITEM one grette pare candestykks of la in the chaunsell boghte in Robert Somer and thomas Knolles dayes ye of the iiij ij of viij.

Item another payre of smaller candelstikks standing in the saide quere.

ITEM ij cushens of cowched worke that m^r William Wulsette gaffe.

THE HYE ALTAR.

ITEM to the hye altar belongeth viij altar clothes, ij frontels one of velvette, Anyother off wulstyd, ij towells of twyll, And iij of playn Irishe clothe, Item ij paynted clothes att the hye altar ende, Item ij clothes before the hye altar one of blew and yeloe, Another of Rede, Another with ye iiij evangelists of yt, and another with the beste of damaske worke.

Item paynted clothes hengynge above the stalls in the quere, one of stories of ye newe lawe, and another of storyse of the olde lawe.

Item a super altare that thomas Sharpuls gaffe.

Item one Resurrecton.

MEMORANDUM that in the yere of o^r lorde Mcccclxvj that lawrece Luchurche candelighter and thomas leys sonne made ye accopte to the saide Henry cartwrighte and John Makley churchwardens of the joels and ornaments that they had in keypyng and were charged with as hereafter foloeth

INPRIMIS xj altar clothes, xj towells of twill, Item vj towells of playn, iij shets, and one cloth to the fonte, Item one Red cov' lede, ITEM all the clothes yt cover or hylle the Images in lente, Item a grete clothe that coverethe the Rode, Item one blew clothe that hengs before Sancte Caterne tabull, item iij pelose to the same off blak sylke brotherde, Another of purpull sylke, the thrydde of whyte clothe samplar warke. ITEM one altar clothe to the same altar made with flow's and braunches of golde upon hytt, and another paynted clothe yt serves for worke dayes.

ITEM to the trinite alter y^r a stened cloth with flowers upon yt, and another paynted clothe for worke dayes, and one frontelle yt hengs under the trinite.

ITEM to the passyon altar belongeth a newe staned clothe with flowers, and an old paynted clothe for worke dayes.

ITEM vj bannar clothes, ij pendants or straymers, and vj shaffetes or banar polles to them.

IN WAXE.

INPRIMIS lx serges* more or lesse.

SEPULCR SERGES.

INPRIMIS one sepulcur serge upholden by John Hardyng, and after upholden and kepte by Richard Stayngar.

ITEM another in the beryng of William Cowper and after delyverde to conay barger by the churchewardens, and after hym to Edmunde Ravlynson.

ITEM in the holding of John Hoghton and after delyverde by the churchewardyns to John Newton.

ITEM another sepultr serge in the keyping of Roberte Weste delyverde to thoms bradshae, And after hym to Richerde hatfelde by Adam prikproowe and Richerd Standelay churchwardyns, Or else hadde or wolde Elise stable that weddet thoms bradshawe wyffe take yt away after decesse to Sancte Warbur church When he dwelled at thabbe barnes.

ITEM another sepultr serge in the holdynge of John Wodecok that nowe Richerde day kepeth.

ITEM another sepultr serge in the holdynge of John day that now Edmunde dey kepeth.

ITEM another in the holdyng of Roberte Shore that nowe Edmunde dey sustenoth.

ITEM another sepultr serge in the holdyng of Roberte Mundy, And after in the sustenyng or upholdyng of Richerde Mownforde.

AND LYKEWYSE of oder sepultr serges sustened of charite by oder of the parishe whose names shulde lykewyse be hed expressed botte that some wyked creature hath bytte the lefe furthē of the olde boke.

ITEM payed for washynge of all clothes to the alteres to thos laurence wyffe, xijd.

Almost the whole of the ornaments and vestments of the church would doubtless be confiscated to the crown in the time of Edward VI., as coming within the statute for the suppression of colleges, etc., but in the second year of Queen Elizabeth, 1559-60, we find that the church possessed *inter alia*, "a brasse crosse—an holy water can of brase—a Cowpe of blak Vellyvet—and 1 fyne Vestment." In the following year, in addition to the above, mention is also made of a suit of vestments of black velvet. In 1563-4, an albe and an amice, a cope of black velvet, three surplices, and a cope of blue chamlet. These copes are mentioned repeatedly in subsequent inventories, and an albe is emunerated year by year up to 1576.†

From the various pre-Reformation entries, we find that the old

* Serges, i.e. large tapers.

† Those interested in the "Vestment Controversy," will find herein a remarkable corroboration of the common sense view of the question, viz., that vestments were certainly not prohibited but understood to be sanctioned by the "Ornaments Rubric," yet that in course of time their use *gradually* died out in almost all churches, owing to the ascendancy of a puritan spirit, and the great cost necessary for their maintenance. It will be noted that vestments were used in All Saints' for more than a decade after the alleged "Advertisements" of Privy Council fame.

church used to possess, in addition to the the high altar, altars to Our Lady, to Our Lady of Pity, to the Holy Trinity, to the Holy Rood, and to SS. Catharine, Nicholas, George, Clement, Edmund, and John the Baptist. The churchwardens' accounts of a later date, make mention of the bailiffs' seat used by the recorder, of the beadswomen's seat in the chancel, of the judges' pew, of the batchelors' pew, of "a longe seat for maides," of the service seat, of a pew for the parson's wife, of the reading desk, and of the pulpit with an hour-glass. It had a chancel door, north door, south door, great west door, and consistory door. There were three aisles of equal length, extending as chancel chapels on each side of the central quire. There was a south porch, with a sundial over it, and pinnacles both on the porch and on the body of the church. The churchyard was planted with trees and had large iron gates, but was also traversed by a public paved causeway, access to which was gained by a turn-stile at each end.

Some notes taken by Elias Ashmole in this church, on August 9th, 1662,* make mention of (in addition to monuments now extant) the following inscription on an alabaster stone at the entrance into the chancel:—

"Reader if thou desirous be to know whose Corps I cover
A Merchant borne in this Towne, to God, Church, Poore was lover
The tyme w^{ch} here on Earth he spent was three score years and five
Nyne Children God unto him lent, dead six, and three alive
He liv'd belov'd, and lov'd to live in gentle sort and fashion
An humble minde God did him give to hate vaine ostentacon
Reader farewell desire I can thee to be such a one
In lyfe and death to God and man as this Paule Ballidon.

He died the 15th day of Aug: A^o dni. 1636.

William, John, Nathaniell, Andrew, Paule, Edward, Jane, Mary, Paule."

Another alabaster stone, between the south aisle and the chancel, bore:—

"Heere lyeth the body of Edward Beaumont gent. sometyme Coroner of the County of Derby who had two wives, the first called Eliz: by whome he had yssue two Sons yet living, the second called Alice sometyme wife of Humfry Sutton, w^{ch} Alice caused this Monument to be made, the said Edward deceased the 17th day of Octob: in the year of o^r Lord God 1581 and the said Alice deceased the day of 15 . . ."

Within the arch at the foot of this stone, was a raised tomb of alabaster to Richard Fletcher, thrice bailiff of Derby, who died January 13th, 1606. On the left hand of the east window of the south aisle were the kneeling effigies of a man and woman in

* Ashm. MSS., 854, Bodleian Library; also see Dugdale's Visitation of 1662-3, at the College of Arms.

alabaster, but without any inscription. On the wall above the figures was the following quartered coat:—(1) *or*, a lion rampant double-queued, *vert*, (2) *arg.*, a chevron between three bugles, *sab.*, (3) *arg.*, a chevron between three crosses patée, *sab.*, (4) *or*, a chief, *gu.*, and the crest of a demi-lion double-queued, *vert*, within a ducal crown. Also another crest or badge near by, described as “3 anulets ennected *or*.” These were the arms, quarterings, and crests of Sutton; viz., Sutton, Bassett, Morton, and Worsley.* Over the heads of the man and woman were three coats, representing Sutton impaling [1] *or*, a chief, *gu.*, over all a bend engrailed, *sab.*, (Bridge), [2] *vair*, on a chief, *gu.*, an escallop between two mullets, *or* (Barnard), and [3] *or*, a lion rampant, *sab.*, within a bordure of the second (Burnell). Below them were the same three impaled coats, as well as three additional impalements of Sutton, viz.: [1] *or*, three heads of garlick, *proper* (Needham), [2] *or*, two bendlets, *sab.*, (Radcliff), and [3] quarterly per fesse indented, *or* and *az.*, a bend, *gu.* (Blundeville).

Foulk Sutton, second son of Sutton, of Sutton in Cheshire, settled at Over-Haddon in this county, 16 Henry VI. He married Bridget, daughter of Alexander Radcliffe. Their son, Richard, married the daughter of Richard Needham, and had by her Alan Sutton, who took to wife Alice, daughter of Bridge, of Bridgehall, co. Cheshire. They had one son, Thomas, who married Agnes, daughter of Richard Barnard, of London, by whom he had two sons, George Sutton, of Over-Haddon, and Thomas Sutton, of King's Mead, Derby. Thomas Sutton, of King's Mead, who was 84 years old at the Visitation of 1611, married Constance, daughter of William Burnell, by Constance, daughter of Edward Blundeville.† The interesting Sutton monument in this church, now alas! no more, was clearly to the memory of Thomas Sutton, of King's Mead, and Constance, his wife, as is shown by the heraldry.

The gallery at the west end of the church was inscribed:—
“This frame and seates was erected and garnished at the only proper cost and charge of Thomas Sutton, of Kings Meade neere

* “It was agreed at a Chapter holden the 23 of October 1566 A° D Elizabethæ Regine That it shalbe at the Choyce of Thomas Sutton of Overhaddon in Com. Derb. Esq to beare for his Crest theyre lions within the Crowne as being descended from Sutton of Sutton nigh Maxfield or els on a torse Argent & Azure 3 annulets ennected gould. Dat. 26 Novemb^r A° 4 E. 6.”—*Visitation of Derby*, 1611, C. 4, f. 5, College of Arms.

† *Visitation of Derby*, 1611, College of Arms; Harl. MSS., 1537, f. 85b; Egerton MSS., 996, f. 7b.

Derby Esq^r An^o Dni 1614." * There was also another gallery, in the north aisle, which bore :—" Mr Paul Ballidon of this Towne of Derby Merchant gave this Loft in the yeare of o^r Lord God 1636."

Bassano's church notes, taken in 1710, also give a large number of seventeenth century inscriptions, of more or less importance, which have since disappeared.

At a parish meeting, held November 2nd, 1713, it was—

"Ordered that the Churchwardens of this parish doe waite upon Mr Mayor of this Borough and desire him to acquaint the Comon Councell of this Borrough that All S^t Chancell w^{ch} they ought to repara is much out of repara And All S^t Church is much oute of repara and ought to be repara by the parishe therefore desire him to lett us know whether the Corporacon will Joyne wth the parishe to obtaine a Briefe from the Queene for repara of both Church and Chancell."

An entry of July 9th, 1714, certifies that the desired Brief had been obtained. The Brief only realised some £500; but before this sum could be utilised for repairs, the idea was started of pulling down the whole of the old fabric, and building a new church.

It may here be remarked that we possess no accurate plan or information respecting the body of the old church. If a painting of the time of Charles II† can be trusted, there were two high pitched gables at the east end, pertaining to the central chancel and to the continuation of the south aisle, or quire of S. Catharine. The former seems to be lighted by a wide seven-light Perpendicular window, with a debased square-headed window of four lights over it, and the latter by a good Decorated window of six lights. The north aisle is hid from view; it apparently did not then possess a gable of its own, but had only a lean-to roof.

Dr. Hutchinson—a grandson of Bishop Hacket, and Canon of Lichfield—who had been recently elected by the Corporation as minister of All Saints', threw himself with ardour into the rebuilding scheme. In 1719, negotiations were entered into with Mr. Smith, a builder, of Warwick, for taking down the old church and building a new one; but the conservative instincts of the majority of the parishioners and of the Corporation prevailed, and Dr. Hutchinson and his party repeatedly failed, after various endeavours, to secure the acceptance of their proposal. The Doctor seems

* Bassano adds to this inscription—"and beautified in ye yeare 1698."

† We have not seen the original, which is described by Glover as being in the possession of Mr. Harwood, of St. Peter's Street, but Mr. Meynell has a large water-colour copy of it. A small engraving from this painting was given as the frontispiece to Wilkins' *Walk through Derby*, 1827.

to have been of an imperious and hasty temper, and, irritated with opposition, most unfortunately determined to take the law into his own hands. On the night of February 18th, 1723, the Doctor admitted into the church a large body of workmen, who, by the break of day, had demolished the interior fittings, thrown over the roofs, and were expeditiously at work in levelling the fabric itself. Thus did the impetuosity of a single will succeed within a few hours in irretrievably wrecking the outcome of centuries of pious toil. An apparently hasty vote of a sparsely attended vestry had been secured to give a colour of legality to the proceedings, but it was in direct opposition to the decision of the Corporation, who were custodians of the fabric of the chancel, which, with its two side quires, seems to have rivalled the nave in its dimensions. The town, when they found their chancel levelled with the ground, wisely determined to condone the rashness of the act, and to make the best of their misfortune.

The Doctor, on his part, having by stratagem obtained his way, could afford to be magnanimous, and took upon himself the responsibility of finding the money for the new church. He had circulars printed, with a copperplate engraving of the proposed building, which were forwarded to all the principal persons of the kingdom. He also gave himself up with unwearied assiduity to the personal collection of subscriptions. The subscribers included men of such diverse celebrity as Sir Robert Walpole and Sir Isaac Newton. But all his exertions only produced a little over £3,000, including a grant of £210 from the Corporation. This, in addition to the Brief money, left a deficit of several hundred pounds, and the Doctor decided to obtain this money by selling forty of the principal seats. But the church had hitherto been unappropriated and free to all the parishioners, and this proposition was strenuously resisted. At last, after great heat had been engendered, a compromise was arrived at, by which it was agreed to sell by auction eight double seats in the best part of the church. The sale realised £475 13s. 0d. The difference of opinion on this point between Dr. Hutchinson and the Corporation (supported by the majority of the parishioners) led to many unseemly disputes, in which the former showed to considerable disadvantage. At last, the Doctor definitely and in writing resigned his living, but, on the Corporation electing a successor (Rev. W. Chambers), withdrew his resignation. The affair culminated on Sunday, April 16th, 1727,

when the Mayor (acting on legal advice), attended by the Aldermen in their fur gowns, preceded by the mace-bearer, and in all the paraphernalia of his office, attended service at All Saints', and directed Mr. Chambers to preach—refusing the pulpit to the Rev. H. Cantrell, the vicar of S. Alkmund's, whom Dr. Hutchinson had appointed to officiate during his absence. The Mayor was summoned in the Ecclesiastical Courts for brawling; Dr. Hutchinson was served with notice of ejectment from his living; the Corporation withheld his stipend; fierce party pamphlets were disseminated on one side and the other; and the whole town seems to have been set by the ears by this unseemly contest. At last, in 1728, the matter was settled by Dr. Hutchinson fulfilling his repeatedly-made engagement to resign, and the town had peace.*

The new church was opened November 25th, 1725. The design was furnished by Mr. Gibbs—the architect of S. Martin's, London, and of the Radcliffe Library, Oxford—for which he was paid £25, and the builder was Mr. Smith, of Warwick. The circular-headed windows are large and handsome of their sort, and the roof is supported by five columns on each side. When first the new building was erected, the fine arch into the tower and the west window were visible, but in 1732 they were, unhappily, blocked up by a large west gallery, which still remains. The most characteristic feature of the church was the beautifully-wrought iron screen-work, which divided off the east end of the building into three parts—that in the centre for the chancel proper; that on the north side for the vestry and corporation purposes; and that on the south for the Cavendish chapel. This was the work of an artist named Bakewell, who received £181 from Dr. Hutchinson's fund, as well as some £15 as the balance of his account from subsequent payments made out of the rates. The parish also paid him £50 for the western gates to the churchyard.†

* In our subsequent publication, *The Chronicles of All Saints'*, we hope to give many particulars relative to this dispute, as much light will thereby be thrown on the social and ecclesiastical customs of Derby at that period. Hitherto, our Derby historians have followed Hutton in pitying Dr. Hutchinson for the envious rancour shewn him. But we are confident that if any one was to impartially go through the parish papers to which we have had access, and read the pamphlets on one side and the other, his opinion would, on the whole, coincide with our own, viz., that the Doctor was by far the most to blame for his thoroughly disingenuous treatment of the Corporation from first to last. We have to thank Mr. Godfrey Meynell for the loan of copies of the now almost unique pamphlets bearing on this strife.

† These gates were, we are sorry to say, removed during the recent alterations, and sold by auction.

In 1873 the church was entirely re-seated, re-painted, and otherwise "beautified." The alterations included the building of a commodious vestry at the east end of the church, and the utilising for seats of the two sides of the chancel. But this plan unfortunately involved the disturbance and loss of much of Bakewell's excellent ironwork,* and the rendering ridiculous of the elaborate Cavendish monument. A little more ingenuity might have avoided both these blunders and spared the original design of the church, as well as its most remarkable monument, with no sacrifice of sitting accommodation.

The altar, which consisted of a large slab of Derbyshire marble supported on an iron framework, was removed, and an oak table,† which stood in the vestry, and which in all probability had served as the Communion Table of the previous church in post-Reformation days, put in its place. We should not have been disposed to quarrel with this reversion to the old Table, had not the marble slab, from which the Holy Eucharist had been administered to Derby churchmen for upwards of 150 years, been prominently affixed to the wall by the north-east door, and, with almost inconceivably bad taste and lack of reverence, incised in large Roman characters with the following inscription:—

"This slab, supported on ornamental ironwork, was for many years used instead of a communion table, but was removed when the present table was found in the church and restored to its original use.

SHOLTO D. C. DOUGLAS, Vicar.

GEORGE HAYWOOD, }
WALTER RANDALL, } Churchwardens, A.D. 1873.

'Wishing a godly unity to be observed in all our diocese, and for that the form of a table may more move and turn the simple from the old superstitious opinions of the popish mass, and to the right use of the Lord's Supper. We exhort the curates, churchwardens, and questmen here present to erect and set up the Lord's board after the form of an honest table decently covered.'—Bishop Ridley's injunction, A.D. 1550, in his visitation of the Diocese of London.

"As to the illegality of stone altars instead of moveable tables of wood, see *Falkner v. Litchfield*."

* Considerable opposition was made to the interference with the ironwork by several of the most influential parishioners. An opposition to the grant of Faculty was entered in the Consistory Court, Lichfield, but eventually a compromise was come to, by which it was agreed that "the side railings and gates" of the Devonshire chapel and vestry should be placed on the north and south sides of "the Communion space." This agreement has not been carried out. The railings were thus placed, but the gates have been sold or otherwise disposed of; moreover, the old gates of the chancel itself have been illegally removed, and now lie with a lot of exposed human remains and other debris in the town vault. Other parts of the ironwork are also missing.

† The Churchwardens' accounts for 1620 have an entry which most likely gives us the cost of this table—"Paid for a Communion Table and painting the feete thereof £1 5s. 6d."

With respect to this inscription (apart from the question of taste), it may be remarked—that it is rather singular to quote from the injunction of a Bishop of another see, that which could only apply to his own diocese—that it is still more singular to affix the words of a Bishop's injunction to the walls of a church that was to so considerable an extent extra-episcopal—that the word “honest” at that time meant nothing more or less than decent or comely—that the Church of England has used the words “table” and “altar” as synonymous terms both before and since the Reformation*—that the material of which the Holy Table must be made is nowhere prescribed by any binding authority—and finally that the table of iron and marble placed in the chancel in 1725 was as absolutely and undeniably legal as the table of wood now in use.†

Some opposition being made to the removal of the altar, a faculty was obtained after the event, dated May 23rd, 1873, confirming the change, and other alterations, but we do not find any faculty for affixing the old slab to the wall or gravings it with the inscription that we have just quoted. In the body of this faculty we find that the Consistory Court of Lichfield were gravely assured by the applicants that the old church of All Saints “was burnt down in or about the year 1722!” Whence the vicar and churchwardens obtained this startling information we are at a loss to conceive.

The same faculty obtained a confirmation for the removal of the pulpit and reading desk to that most thoroughly unsuitable position, the centre of the middle aisle, so as to block out all view of the Holy Table from many of the congregation. We notice it, because misleading statements are made in the faculty as to the former position of the pulpit. It is true that the pulpit, when the church was rebuilt, was originally placed in the middle aisle, but it only remained there for a year, for in 1726 the parish resolved to remove it “to y^e South Pillar next to it.” The old pulpit, though of good oak, was discarded during the recent alterations, and sold by auction. It was rescued out of a second-hand dealer's

* The previously quoted fifteenth century inventory of this very church uses the expressions “altar” and “table,” in consecutive lines, as applied to that portion of church furniture on which the Holy Eucharist was celebrated in the quire of S. Katharine.

† We should not speak thus positively unless we had high diocesan authority in support of our assertion. With respect to the consecration of an altar at Foremark by Bishop Hacket, in 1662, the slab of which consists of grey marble, see *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. iii., p. 445.

shop, and is now, we are glad to say, utilised, with certain necessary alterations, in the parish church of Pleasley.

The font, at the west end of the church, is of octagon shape and debased design. It is 45 inches high, and 28 inches in diameter. We suppose it to be the one supplied to the old church in 1662:—"Item to Elias Grice for making the font per agreement £3 - 11 - 8."

The destruction of monuments at the time of the rebuilding of the church was simply shameful. Not only were many of considerable antiquity and interest destroyed, but even some which had been erected to persons of distinction within a few years of the pulling down of the old fabric. An ignorant and bigoted poem on All Saints', by John Edwards, published in 1805, is good enough to attribute the lack of ancient "foolish epitaphs" to a much earlier period:—

"Here with purifying wand,
The Angel of the Reformation stood,
And swept them to oblivion."

But the angel of destruction was busier in the eighteenth than in the sixteenth century.

The oldest monument is a large incised slab of alabaster, against the north wall, representing a priest standing under a richly adorned canopy, habited in albe, surplice, canonical almuze, his right hand upraised and holding in his left hand a chalice. Round the edge of the slab is this inscription:—

"Subtus me jacet Johannes Law quondam Canonicus Ecclesie Colegiate
Omniū Scōr Derbe ac subdecanus ejusdem qui obiit anno Dni Millimo
cccc^{mo} cuj aie ppicietur Deus Amen."

This was evidently cut during the lifetime of the sub-dean, and the spaces left for the exact date of his death were never filled in. John Law was living in 1440, when he was present at the concluding of an agreement between S. Michael's and the chapelry of Alvaston, to which we shall subsequently allude. Over his head are two fillets, bearing this legend:—

"Dne Jsu Xte fili dei miserere mei."

The stone was repaired in 1854, and now bears at the base this additional inscription:—

"Restitutum cura et impensis T. O. Bateman A.D. MDCCCLIV."

Bassano (1710) says:—"In the east end of the north aisle is

a tombe all of wood erected 4 feet high. On it is the full proportion of a man in Priests orders in full canonical robes, supposed to be an Abbot of Darley, a dog at his feet collared and looking mournfully up at his master. Upon y^e side of y^e tomb cut on y^e wood are y^e effigies of 13 monks in praying posture and under ym cut on wood lyeth a man on his left side and wrapped up in his winding sheet with a cross pateé on his left breast." This monument was not actually destroyed in 1723-5, but it was divided up into its component parts. The wooden effigy, and also the *cadaver*, or shrouded figure below it, found refuge in the "town vault," below the north side of the church. Here, alas, they still remain. A century and a half of damp and neglect has eaten away and much defaced both effigy and *cadaver*, and within the last three years the head of the former, which was in a fair state of preservation, has been dragged off and abstracted. The effigy, which is 5 ft. 10 in. long by 2 ft. wide, is clad in albe, surplice, canonical almuce, and over all a processional cope—a most interesting and exceptional combination of vestments. (Plate IV.) We earnestly hope that the worm-eaten remains of this effigy will not be suffered to go to complete decay. The effigy is not, of course, to an Abbot of Darley, but pertains to a fifteenth century canon of All Saints', probably another sub-dean. When Mr. Rawlins was here, in 1831, he noted the side of this tomb with the thirteen monks (which he considered to be S. Paul and the twelve apostles) underneath the east window against the wall. Tradition, he tells us, ascribed it to the apex of the arch over the south porch door of the old church, but he did not agree with this surmise, but thought it the upper part of a door-case leading into a confessional! This piece of carving, in good condition, now forms part of the panelling in front of the consistory seat on the north side of the church. (Plate IV.) On a panel of this seat is inscribed:—

"The old Church was begun to be taken down Feb y^e 18th 1723. The first Sermon was preached in the new Church Novem the 21st 1725 by y^e Rev. Dr. Hutchinson."

Against the east wall, by the north-east door, are three brass plates fixed in oak frames. The epitaphs on them are as follows:

"Hoc lapide marmoreo tegitur Corpus Joh'is Walton Sacra Theol: Baccal: quondam archi'ni *Derbien*: prebend: p'bendæ: de *Wellington* in eccle'a Cathi: *Lich*: et Rectoris Ecclesiar: de *Breadsall & Gedling*: qui testamento suo dedit C l ad augendum hujus eccl'ie ministri stipendium Et xli. ad emendum duos inauratos crateras in usum Ballinor: hujus burgi *Derb*: atque c l mutuo dandas ee a 4^{or} in 4^{or} annos in perpetuum x hujus burgi artificib: inopia laborantib: ac

xx l. eodẽ modo dandas eẽ mutuo 4or egenis artificib: *Dunelmi* habitantib: et Lxxx l. in uberiorem sustentationem pauperum in villis de *Breadsall & Gedling* prædictis. Obiit 1o die Junii Aº D'ni 1603. *Ætatis suæ* 57."

"Hereby lyeth the body of *Jane* late wife of the said *Jo: Walton*. She gave by will c l. for releefe of Schollers in *St. John's Coll: Cambridge*: 40 l for Benefit of the Schoolm'r of *Derby*: 40 l for releefe of Poore in *Derby*: 20 l. to be lent to four tradsmen in *Durham* Gratis: 20 l. for releefe of Almswomen in *Lichfeld*: 20 l. for releefe of Poor in *Chesterfield*, & 20 l. for releefe of Poore and repayre of the Church of *St. Alkmud* in *Derby*. In which p'rsh she dyed the xxii of Januarie 1605, beinge 80 yeares of age."

"Loe Richard *Kilby* lieth here
Which lately was our ministere.
To th' poore he ever was a frend,
And gave them all hee had at's end.
This towne must twenty shillings pay
To them for him ech Good Friday.
God graunt all Pastors his good mind
Thatt they may leave good deeds behind.
Hee dyed the xxi st of October, 1617."

When the church was taken down these plates were stolen. They were recovered by Mr. Cantrell, vicar of S. Alkmund's, and restored to the church on condition of the churchwardens "fixing them on strong frames of wood in the new church."

Against the south wall is the fine mural monument to the celebrated Elizabeth, Countess of Shrewsbury—better known as "Bess of Hardwick"—erected during her lifetime, and liberally endowed for its perpetual repair. In a recess in the lower part is her effigy, arrayed in the costly full dress of the times, with a coronet on her head, and her hands joined in prayer. Beneath is the following inscription:—

"P. M. *Elizabetha* Johannis *Hardwicke* de *Hardwicke* in agro *Derbi*: Armigeri filia, fratrique *Johanni* tandem cohæredi, primo *Roberto Barley* de *Barley* in dicto com: *Derb*: armig: nuptæ, postea *Will'o Cavendish* de *Chatsworth* equ: aur: (thesaurario cameræ regibus *Henrico VIII. Edvardo VI. ac Mariæ* reginæ, quibus etiam fuit a secretioribus consiliis.) Deinde *Will'o St. Low* militi regii satellitij Capitaneo. Ac ultimo prænobili *Georgio* Comiti *Salopiæ* desponsatæ. Per quem *Will'm Cavendish* prolem solummodo habuit, filios tres, scil' *Henricum Cavendish* de *Tutbury* in agro *Staff*: armig: (Qui *Graciam* dicti *Georgii* Comitis *Salopiæ* filiam in uxorem duxit,) sine prole legitima defunctum; *Will'm*, in baronem *Cavendish* de *Hardwicke*, neonon in Comitẽ *Devoniæ* perserenissimu nuper regẽ *Jacobum* evectum. Et *Carolum Cavendish* de *Welbek* Eq: Aur: patrem honoratissimi *Will'i Cavendish* de *Balneo militis*, Bar: *Ogle* jure materno, et in Vicecom: *Mansfeild*, Comitem, Marchionẽ, ac Ducem de *Novo Castro* super *Tinam*, et Comitẽ de *Ogle* merito creati; totidemque filios, scil't *Francescam* *Henrico Pierrepont* Eq: aurato; *Elizabetham* *Carolo Stuardo* *Lenoxiæ* Comiti; & *Mariam* *Gilberto* Comiti *Salopiæ* enuptas, Hæc inclitissima *Elizabetha* *Salopiæ* Comitissa *Ædium* de *Chatsworth*, *Hardwick*, & *Oldcotes* magnificentia clarissimarum fabricatrix. Vitam hanc transitoriam XIII. die mensis Februarij Anno ab incarnatione D'ni MDCVII. ac circa annum *Ætatis* suæ Lxxxvij finivit, et gloriosam expectans resurrectionem subtus jacet tumulata."

The arms on the monument are—Hardwick impaling Leeke,* and a twelve-quartered coat of Talbot impaling Hardwick quartering Leigh.

In the centre of the Cavendish chapel, in the south-east angle of the church, used to stand, before the recent restoration, a large monument, twelve feet high, to the memory of William, Earl of Devonshire, who died in 1628, and Christian, his countess, the only daughter of Lord Bruce of Kinlopp. It is thus described by Simpson:—"Each side of this monument is open, and in the middle, under a dome, are whole-length figures, in white marble, of the Earl and his Lady, standing upright. The angles on the outside are ornamented with busts of their four children; William, the eldest, successor to the Earl; Charles, Lieutenant-General of Horse in the civil wars; Henry, who died young; and Anne, married to Robert, Lord Rich, son and heir to Robert, Earl of Warwick." These figures and busts now stand in a row against the south wall, and present anything but a graceful appearance. On the plinth is inscribed:—

"The interior of this Church was restored in the year of our Lord MDCCCLXXVI and in order to provide additional space for the increased population of the parish it became necessary to remove the large monument erected to William 2nd Earl of Devonshire who died June 20th, 1628, whose remains rest in the vault below. The figures above this slab are those of William, 2nd Earl of Devonshire and Christian his Countess; with busts of their sons William, Charles, and Henry, and Anne their daughter, which formed part of the monument removed."

Against the same wall are monuments to William Ponsonby, Earl of Bessborough, 1792; to Caroline, Countess of Bessborough, 1760: and on the opposite side of the church are monuments to William Allestry, Recorder of Derby, 1655; to Richard Crowshawe, a great benefactor to the parish, 1631; and to Thomas Chambers, 1726.†

The first volume of the registers begins in the year 1558 and ends in 1711. It is a long narrow folio of parchment in fair condition, and copied from an older register (not now extant) up to September, 1598.

On the leaf opposite the initial page is written, but in a hand at least fifty years later than the event:—

* John Hardwick, the father of the countess, married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Leeke. See *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. i. p. 246.

† Space only permits to name two or three of the more remarkable monuments. There are many other monuments of some interest, both of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Every inscription in this church will be given verbatim in our monograph on All Saints'.

A Poore Blinde Woman called Joane Waste of this parish a Marter Burned in Windmill pitt 1st of Aug^t 1556.*

1562. May, June, July, August, September, October, and all thinges concerning this booke are wantinge in the old booke.
1564. John Houghton, Clarke, entered to the Cure and Pastorall charge of the parish of All Sts in Darby the 9th day of July Ann. Do. 1564.
1570. The true coppie of this Booke from the xxvth day of March 1567 unto the first day of July Anno Do. 1570 was exhibited in the Lord Bishops Visitacion houlden in the parishe Church of All Sts in Derby the first of July Anno Do. 1570.†
1576. Charles Woode minister entred to the cure and pastorall charge of the parishe of All Sts in Darby the xxth day of January Anno Do. 1576.
1577. From November Ann. Do. 1577 till January Ann. Do. 1579 the Register is wantinge: so y^t some part of 1577 is wantinge and all 1578 and 1579 till January in default of Mr Woode the minister of All Sts in Darby.
1580. All the next of Ann. Do. 1581 is not in the old Register; and some partt of Ann. Do. 1581 is wantinge in default of Mr Wood then minister of All Sts in Derby.
1583. Sep. Wilms Beynbrigge unus ex numero fratrū Darbie, May 5.‡
1592. Edward Bennett minister and preacher of gods woorde was admitted to the Cure and pastorall charge of the parishe of All Sts in Darby by the Common consentt and assentt of the whole governmentt of the Towne the 28th day of June Ann. Do. 1592.
- Sep. 31 Ricus filius Wilmi Sowter sep. 31 die ex peste. The Plauge began in Darby in the house of William Sowter bootcher, in the parishe of All Sts in Darby, Robertt Woode Ironmonger & Robertt Brookhouse y^e Tanner beinge then bayliffes and so continued in the Towne the space of 12 moneths at y^e least as by the Register may appeare.§
1593. Oct. 29. About this tyme the plauge of pestilence, by the great mercy and goodness of almighty god, stayed past all expectacion of man, for it ceased upon a sodayne at what time it was dispersed in every corner of this whole parishe, there was not two houses together free from it, and yet the Lord had the angell stey as in David's tyme, his name be blessed for ytt. Edward Bennett, minister.
1598. Sept. 27. This whole booke was written over out of the old regester booke by Edward Bennett minister of All Sts in Darby the 40 yeare of the rayne

* Hutton describes Windmill pit as being "near the Turnpike, upon the Burton road, about a mile from the church." For a detailed and apparently accurate account of this martyrdom, see Glover's *Derbyshire*, vol. ii., p. 604.

† Like entries occur, mentioning Episcopal Visitations in this church, in June, 1573, June, 1576, May, 1589, June, 1592, November, 1594, and September, 1597.

‡ Henry Woodden and William Bradshawe, who died in 1592, and Ralph Bentley, in 1593, are entered in a similar way. We are inclined to think that the term is equivalent to Burgess.

§ The plague was very destructive in the house where it first broke out. Alice, wife of William Sowter, died of the plague on November 25th; Edward and Maria, his children, on the 29th; his son, John, on December 5th; and the father himself on December 8th. There are 255 entries of death from the plague in this parish, from September 31st, 1592, to October 29th, 1593. The registers of S. Alkmund's record 91 deaths from the plague during this year, those of S. Michael 21, and those of SS Peter and Werburgh, though not specifying the plague, have 50 and 57 entries of death for 1593, the average of adjacent years being only five. In 1637, there are nine deaths from plague entered in S. Alkmund's registers, and 59 in those of All Saints'. The registers of S. Peter also record 16 deaths from the same cause in 1586, and 63 in 1645. In the latter year, we are told that "the plague was in Derby and the assizes kept in Fryer's close." But Hutton is clearly wrong in giving a graphic account of the condition of Derby during the plague in 1665, which he says visited this town at the same time that it devastated London. The death-rate for that year did not exceed the average. His account probably applies to 1593, which seems to have been by far the most severe that was felt in Derby, next to the general visitation of the Black Death in 1349.

- of Queene Elizabeth Ann. Do. 1598 by vertue of a Cannon concluded in a parlimentt hould in that yeare.
1601. Elizabetha Parkinson pauper dimersus in flumine Darwini, sep. 30 die februarii.
1609. Richard Kilbie, minister and Preache of Gods worde, was admitted to the Cure and pasturale charge of the parish of All Sts in Dearbie, by the common consent and assent of the whole government of the towne the 29th of Sep.
1610. I see no reason why a register for English people should be written in latine. Ric Kilby, minister of All hallowes in Derby.
Feb. 5. Buryed William Norman wch was drowned god knoweth howe, o god be mercifull unto us sinners that we maie feare thee, and be allwaies prepared to die well, Amen.
March 9. Buryed one Peter Manser who being a servant to Mr Grieslie an esquire of Staffordshier was here slaine in an ungodlie fight being wounded in the back.*
1614. July 8. Buried Elizabeth Langley who strangled herself.
1620. Jan. 14. Sep. Mr Robert Wood Quater Balivus Derby.†
1632. June 15. At this tyme Mr Hall left this place & Dr Williamot was elected minister of All Sts in his stid.
1636. Aug. 15th. Sep. George Hillman King Charlls his baker whoe Came wth his Ma^{tie} one his progresse to this towne, and dyed heare of a spotted fever.
1637. June 26. Sep. Henry Stawman supposed the first of the Plague.‡
1638. June 31. Bap. Robert son of Mr Edward Willimott Dr in Divinity & of Dorothy his wif, daughter to Sr George Greasley Knight Barronett.
Feb. 7. Sep. Mr Henry Mellor first maior of Darby.
Mem^d 1638. Derby made a maior towne, Mr Henry Mellor y^e first maior died in his mailty, and Mr John Hope chosen to be maior till Michaelmas 1640.
1641. Oct. This month begun y^e Rebellion in Irelande, y^e Papists making head against y^e Kinges Loyall subjects, wch Rebellion was fld wth most Barbarouse & cruell deeds.
1642. The 22 of this August erectum fuit Notinghamiæ Vexillum Regale. Matt. xii. 25.
Oct. Bat. at Kinton (Edgehill) 23 day.
Nov. Bat. Branford (Brentford) 12 day.
Jan. Bat. at Swarston Bridge 5 day.
Ashbie y^e 17.
Feb. 11. Sep. William Parker, souldier under Cap: Sanders.
March. The 20th day y^e Hon: Lord Brooke slaine at y^e Siege against Lichfield Close, it was yelded up y^e 5th day. Y^e 19 day the battell at Stafford, E. of Northampton was slaine.
1643. April. The 8 day Prince Rupert Beseiged y^e Close at Lichfield wch close was valiently mentained till y^e 21 & y^e took free quarter & with great honor marcht away.
June 4. The body of Lord Erle of Northampton formerly slayne at Stafford was now buried in the familie vault belonging to the Hon^{ble} house of the Lord Cavendish Erle of Devon, in wch there now lyeth Elizab. Countess Shreusbi and William Erle of Devon.

* "So violent a quarrel took place between the electioneering parties of Sir Philip Stanhope and Sir George Gresley, of two ancient families in the neighbourhood, that the assizes were held at Ashbourn." Hutton's *Derbyshire*, p. 227.

† Robert Wood was one of the bailiffs of Derby in 1584, 1592, in 1600, and again in 1607.

‡ Fifty-nine deaths from the plague are entered during this visitation, the last being on the 18th of the following January.


1644. April 2. Sep. Catherine Gower killed wth a pistoll bullet, shot through the head by a accedent.
1653. Mem^d that according to an act of Parliament bearinge date the 24th day of August, 1653 George Blagreave the younger was Elected Register of the parish of All Sts in Derby before Thomas Youle Maior of the burrough of Derby and Justice of peace there. Thomas Youle, maior.
1674. Feb. 17. Interred Cornell' Charles Candish.
Feb. 18. Interred Oulde Christiana the Countes of Devonshire.
1676. Jan. 26. Sep. George Blgrave Clark of All Saints.
1700. May 19. Sep^t The Right Hon^{ble} The Lord Henry Cavendish 2^d Son of y^e most Noble William Duke of Deavonshire Dyed y^e 10 of this month.
May 19. Sep^t Interred the Lady Mary his Daughter the same day, who Dyed Aprill y^e 1st, 1693, and had been buried at London y^e time before and aged 3 weekes.
June 13. John Ault an apprentis Murdered by his master Gabriel Mansfield.
1707. Sept. 5. The Illustrious Prince William Duke and Earl of Devon, Marquis of Hartington, Baron Cavendish of Hardwick, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Derby, Chief Justice in Eyre over all the forrests on the North side Trent, one of her Majesty's Privy Counsellors, and Lord High Steward of her Majesty's household and Knight of the Noble order of the Garter and Lord High Steward of the town of Derby dyed at his house in London Aug. xviii m^occvii anno Ætatis LXVII ineunte. He was bury'd in his Vault in All Hallowes Church in Derby Sept. 5th, by the Reverend M^r Walter Horton Minister of that Church.

The last three pages of the register book contain the deaths of the inmates of the Devonshire Almhouses, entered separately, in order to secure the appointment by the town to every third vacancy, the other vacancies being filled up by the heirs of the founder—the Countess of Shrewsbury.*

The collegiate house, in which the Canons of All Saints' resided, was situated close to the church, on its north side. The modern house on that site is still designated "The College."

* The statutes of these almshouses, founded in 1599, for eight poor men and four poor women, are given in full in Simpson's *Derby*, pp. 488-511. The inmates were ordered to resort to daily morning and evening prayer within the church of All Saints.

The Chapelry of S. Mary-on-the-Bridge.

HE ancient chapel of S. Mary-on-the-Bridge is one of the most valuable relics of old Derby. An interesting history of the bridge of S. Mary might be compiled, but that would be foreign to our purpose. Suffice it here to say, that we know there was a bridge rebuilt or repaired on or about this site in the reign of John, which may probably have dated back to the time when the Anglo-Saxons finally expelled the marauding Danes from the borough of Derby. The Roman bridge, leading to Little Chester, was higher up the river.

The pious custom of having chapels erected on bridges, or forming component parts of the structure, seems to have generally prevailed with all bridges of importance. The building of bridges was regarded as a peculiarly religious work, and the founder sometimes left his body to be interred in the bridge-chapel, and endowed a priest to there sing masses for his soul. Peter de Colechurch who began the first London bridge of stone in 1176, dying in 1205, was buried in the chapel of S. Thomas-on-the-Bridge.* One of the most remarkable examples of these structures, was on the bridge at Droitwich, where the roadway actually passed through the chapel and separated the priest from his congregation.† Several instances of English bridge-chapels, in a more or less dilapidated condition, yet remain, but a considerable number have disappeared during the improvements of the present century. We have already drawn attention to the old chapel formerly on Swarkeston bridge.‡ S. Mary's Bridge—by which access was gained from Nottingham and the south into the town of Derby, through whose streets lay one of the most important

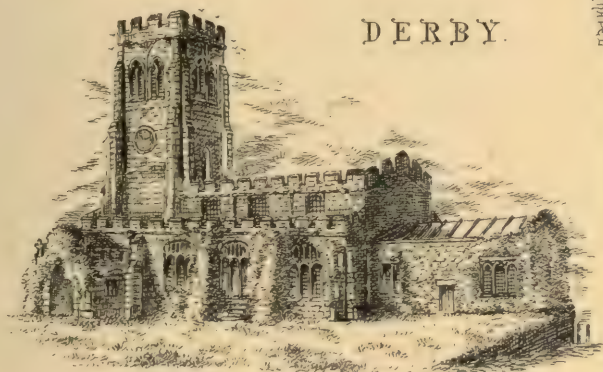
* *Annals of Waverley*, p. 168; *Chronicles of London Bridge*, p. 65, etc.

† *Nash's Worcestershire*, vol. i., p. 329.

‡ *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. iii., p. 471.

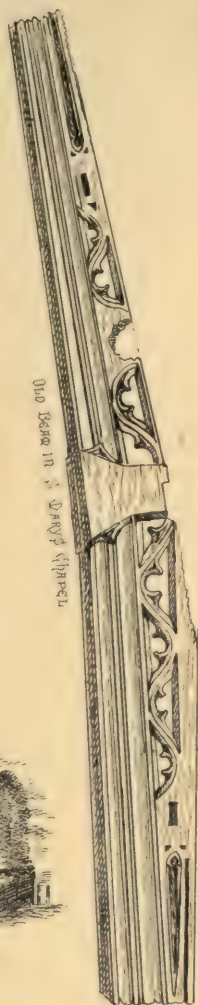


S MARYS BRIDGE CHAPEL

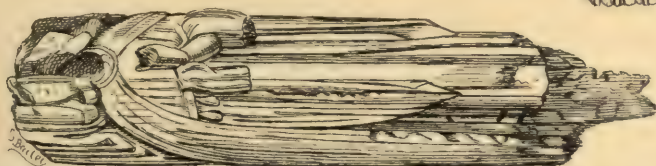


OLD CHURCH OF S. ANDREW

DERBY.



OLD BARR IN S. MARYS CHAPEL



DERBY



FRY & PART OF GORGE OF A CAROL ALL SAINTS

thoroughfares from London to the north—must in mediæval days have been of considerable importance. It is pleasant to think of the busy burgesses or men-at-arms turning aside into the chapel of Our Lady for a brief silent prayer, before crossing the Derwent and plunging into the forests that stretched out before them on the other side of the river.*

Hutton, writing in 1791, speaks of this chapel as being “perfectly in the Saxon style,” and adds:—“It stands upon the verge of the river; forms part of the bridge, with which it is interwoven, as if erected with it; and was in my time converted into little dwellings.”† At that time “Saxon” was used to express what we now know to be Norman architecture, and possibly, though not at all probably, Hutton may have seen within the chapel, before its conversion into dwellings, some arches or other traces of Norman work that may have pertained to the reign of John. The old bridge of S. Mary was begun to be taken down, and the present one built ten yards higher up the stream, in the year 1789. From the long account given of this bridge by Hutton (into which we must not wander), from several shorter but earlier accounts, and from the remains of the bridge on which the chapel stands, together with the foundations of the old piers that are exposed when the river is very low, we are inclined to think that the bridge then taken down pertained in the main to the 14th century. But we advance this opinion with some diffidence. If this is the case, it is hardly likely that any of the masonry of the chapel itself is older than that date. One of the timbers of the high-pitched roof, now underdrawn, is beautifully moulded with a running pattern (Plate IV.) having a strong resemblance to the band of moulding below the parapets of the towers of Chesterfield, Crich, and Denby, and is, undoubtedly, of the Decorated style. The four light east window—which is about the only old ecclesiastical feature now remaining—is, however of later date, being of the Perpendicular style, and probably not earlier than the time of Edward IV. It is divided by a transom into two parts; the upper sections have had cinquefoil heads, now broken away into trefoils; and the lower are trefoiled. The inner area of the chapel is about 45 ft. by 15 ft.

* That this is no fanciful picture can be testified by those who have watched the unobtrusive piety of the frequenters of similar chapels in the Catholic countries of the continent. May we be excused for expressing a strong hope that this chapel, restored once more to sacred purposes, may soon be left open (instead of being jealously locked), so that wayfarers and the frequenters of the markets may at all events have the chance of a few moments of uninterrupted prayer?

† Hutton's *History of Derby*, p. 183.

The present boarded floor is nearly three feet above the original level.

The earliest record that we have seen of this chapel is an Inventory of great interest, drawn up in 1488 by the churchwardens of All Saints', which is a proof that it was then considered to pertain to that parish, and not to St. Alkmund's. This Inventory makes it quite clear that the chapel had a special priest of its own and regular service.

OURS LADY OF THE BRYGE

And the saide John and thos oxle the same tyme made accompt to the saide Auditors of all juels and ornamentes beyinge att the mary of brigge that be in the custody of John Shenton Armett and hys wyffe—Syr John Dale then there pste.

Inpr^m one cote of crymyson velvett endented with golde that my lady Gray gaffe, and opon hytt ys lxvj penyes ij gilte penies, one gylte ob (farthing), ij penese of ij^d, one grotte, An' Be of silver, ij shelles of sylver, one herte of silver, a mound of silver, one broche of copur and gylte, ij shafts of silver, one cristall stone inclosed in silver.

Also one cote of blewe velvett y^t my lady chamburlyayne gaffe, Thereupon ys a crowen of sylver and gylte that John boroes gaffe. Itm' A grette broche of silver and gylte with a stonne in hytt. Also one casse of Redde satten with buttons of silver and gilte. Itm lx penes iij gylt penes, one peny of ij^d, one crosse of sylver. Itm' a casse of velvett, one brochie, and one peny of hytt, and a cristall stonne.

Itm' one Garment y^t my lady longforth gaff of blewe velvett and Rede And one yt ys a crucifix of silver and gylte with a rynge of golde that maistres bonynton gaffe, Also a rynge of silver and gilte, another of cop^r, vj ste^y^d a iiij^d and vj halfpens, iij grottes, iij pens of ij^d, vi flewes of silver and gilte, Itm' x Curall bedes with ij silver Gawdyse.

Itm' one Cote to or lorde of Crymysyn velvett furred with many ver' y^t my lady longforth gaff, Opon hytt ys a shyld of sylver with v bende pens, Itm' xj pens, and v gylte pens, a peny of ij^d, Itm' one payr of bedes of silver gaudied with chorall yt oxle wyff gaff, Itm' one stone closed in silver with one cros of silver, one broch of silver, ij other broches of silver and gilte with one colar of blak perle with xvij belles of silver and gylte.

Itm one payre of bedes of corall gaudede, havynge gaudeses of silver and gilte with iiij rynges and ij not fixed of silver and gilte with a cristall stone sett in silver and a stone of corall that Richard Baker ("Sale" erased) wyfe gaffe.

Itm' another payre of bedes of Corall with gaudese of silver and gylte with one golde rynge and ij rengs of silver and gilte with ij crucifixes of sylver and gilte that richard Sale wyfe gaffe.

Itm' one payre of bedes of corall gaudede with sylver yt Richard Colyar wyffe gaffe.

Itm' one payre of bedes of blak jette.

Itm' one payre of bedes of corall with a crosse stone with xxv gaudies of silver with a tufte sett with perles y^t Rog^r Justice wyfe gaffe.

Itm' one gylte gyrdel y^t maistres entwysel gaffe.

Itm' one purpulle gyrdel y^t Edmnde dey wyfe gaffe.

Itm' one blewe gyrde^{ll} hernest with vij studdes on hytt y^t John Hyll wyffe gaffe.

ITE one whyte vestemente of damaske with all thynges that longeth to yt and ij corporaxes of Rede velvett.

It' v altr clothes ij of them of twille. It' v towells one of them of twylle, and ij pax breδες.

Itm' iij frontels one of blewe say with sterres on hytt y^t Sr James Blounte Knyght gaffe.

ITEM in the chapelle ys ij masbokes, j sawt^r, one chalice of silver and gylte, ij cruettes, one coper, ij cushens of tapstre warke that Alesone Sonkye gaff, one pyloe of corall, ij cappes to o^r lorde, one blewe velvett with one peyre of bedes gaudede with perle with iij stones of corall and one peny of hytt, Itm' another of blak with crowned of ytt and one flower of silver and gylte, Itm' ij candelstikkes of latten and xix tapurs of wax.

The chapel seems to have been desecrated and divine service abandoned at the time of the Reformation, but the building and its appurtenances were transferred to the town of Derby. They used the rents in the repairs of the churches whose advowsons had been given to them by Queen Mary. Queen Elizabeth, however, treating the property as confiscated to the Crown, granted it by letters patent to one William Buckley, and it formed part of the disputed property about which a Special Commission sat at Derby in 1592, as already narrated. Before that commission Richard Stringer, gentleman, aged threescore, deposed:—

“That he hath knowen the Chappell of the Brigge mentioned in the interrogation and the howse orchard and yarde therto adjoyninge to have bene letten duringe all the tyme of his remembrance by the Chamberlens of the said Towne wth the consent of the Bailiffes and Burgesses of the Towne of Derby And the said Chamberlens of the said Towne have during the said tyme received the said Rente due for the same to the use of the Burgesses of the said Towne of Derby.”

In another part of these papers it is described as “The chapple of the Bridge wth all edifysye gardens etc. in the occupation of Ellis Bradshaw to the colledge or free chapple belounginge.” The Commissioners decided that it had been proved that the chapel on the bridge and its appurtenances had, *inter alia*, belonged to the Bailiffs and Burgesses of the town for six or seven score years last passed, and that therefore the letters patent to William Buckley were of no effect.* The Commissioners considerably ante-dated the time at which the chapel, etc., came into the hands of the town, for they had nothing to do with it until after the dissolution of the College of All Saints in the time of Edward VI.

The bridge of S. Mary would undoubtedly in the old days have a gatehouse for the purposes of defence, as well as for the levying of tolls and other town dues, and it seems to us that this stood at the left-hand side of the chapel on leaving the town, with one side built into or formed by the chapel itself. It would be on this gatehouse, if not on the actual chapel, that the heads and quarters

* Old papers in the chest at All Saints’.

of the priests who were martyred at Derby, July 25th, 1588, were impaled, and whence they were shortly afterwards piously stolen for burial by "two resolute Catholic gentlemen." *

After S. Bartholomew's day, 1662, the Presbyterians of Derby were not a little harassed and persecuted, but Bishop Hacket at length, according to Hutton,† sanctioned their assembling for worship in this old chapel. But they did not long avail themselves of this permission, for in the reign of James II. they housed themselves in a wide yard on the east side of Irongate. Towards the end of last century, as we have already seen, the chapel was converted into small dwellings. Subsequently it was used as a carpenter's shop. Most of the woodwork for the new church of S. Michael's was herein constructed in the year 1857. Within the last few years an effort was happily made by a few Churchmen‡ to recover it for the use of the Church, and eventually, on September 17th, 1873, the Bishop's license was obtained for a renewal of services within its walls. It is simply but appropriately furnished, and is served by the clergy of S. Alkmund's.

We have not met with any view of this building earlier than a sketch taken by Mr. Meynell in 1812, when it was in almost precisely the condition represented on Plate IV.

* *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. ii., p. 251.

† Hutton's *History of Derby*, p. 168.

‡ At the instigation of the Rev. W. Beresford, of S. Chad's, Stafford, then curate at S. Alkmund's.

The Chapelry of Quarndon.

THE chapel of Quarndon pertained to the parish of All Saints'. The manor of Quarndon, as we have already seen, was at an early date in the hands of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, as patrons of the collegiate church of All Saints. That there was a chapel here in the Norman period, we know from the old fabric. It was doubtless served by a chaplain appointed by the college, or else by one of the canons themselves.

The earliest documentary proof of the existence of this chapel that we have seen, is contained in the Inventory of Church Goods drawn up in the reign of Edward VI. :—

“Querndon, Oct. 6. ij bells in the steple—j chales of sylver parcell gilte—ij vestments wherof j of whyte fustyan the other paned with fustyan and crule—ij surplusses—j hand bell—j cruet of tyn—j crosse of wodd covered with laten.”

In 1555, when Queen Mary made her large grant to the Bailiffs and Burgesses of Derby of church lands, etc., that had been confiscated by Edward VI., “all tythes of corn, hay, wool, and lambs, and all other tythes whatsoever in Quarndon, in the tenure of Richard Cotton, Esq.,” were handed over to the town.*

From the old parish books of All Saints' we find that it was the custom, for a long period, to select a churchwarden for Quarndon at the Easter vestry meeting of the mother church. The first entry to that effect occurs in 1617, and the custom seems to have prevailed for exactly a century—at least, we have found no entry of that description later than 1717.

There were various disputes between Quarndon and the mother church about the proportion due from the chapelry for the repairs of All Saints'. In 1620 it was decided that Quarndon was to pay

* Vide 10th section of the grant.—Simpson's *History of Derby*, p. 68.

one-tenth of the annual assessment. The following entries in the churchwarden's accounts for that year relate to this dispute:—

	<i>s. d.</i>
Paid for 4 processes and serving 3 on them of Quarndon and in Sute ...	6
Paid for a quart of Sack given to the arbitrators twixt us and Quarn ...	1 2

In 1637 it was necessary to effect considerable repairs in the chancel of the old church of All Saints, when a further dispute arose between the churchwardens and certain inhabitants of Quarndon as to their liability. The matter was referred to the arbitration of William Allestry and Richard Brandreth, who gave in their award on April 10th. The churchwardens had already expended £8 6s. 8d., and the arbitrators say:—

“We do order that the said John Walker, Richard Smyth (and other inhabitants of Quarndon) shall forthwith pay the one halfe thereof to the said John Lowe and Abell Toplisse (churchwardens of All Saints), in regarde that wee conceive that the tythes of Quandon are of equall value to all the tythes, and other ecclesiastical duties ariseinge within Derby, that belonge to the rectory of All Saints, saveinge the mortuaries or other duties that shall arise or become payable for burials within the said Chancell. And for the avoydeinge of all further troubles for anythinge that is past, we do order that the owners of the tythes within Quarndon shall not be questioned for the payment of any thinge concerninge the reparasons of the said Chancell for the tyme past, but that for the tyme to come they shall ever be at the one halfe of the charges to be expended about the same. And the Churchwarden of Quarndon shall be acquainted and made privy to the disbursements about the same, if hee please. And we do further order that they the said Inhabitants of Quarndon shall from the tyme of the date hereof be allowed unto them, and shall be lawfull for them to take to themselves the moyetye of all such sumes of money as shall be hereafter payed or due to be payed for any buryall within the said Chancell in regard they are to be at the one half of the expences about the repayre thereof, but shall for anythinge before that tyme paid for any buryalls there no thinge shall be allowed unto them.”*

The Parliamentary Commissioners, of 1650, say:—“Quarne is a chappel apperteyning (to All Saints) two myles distant and maye conveniently be united to Kedlestone it lying neare. Mr Joseph Swettnam officiates.” The post-Reformation services at Quarndon chapel seem to have been of the most meagre and fitful description. In 1697, “as the Spaw was frequented,” the Bishop forwarded a letter to the clergy of Derby and the district, directing that there should be service every Sunday during the summer months. It was arranged that the duty should be shared between sixteen different clergymen. Their names were:—“Messrs. Horton, Walker, Osburn, Bold, Wilton, Pool of Brailsford, Pool of Mugginton,

* Documents in parish chest, All Saints’.

Cunliffe, Ward of Over, Hawford, Greaterix of Hallam, Paploe, Ward of Radbourne, Cantrell, Blackwell, and Horsington.”*

Mr. Adrian Mundy, who died 23rd April, 1677, and was churchwarden at the time of his death, left, *inter alia*, £3 a year “to be employed towards the living of a minister to read divine service at the chapel,” providing that the money was to be divided among the poor if there should be no minister.†

Sir John Curzon, of Kedleston, by will dated 10th May, 1725, endowed a school, and left the master, whom he stated he would have in orders, £10 per annum to read prayers and to preach in Quarndon chapel.‡

In 1793 an augmentation of £200 fell by lot to Quarndon from Queen Anne's Bounty, but the Governors naturally declined to confirm the grant unless the curate would agree to do duty once every Sunday. Mr. Manlove, vicar of S. Alkmund's, who then held this curacy, declined to accede to this stipulation, and the augmentation passed to another benefice. Mr. Cantrell, his predecessor in the vicarage of S. Alkmund's, had also held the cure of Quarndon.§ Mr. Cantrell, in 1736, purchased some land in the parish of Markfield, Leicestershire, for the endowment of this cure, for the sum of £400. Half of this money was procured from Mrs. Wills, a friend of his first wife's, and the other half was advanced from Queen Anne's Bounty. From the time of this purchase up to 1772, Quarndon baptisms were entered in the S. Alkmund registers. In the latter year a separate register book was purchased for Quarndon, which from the time of its endowment in 1736 had come to be regarded as a distinct parish. The marriage register begins in 1755. There were no burials at Quarndon till 1821, when the churchyard was consecrated.

At the end of a Terrier of 1751 is the following inventory:—

“A True and Perfect Note of all and singular the Goods Books Ornaments and Utensils belonging to the Parish and Parish Church of Quarne in the County of Derby and Diocese of Lichfield and Coventry. Inprimis one Pewter Flaggon—Item One Chalice with a Cover of Pewter—One Salver of Pewter—One Plate of

* Pegge's MSS., vol. v., f. 163.

† Charity Commissioners' Reports (1827), vol. xvii., p. 137. One branch of the Mundy family had for a long period an estate and mansion at Quarndon. In default of male issue, it passed by marriage to Musters, of Colwick. The old hall stood close to the churchyard on the south side. There was much stained heraldic glass in the windows. It was pulled down by Lord Scarsdale in 1812, and the glass taken to Kedleston.—Meynell MSS.

‡ Charity Commissioners' Reports, vol. xvii., p. 207.

§ For these and other particulars, taken from the parish registers of Quarndon we desire to express our indebtedness to the Hon. W. M. Jervis.

Pewter—One Linnen Cloth for the Communion Table and one Napkin—One large Bason of Pewter to be set upon the Font Stone at Baptisms—One Red Velvet Pulpit Cushion curiously wrought and one old Cushion—One Holland Surplice—Two Common Prayer Books—One large Bible of the last Translation—One Chest—Two Boles (? Bowls) with their Frames.”

The old church or chapel of Quarndon, dedicated, like its successor, to S. Paul,* was taken down in 1874–5, a new church having been previously erected in quite another part of the village, at a cost of £4,000. The chapel underwent considerable repairs in 1790. From a south-east view and a description taken by Mr. Rawlins in 1824, as well as from another view and account taken a little earlier by Mr. Meynell, we find that it then consisted of a parallelogram, 44 ft. 7 in. by 15 ft. It had a small square tower at the west end, not disengaged from the rest of the building, but rising out of the roof of the west gable. This tower was surmounted by a short four-sided spire, covered with lead. There was a good Norman south doorway, and two projecting heads of a corbel-table of that date. There was a small pointed priest's door blocked up, and the buttresses at the angle of the east end were clearly of Early English character. The east window was a two-light debased one with a square head, and there were three other windows of like style in the south wall. Mr. Rawlins says:—"Over the altar is a niche, most probably to place the statue of the Virgin or tutelar saint in, but neither is seen at the present day." From Mr. Meynell's account, we learn that this niche was on the north side of the altar.

About 1835 the church was considerably enlarged. A bell tower was added at the west end about the same time. This tower, picturesquely mantled in ivy, is all that was left standing when the building was taken down. The south Norman doorway, which afforded proof of the careful provision of the church for the spiritual needs of a small hamlet like Quarndon at least as early as the reign of Henry I., though in fairly good condition, was most unfortunately then destroyed. It should certainly have been left standing, or removed to the new church.

* The *Liber Regis*, and other authorities, are silent as to the dedication of this chapel, but there is an undisputed tradition that it was dedicated to S. Paul. We learn from the present vicar, Rev. W. G. Nourse, and also from Mr. C. Hampshire, whose family have been long resident at Quarndon, that there was an inscription mentioning this dedication in the old belfry. The wakes, however, are regulated by All Saints' day.

S. Alkmond's.

Little Eaton.

S. Alkmund's.



ALKMUND was the son of Alcred, king of Northumbria. In 774, when a mere youth, he was obliged to fly with his father from the hands of his rebellious subjects, who contracted a league with the Danes. For twenty years the father and son lived among the Picts, when his people, growing tired of the tyranny of the Northmen, were anxious to recall their former sovereign. Alkmund put himself at the head of this party, and won several battles. How he lost his life is a matter of dispute among his chroniclers. By some it is stated that he was put to death by Ardulph, the reigning prince, in 800, by others that he was killed in the battle of Kempford in that year; but it seems more probable that he was treacherously slain by the Danes in 819.* Be this as it may, he soon earned the honours of saint and martyr. Fuller sneers at his claim to sanctity, and his sneers have been quoted and amplified by several subsequent writers; but when we find so much uncertainty about even the mode of his death, we may surely give our Anglo-Saxon ancestors and the Catholic Church of those days some credit for being acquainted with details of his sanctity that justified them in his canonisation, but which have not come down to our days. It is not as if he had been canonised, and then shortly afterwards dropped into oblivion, as was sometimes the case with these early saints; for he was evidently most highly esteemed by the pious of his countrymen, and his shrine remained in peculiar honour up to the time of the Reformation.

S. Alkmund was buried at Lilleshall, in Shropshire, where a church was either built over his relics, or else his body was placed in a church that previously existed. But not long afterwards,

* See Histories of John of Glastonbury and Matthew of Westminster, etc., etc.; also *Acta Sanctorum*, Henscheinus, Mart. vol. iii., p. 47.

through fear of an incursion of the Danes, his remains were hastily removed, and translated to Derby, where he was honoured on March 19th (the day of his translation) with great devotion as patron saint of the town. Alban Butler tells us that an old MS. sermon preached in S. Alkmund's Church at Derby, about the year 1140, gives a particular history of this translation of his relics to Derby, where his shrine became famous for miracles and for the resort of pilgrims.* Situated close by the side of one of the most important and frequented routes between the north and south of the kingdom, the fame of S. Alkmund's shrine appears to have been retained in all its freshness up to the time of the Reformation. Mr. Cantrell, the vicar of S. Alkmund's, writing to Dr. Pegge on this subject in 1760, says:—"Fuller in his 'Worthies' reports of miracles here—I add that it has been commonly said here that the north countrymen inquire for this tomb, and rest their packs upon it."† A well, a short distance to the north of the church, is still known by the name of "S. Alkmund's well." The ancient custom of dressing this well with flowers was revived in 1870, and is now annually observed, the clergy and choir of S. Alkmund's meeting at the church and walking there in procession.‡ The street leading down to S. Mary's Bridge past S. Alkmund's formed, until quite a recent date, the northern boundary of the town. The well is beyond this—outside the walls of the old borough. It is said that when the pious company bearing the relics of S. Alkmund reached the outskirts of the town, they laid down their precious burden by the side of this well, whilst they treated with the townspeople for their safe admission within the walls. From that time the waters

* The following is the account given by Butler of the character and death of S. Alkmund (*Lives of the Saints*, vol. ii., p. 370):—"During his temporal prosperity, the greater he was in power so much the more meek and humble was he in his heart, and so much the more affable to others. He was poor amidst riches, because he knew no greater pleasure than to strip himself for the relief of the distressed. Being driven from his kingdom, together with his father, by rebellious subjects in league with Danish plunderers, he lived among the Picts above twenty years in banishment; learning more heartily to despise earthly vanities, and making it his whole study to serve the King of kings. His subjects groaning under the yoke of an unsupportable tyranny, took up arms against their oppressors, and induced the royal prince, upon motives of compassion for their distress and a holy zeal for religion, to put himself at their head. Several battles were prosperously fought; but at length the pious prince was murdered by the contrivance of King Eardulf, the usurper, as Matthew of Westminster, Simeon of Durham, and Florence of Worcester say." We have made every effort to trace the MS. book of sermons from which this learned hagiologist quoted, and have met with much courtesy in our applications in several quarters. It is not in any of the Roman Catholic libraries in this country, and the only remaining chance seems to be at the Public Library, Douay. It was at Douay that the *Lives of the Saints* was written.

† Pegge's MSS., vol. iii. Mr. Cantrell speaks of having found two bodies—a man and woman—under a tombstone closely adjoining the east chancel wall, but wisely adds, that the body of S. Alkmund would be within the walls.

‡ It is rather unfortunate that Whitsun Tuesday has been chosen for the renewal of this observance. It would surely be better to revert to the historical day—March 19th.

of the well were blessed with special curative powers, and the well itself has been ever since known by the name of S. Alkmund. Long after the Reformation, a belief in the special virtues of this water lingered in the minds of even well-educated people—a belief not altogether exploded at the present day. Mr. Cantrell, in the letter just quoted, records how the late vicar of S. Werburgh's (Rev. William Lockett), being in a low consumption, constantly drank water of S. Alkmund's well, and recovered his health.

The well (*font*) of S. Alkmund is mentioned in a fourteenth century charter, between the abbey of Darley and the hospital of S. Helen, wherein it is described as lying between the well of S. Helen and a meadow pertaining to one William Greene.*

The townsfolk, when they knew that the relics of S. Alkmund were outside their walls, received the same with joy, and the church that still bears his name was erected over the shrine.† It stood upon the royal demesne, and in the time of Edward the Confessor was served by a college of six priests, who were endowed with nine oxgangs of land in Little Eaton and Quarndon. These lands, as we have already shown, subsequently came into the hands of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, as the patrons of the College of All Saints, and the parish church became, as it were, appropriated to or amalgamated with that collegiate establishment, and would be served by the canons of All Saints'. The statement originally started by Hutton, and copied by all subsequent writers on Derby, that S. Alkmund's was appropriated to Darley Abbey, is without any foundation.

S. Alkmund's, as included in the college of All Saints, was stript of every fraction of endowment in the time of Edward VI. Queen Mary, when she made her magnificent grant to the bailiffs and burgesses of Derby, in 1555, gave them the advowson of S. Alkmund's, and stipulated that they should provide the vicar with a mansion house and a yearly stipend of £7 6s. 8d.‡ The

* Cott. MSS., Titus C. ix., f. 77.

† The following are the eight English churches dedicated to this saint:—Derby, Duffield, Shrewsbury, Atcham and Whitchurch (Shropshire), and Bliburgh (Lincoln). Aymestrey (Hereford), is conjointly dedicated to SS. John and Alkmund; and Wormbridge (Shropshire) to SS. Mary and Alkmund.

‡ The great ingenuity of this grant of Queen Mary to the town of Derby, which resembles several similar ones in other parts of the country, is worth noting. The Queen probably foresaw the reversion of the national religion to that which prevailed in the time of her predecessor. Had she simply re-established the canons of All Saints' and given them back their own lands, they would again have lost all, but by grants of lands that had pertained to colleges and religious houses, to bodies of free burgesses, subject to the finding of certain priests, she interested the middle class in the retention of these grants and secured at all events some share of the plunder to the church.

endowment was found to be insufficient, and the services at S. Alkmund were very fitful. Woolley, writing in the reign of Anne, says "it had no constant preaching in it of late," and Hutton adds that "in the reign of George I. divine service was performed but once a quarter." Though nominally a vicarage, it seems not to have been regarded in that light, and was often served by the same minister as All Saints'. In 1712, the living was materially augmented. The story of this benefaction is thus told by satirical Hutton :—"An old batchelor of the name of Goodwin, of an ancient family in Derby, possessed an estate of £60 a year. 'How will you dispose of your fortune?' says Mr. Cantril, minister of S. Alkmund's. 'I am at a loss,' replied Goodwin, 'for I have no near relations.' Here, my dear Reader, was a fine opening for Cantril to increase his income, and for Goodwin to save his soul by giving that property to pious uses which he could keep no longer. Eloquence is seldom wanting to promote our interest. 'My church,' says the parson, 'stands desolate, instead of being a place of regular worship, it is only a nursery for owls and bats. No act of charity can surpass that of promoting religion.' 'Then I will give £10 per annum to S. Alkmund's at my death,' says Goodwin, 'and the residue at the death of my nephew;' which last happened about the year 1734."* This estate, which has very largely increased in value, is situate at Plumley and Mosborough, in the parish of Eckington. The deed of endowment of Samuel Goodwin was forwarded to the Bishop by the mayor and burgesses, with a prayer that he would create S. Alkmund's a vicarage, and nominating Henry Cantrell as vicar. The Bishop by letters dated March 5th, 1712, constituted S. Alkmund's a vicarage and instituted Mr. Cantrell.† Up to that date, the church, like that of All Saints', had been extra-episcopal. The advowson remained with the Corporation till the Municipal Reform Act of 1835, when all such benefices were sold; S. Alkmund's was purchased by Mr. Jedediah Strutt, who subsequently gave it the vicar. On May 24th, 1877, the living was sold at public auction in London, when it was purchased by the Simeon Trustees.‡

The following list of post-Reformation vicars or ministers is compiled from the parish registers :—

* Hutton's *History of Derby*, pp. 188-9.

† Episcopal Registers, vol. xvii.

‡ For certain peculiar circumstances attending this sale of the cure of souls, see *Purchase in the Church* (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.), pp. 187-190.

1539. John Bath, buried June 24th.
 1540. Thomas Ragge, buried February 19th.
 1541. Nicholas Jones, buried April 10th.
 1551. William Elton, buried September 25th.
 1556. "Sepultus est Johannes Mariotte pastor hujus Ecclesiæ post quam sese laqueo videlicet funiculo minimæ campanæ suspenderat vitamque miserime finierat Junii 14. Deus dat aliis meliorem gratiæ mensuram. Nota, fregit campanam corporis gravitate et casu."*
 1560. Roger Bartholomew, buried May 29th.
 1560. Dns Moore, appointed this year.
 1586. Thomas Swetnam. On the resignation of Moore. He was appointed "suffragio et permissu Balivorum tunc existentium Burgessorum totius denique parochiæ."
 1605. John Hollingham.
 162. Henry Coke. He was deposed in 1645.
 1658. "Isaac Selden, clerke, came to Derby on Saturday the 14th day of August Ano Dni 1658, and by mutual consent was selected and chosen Minister of the Parish Churches of St. Alkmund and St. Michael's in Derby."
 1712. Henry Cantrell. The first parson of S. Alkmund's instituted by the Bishop.†
 1773. Thomas Manlove. On the death of H. C.
 1802. Charles Stead Hope. On the death of T. M.
 1841. Edward Henry Abney; patron, Jedediah Strutt.

* This John Marriott, of so miserable an end, was the dispossessed priest of the wealthy chantry of SS. Nicholas and Catharine at Crich; see our previous account of that church.

† The following interesting letter from Rev. Henry Cantrell, respecting the endowment and presentation has been kindly put into our hands by Mr. Wallis from his private MSS. It is endorsed—"My own Letter to my Father abt S^t Alk." Addressed—To Mr. Cantrell at his House upon Nun Green in Derby—These.

London May y^e 8th 1711.

"Honour'd Father and Mother

"In my last I told you I should give an account of my interview with my L^d Keeper. The Reverend The Dean introduced me to his Lordship, who receiv'd me (upon The Dean's recommendation) wth abundance of civility, and has declar'd me The Vicar of S^t Alkmunds, and given all imaginable assurance that the presentation shall be transmitted to me upon Mr. Goodwin's endowment.

"The reason why it is not now put into my hands is, because should I now receive it as a donative, I must be obliged, after th' endowment, to take out another presentation as a Vicarage. This is so plainly made appear to me y^t I am very well satisfy'd. All y^t remains, therefore, is y^t my good friend Mr. Goodwin should settle what he intends, and y^e sooner the better—for my L^d tells me y^t as soon as he hears it is done, all shall be confirm'd here.

"The Dean designs to write to Mr. Goodwin to give him account what progress is made in this affair and w^t great approbation his pious design meets with. I have by the advice of The Dean wrote a letter to Dr. Goodwin Archdeacon of Derby, requesting him to acquaint The Bishop with the intended endowment, y^t He may give notice to his officers to have all Instruments ready at Derby at the Visitation; Sunday next I am to preach for The Dean and then I design to set out for home.

"I am very glad y^t I came to town, for otherwise this business had, in all probability, been as far from being settled as ever; but I must say The Dean and Mr. Willes (a) have been at a vast deal of trouble about it which was occasioned by the great opposition L. C. J. P. (b) made; but he is now in a better mind, and has promised The Dean he will not offer to hinder it any longer.

"Pray present my respects to Mr. Goodwin, and Mr. Parker (c), and the rest of my good friends and accept y^e same

from y^r dutiful Son

Hen: Cantrell."

(a) Mr. Willes, son of the late minister of All Saints', the Rev. Samuel Willes. There is a monument to his memory in this church.

(b) L. C. J. P.—Lord Chief Justice Parker, afterwards Earl of Macclesfield, who resided in Bridge Gate near the bridge foot.

(c) Benjamin Parker married Lucy, dau. of Rev. S. Willes. She died 696 in the 21st year of her age.

In 1841 it was most unfortunately resolved to pull down the venerable old church, and to build a new one on the site. At first it was intended to retain at all events the lower part of the old tower, but it was found to be too insecure to support new work. The last service in the old building was on the evening of January 1st, 1844, when a "Grand selection of sacred music by the Derby Choral Society" was performed, admission sixpence. The work of demolition commenced immediately afterwards. On February 20th of that year the Committee resolved that the west face of the tower of the new church should project 10 ft. 6 in. beyond the exterior projection of the buttresses of the old tower, and that the increased length be appropriated for a chancel. By this lengthening of the church the principal view of the beautiful tower of S. Mary's—the Roman Catholic church erected a few years before, and one of the most successful efforts of Pugin—was effectually concealed; and it is creditable to the good sense and taste of Derby that this unnecessary obstruction of a real work of art, though unfortunately carried out, met with much opposition.*

The first stone of the present building was laid on May 6th. The new church was erected at a cost of about £7000, exclusive of the spire, which cost another £700.

We have been able to get together various particulars relative to the old building from different sources. It consisted of a nave, with side aisles and south porch; a chancel; and a tower at the west end, not disengaged from the building, but open to the aisles and nave by three pointed arches. The dimensions, as taken by Mr. Rawlins in 1826, were:—Nave, 63 ft. 7 in. by 17 ft.; south aisle, 63 ft. 7 in. by 12 ft. 9 in.; north aisle, the same length by 10 ft. 8 in.; and chancel, 34 ft. 3 in. by 12 ft. 4 in. From woodcuts in the works of Hutton and Glover, and from drawings made by Messrs. Meynell and Rawlins, we find that the external characteristics of the building were almost entirely of the Perpendicular period. The nave, aisles, and tower had all embattled parapets. The tower had double belfry windows on each side. The three pointed windows of the south aisle and the east chancel window were filled with Perpendicular tracery; and the square-headed east window of the south aisle, of the south side of the chancel, and the clerestory windows were of the same style. The embattled

* The present Lord Belper, then member for Derby, was a warm opponent of this change of plan—which was rightly or wrongly regarded as a piece of Protestant spite—and withdrew his subscription of £200, dividing it between the Derby Infirmary and the Derby British Schools.

porch seems also to have been of that date. Hutton's view (1798) shows a crocketed pinnacle on the apex of the porch, and two crosses on the respective gables of the nave and chancel. Rawlins' sketch (1826) shows a large niche over the porch doorway, and also a doorway through one of the lights of the south aisle window nearest the east, access to which was gained by a flight of three steps: this probably was the approach to a south gallery. The nave, according to Mr. Rawlins, was separated from the aisles on each side by three pointed arches supported on "circular columns with capitals of the Doric order." From this description it seems possible that the pillars were Norman, and the rounded arches subsequently replaced by pointed ones. Another account tells us that there were several Norman details about the church, especially in the chancel.*

But the brief account given of this church by Sir Stephen Glynn, *circa* 1830, is clearly the most correct. We reproduce it verbatim from his MSS. :—

"This church is principally Rectilinear, and consists of a west tower, a nave with side aisles, and a chancel. The tower is embattled, with double belfry windows, and stands engaged with the aisles; it has also on each side a square-headed window ranging with those of the clerestory. The nave, aisles, and south porch are all embattled, and the buttresses on the north side surmounted by pinnacles. The chancel is finely mantled with ivy. The nave is divided from each aisle by three pointed arches, with circular piers having square capitals, apparently modern. The tower opens to the nave and to the side aisles by three good pointed arches with mouldings carried all down. The windows of the aisles and of the chancel are late Rectilinear, those of the clerestory square-headed. The chancel arch springs from octagonal shafts resting on heads. In the chancel, south of the altar, are two mutilated stalls of Norman work, the shaft having a good sculptured capital and square base. There is an organ in the west gallery, and at the east end of the south aisle a rich alabaster tomb with arabesque cornice and sculptured figures. The font is an octagon, with panneling."

At the time of the Herald's Visitation, in 1611,† the arms of Mackworth (per pale, indented, *sab.* and *erm.*, a chevron, *gu.* fretty, *or*) appeared twice in the windows. There was also a monument, on which were the arms of Lister (*erm.*, on a fesse, *sab.*, three mullets, *arg.*) impaling *arg.*, a bend, *sab.*, and the following inscription :—

"Anthony Lister gentleman, and Alice his wife, they had issue Henry Lister, which Anthony died the 30 day of November 1592, and Alice his wife who died A° Dni 1600, and left 4 sonnes and 4 daughters, viz^t Anthony, Henry, Richard, William, Alice, Elizabeth, Ellen, Mary."

* Bagshaw's *Gazetteer of Derbyshire*, p. 54.

† Harl. MSS. 1486 f. 10 5809, f. 12; 1093, f. 7^b.

Alice, the wife of Anthony, was the daughter of William Trubshawe, of Thurvaston, and the impaled arms given above are not those of that family. The coat was borne by at least a dozen different families. John Lister, the father of Anthony, married the heiress of Meysham, of Little Eaton, and it may betoken that marriage. The family of Lister held lands at Little Eaton at an early date. There are eight generations given in the Visitation pedigree of 1611, concluding with John, son and heir of Anthony, son of Anthony of the monument, then aged 9.* The monument of Lister has quite disappeared.

Mr. Cantrell, writing in 1760, says, "there was painted glass in the windows, which has been taken away by the glasiars," and specifies "a woman veiled in the belfry," and "in the east window over the altar a beautiful head with a mitre upon it." He describes roses as being represented in various parts of the building, in stone over the belfry window and on the font, and in wood on the old seat doors and on the roof of the nave, where they were gilded and picked out with white, "which perhaps may signify that the roof at least was laid on in the time of the contest for the Crown between the houses of York and Lancaster." It certainly seems as if the church had been rebuilt throughout in the time of Henry VII. He also adds:—"I cannot omit to mention that when the old seats were taken away and new ones erected, soon after my induction (1713), several old pieces of money were found in the dust, with the effigy of a king, and, as I remember, in Saxon characters." Cantrell further noticed the altar tomb to John Bullock, of Darley Abbey, which then stood in the quire† at the east end of the south aisle. This family was a younger branch of the Bullocks of Unston. After the dissolution of the abbey, the site was granted to Sir William West, who built himself a residence out of the conventual buildings. His son sold it to John Bullock in 1574, and the Bullocks resided there for about eighty years. This tomb now stands at the west end of the south aisle of the new church. On it rests the effigy in alabaster of a man in a long gown with a book in his left hand. The head is

* Harl. MSS. 5,809, f. 4b; 1,486, f. 3b. Of the children mentioned on the monument, Anthony married Elena, eldest daughter of Edmund Parker, of Little Eaton; Henry married the daughter of Kempe, second officer of the King's Bench, and resided at Hathersage; Richard resided at Sheffield; and the three daughters, Alice, Elizabeth, and Mary, married respectively Wydmerpole, of Wydmerpole, Notts.; Brian Dawson, of King's Newton; and William Leigh, of Egginton.

† From this expression it would seem that the east end of this aisle was divided from the rest of the church by a screen or parclose.

a good deal attenuated. On two panels in front of the tomb was formerly a long inscription in gold letters, but it was illegible even in Bassano's time (1710). John Bullock, according to the register, was buried October 13th, 1607. On the north end of the tomb are the arms of Bullock (*Erm.*, a chief, *gu.*, a label of five points, *or*) impaling a fesse engrailed between six cross crosslets, and the crest, a sheaf of battleaxes encircled by a mural crown. Bassano noted near to this tomb an alabaster stone, not now extant, on which was inscribed:—

“Here lyeth Elizabeth, late wife of John Bullock, of Darley, Esq., which Elizabeth dyed the 11th day of August 1582. She had issue 3 sons and 3 daughters, 2 of which daughters dyed before her, and lye here by their uncle: Elizabeth was daughter of William Pireson, of London, and Anne his wife, daughter of William Carkerke, Gent: William and Anne had issue 5 sons and 3 daughters. Anne after married Sir Thomas Chamberlayne, Knight, and had issue by him one son.’ Upon the face of the stone is a verse of God’s word. Job. ix. 19. And under it ‘Vincet (?) post funera virtus.’”

The rest of the tombs, which chiefly occupy the west ends of the aisles of the new church, are of comparatively modern date and of no special interest.

In the vestry, on the south side of the chancel, is the following inscription, which used to be in the middle aisle opposite the pulpit:—

“Whereas for near fifty years Divine Service hath been seldom performed in this parish church for want of a sufficient maintenance to support a resideing Minister, the evil consequences whereof Mr. Samuel Goodwin of this parish, piously considering hath procured the Church to be made a Vicaridge and endowed it with an estate in the parish of Eckington in this county upward of the annual sum of fourty pounds, and also with a house in the parish of St. Werburgh. This is therefore set up with the concurring voice of the Parishioners to be an eternal monument of their gratitude, and to inform posterity hereof, that his memory may be always blessed among ’em as we pray he may for ever be in the kingdom of heaven MDCCXII.”

The old font, with the usual lack of taste and reverence, was removed from the church when demolished, and has ever since served as an ornamental vase in the vicarage garden. It is of rather small size, and octagon shape, three sides of which are in very good preservation. From the arches sculptured on its sides, and from the general mouldings, we take it to be of fourteenth century date.*

But by far the most interesting details that were brought to light during the work of demolition, were several stones, built into

* The *Reliquary*, vol. xi., p. 109, gives a wood-cut of this font. The Tudor roses on this font, mentioned by Mr. Cantrell, have been by error omitted by the engraver, and small lancets inserted.

the window-jambs, doorways, etc., which undoubtedly pertained to the original Saxon church. (Plate V.) One of these seems to be the lower limb of a finial or gable cross; it is a massive stone of sexagon shape, and each side (excepting one that has been subsequently dressed smooth) has a knot-work pattern sculptured upon it (fig. *a*). Two other pieces have pertained to a church-yard cross, much after the fashion of the one now standing at Hope;* it must have been quite twelve feet above the ground, and an exceptionally fine cross when perfect (figs. *b* and *c*). The largest piece is 36 in. long, and tapers on the wide side from 16 in. to 13 in., and on the narrow sides from 13 in. to 10 in. The ornaments of these fragments consist exclusively of various interlaced patterns and chimerical animals. These stones are at the Derby Museum. A piece of another cross, on one side of which were two figures, perhaps intended for the Annunciation, and on the other a Virgin and Child, was cut in two, and the parts built into the new porch. The Virgin holds a most singular instrument in her right hand, of which we can give no explanation (fig. *d*). The two most interesting and unique stones seem to have been lost, but there is a cast of one of them in the Museum, and drawings were given in an early number of the *Journal of the Archæological Association*,† the more remarkable of which is reproduced on our plate (fig. *e*). These conical capitals, about a foot square, must have pertained to some small arch, or probably arched recess, and it is by no means improbable that they may have formed a sort of canopied niche at the back of the high altar, upon which would most likely rest the movable shrine encasing the relics of S. Alkmund. The cross on the side of one of the capitals should be compared with one on a slab at Alvaston (Plate VI.) Another cast of a missing stone is part of a third cross of freer pattern (fig. *f*). These stones are all of a coarse reddish gritstone.

In the churchyard, by the vestry door, is another interesting memorial of the old church, which was found in the foundation of the chancel. It is a massive tapering stone, 6 ft. 6 in. long, by 27 in. at the head, and 17 in. at the foot, and 10 in. thick. The upper surface is smooth, but both sides are carved with a plain arcade of Norman arches. Its date seems to be of the early Norman period, *temp.* William I. or II. Both the ends are plain; so

* See *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. ii., plate XII.

† Vol. ii., p. 87.

S^T ALKMURD'S.



B



B



B



B



D



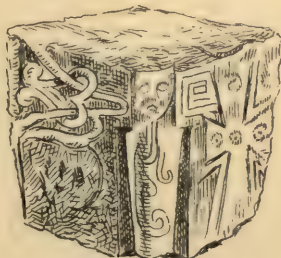
C



A



F



E

that it probably fitted into a low sepulchral arch within the wall, and formed the substantial lid of a stone coffin, in which rested the remains of a founder, or rather of a rebuilder of the original Saxon Church. This stone has been erroneously spoken of as "the shrine of S. Alkmund;" but this is an obvious misnomer, for not only is it some two centuries later in date than the time when S. Alkmund's relics were brought to Derby, but the shrine of a saint, properly speaking, was a portable coffer containing his relics, which at certain times was carried in procession. It is, however, just possible that the shrine may have been placed on this stone, within a recess, when the church was rebuilt in the Norman epoch. But it is much more likely that the bones of S. Alkmund would be placed, if buried, immediately beneath the high altar; or, if in a portable shrine, within a coffer immediately over or resting on that altar; for it should be remembered that this church was originally built for the safe custody of his relics, and did not subsequently become possessed of them.

From an old Parish Book of S. Alkmund's, extending from 1698 to 1783, some interesting details relative to the structure and surrounding of the church and parish can be gleaned.

In 1712 "the Vicar with some persons did perambulate the Liberties of Little Eaton without consent of the Churchwardens;" so that it was resolved that this should not be regarded as a precedent, and that hereafter they will not be liable for any charge unless previous consent has been given at a regular parish meeting. In 1719 it was resolved that "when the Parson and Churchwardens have a mind to goe the Perambulation," they should only have 5s. to spend at Darley Hill, provided they went every year, but 15s. if they went only once in three years.*

At a parish meeting, held March 7th, 1738, it was ordered that a letter should be written to the Bishop, representing "that y^e Trees lately planted by Mr. Cantrell in y^e Churchyard very much darken y^e Church and straiten y^e Burying Ground, and y^t y^e other trees are got so large y^t Rooks build in them and are a great nuisance to y^e inhabitants in y^e Churchyard and y^e people y^t pass through it being a great thorofair w^{ch} y^e s^d Mr. Cantrell will not suffer to be remedied and threatens the Churchwardens if they

* Cantrell, writing to Dr. Pegge about Darley Abbey, in 1760, says:—"Tradition speaks of a church to S. Mary near the Abbey, but outside, long since demolished, but some of the ruins were visible in my recollection. At every perambulation it was the custom to read a gospel and sing a psalm at this spot, as in this very year in Rogation week." Pegge's MSS., vol. iii.

presume to meddle." An order of the Chancellor's Court at Lichfield, dated December 1st, 1741, directed that three elm trees on the west side of the church, four on the south, and two on the east should be "lopped cutt and crop'd" in such a manner as to prevent them being rookeries; and that the twenty lime trees on the south side, planted a few years ago by Mr. Cantrell, should be taken up with as little damage as may be, and "delivered to the Vicar if he would have them, and otherwise to apply them to any parochial use."

Mr. Cantrell, during his long occupancy of this vicarage, seems to have been remarkably litigious. We know from other sources with what warmth and lack of judgment he threw himself into the quarrel between Dr. Hutchinson and the Corporation, and this book bears witness that he was for ever at loggerheads with his parishioners, about every conceivable detail of parochial and ministerial rights, such as the choice of parish clerk, the election of churchwardens, the distribution of the offertory money, and the appropriation of seats.

From a minute of the year 1710, about keeping the leads and windows in repair, it appears that one part of the church, which was excepted from the general agreement, was known as "Darley Quire." This must have been at the east end of the south aisle. In 1729 one Thomas Hall, of Longford, agreed, in consideration of £6 10s. and the old clock, to make "an absolute good and substantial Clock and Iron Frame as good as can or need to be made to go 28 hours and to sett the Two Fingers to go Right," etc. There is an entry in 1721 appointing a committee to assist the churchwardens about "buildinge and finishing the steeple," but this can only refer to some repairs, perhaps of an extensive character; for the tower or steeple, at the time of its demolition, undoubtedly pertained to the Perpendicular period.

The present tower contains a ring of eight bells, thus lettered:—

I. and II. "C. & G. Mears, founders, London, 1846. This bell was added by voluntary subscription on the rebuilding of the Parish Church A.D. 1846. The following were the building Committee, The Rev. Edward Henry Abney B.A. Vicar, Henry Cox, John Harrison, John Whitehurst, James Thomason, John Johnson, John Gamble, William Smith; George Bridgart, William Stevenson, Churchwardens."

III. "C. & G. Mears, founders, London. The old Parish Church was taken down A.D. 1844, and rebuilt by voluntary subscription

A.D. 1846. The Rev. Edw. Henry Abney B.A. Vicar, John Gamble, Joseph Walker, Churchwardens."

IV. "God save oure Church," and the bell-mark of Henry Oldfield.

V. "Eccho dulcis sonans jam voco jamque veni 1588. Recast 1846 by C. & G. Mears, London."

VI. "Ut tuba sic resonò ad templa venite pii 1586," and the bell-mark of Henry Oldfield.

VII. "All glori be to God on high, 1624."

VIII. "J. Taylor & Co., Bell founders, Loughborough, 1872. Recast 1872. Edward Henry Abney B.A. Vicar, Walter G. Cope-stake, Frank Campion, Churchwardens."

The inscription on the last bell used to be—"Trinitate sacra fiat hec campana beata."

The registers of S. Alkmund's begin in 1588; the oldest volume is a neat parchment book extending from that date to 1751, but the real date of the book is 1598, the entries prior to that date having been copied from an older one. Ninety-one persons died of the plague in this parish, between February 2nd, 1592, and October 4th, 1593, and there were nine deaths from the same cause in 1637.* Several entries occur shortly after the Reformation, in which the interred person is described as "Presbiter." They were probably dispossessed chantry priests, or monks of some of the dissolved abbeys and priories. One of them, Thomas Harrison, who died in 1558, will be found in the roll of Philip and Mary (Appendix I.) as a pensioned monk of Darley. The following are some of the more interesting excerpts:—†

1597. Concessit fato Johannes Wooddiwisse servulus pvæ Cestriæ, non sepultus, quia laqueo seipsu suspendit. Deus dat aliis meliore gratia, Apr. 3.
1601. An account of the fall of S. Werburgh's tower; see the description of that church.
1620. A certayne prisoner brought into y^e gaole and guarded . . . coming over the Mary bridge leapte over into the water and drowde himselfe and was buried by the highwayside close at the foote of the bridge, June 28.
1624. Mense Augusti Campanarium ‡ Sanct' Alkmundi denuo reconditum est, et Campana quarta refusta. Henrico Coke ministro, Thoma Burne et Samuel Storer (Economis, Roberto Caddow et Josepho Reeve operariis et finitum est opus integrum decimo quarto die ejusdem mensis Augusti 1624, quo die Rex Jacobus una cum Carolo Principe villam Derbeyam in progressu intraverunt et duos noctes in eadem villa . . . tantes.

* See previous notes on All Saints' registers.

† The readers who desire to know more of these registers should refer to the able and exhaustive articles thereon, from the pen of Rev. W. Beresford, in vols. x., xi., and xii. of the *Reliquary*. We desire here to express our obligations to Mr. Beresford for much information that he has kindly placed at our disposal.

‡ I.e. the belfry or bell chamber, not the tower.

1632. 19 March. Whereas Katherine y^e wife of Nathanael Bate of Little Chester, within ye parish of St Alkmund's, Derby, being great with child and (by reason of her health) infirm and weak, and therefore not able to feed upon fish meates without apparent damage (as I am credibly informed) I doe therefore by these presents permit (so farr forth as by the statutes of the kingdom I may) unto y^e said K. B. to provide for herself and to feed upon such flesh meates, as by the said statute are licensed, in this case during all y^e time of her sicknesse and noe longer. In Witnesse whereof I have hereunto set my hand—H. Coke, Minister and Preacher of the Word of God in the parish of St Alkmund's aforesaid. Test. Thomæ Nash.*
679. Bur. Margaret James, who drowned herself in Darley mill close, and was found floating upon y^e water y^e same day with her undercoat tyed about her hammes. God give others better grace.
1721. Aug. 30. Bur. Jane Cressop, who was killed by the Coloquintida, or Bitter Apple, which she had taken to procure an abortion. God give others better grace.
1740. Dec. 27. Bap. by hypothetical Baptism, George Willincote, a convert from schism.

* On the following day, a similar license was granted to John Bullock, of Darley Abbey, being "somethinge diseased" as "certified by y^e judgement of a learned Phisitian." T. Nash was one of the churchwardens.

The Chapelry of Little Eaton.



HERE was an old chapel at Little Eaton dedicated to S. Paul. The Parliamentary Commissioners, of 1650, say:—"Little Eaton is a member [of S. Alkmund's] two myles distant, fitt to be united to Birdsall, an augmentason of the Deanes farme in Chester, Eaton, and Quarne sequestered from John Bullocke granted by the Lords and Commons, worth three score pounds per annum for the maintenance of these two last mencioned Churches untill further order."

A terrier of S. Alkmund's, of the year 1735, in the handwriting of the vicar, Mr. Cantrell, says:—"There is a chapel at Little Eaton in this parish; the church [? chancel] part is in good repair, but the other in a decaying condition. From the fair font now standing in it, and from other considerable circumstances, it appears to have been a considerable place, but it is now profaned, as also is the chapel-yard, and converted to a private use, and now in the possession of Simon Degge Esq., or his under tenant." The existence of a font proves that the chapel had baptismal rights attached to it at an early date, but it does not appear to have possessed any rights of sepulture until the building of the new church.

Writing in 1760, Mr. Cantrell again mentions the chapel as being in a ruinous condition. For a long time it was actually used as a blacksmith's shop, but in 1791 it was taken down, and a new chapel, on a small scale, built in its place. Mr. Rawlins (1821) gives its dimensions as 35 ft. 10 in. by 19 ft. 11 in. The only

entrance was under a gallery at the west end. "At the east end is placed the altar in a circular recess." Mr. Rawlins' drawing shows two circular-headed windows on the south side, a shallow apse at the end, and a wooden bell-turret on the west gable. This chapel was enlarged in 1837, but the present building, a rather feeble imitation of the Norman style, consisting of nave, aisles, chancel, and west tower, though on a small scale, was built in 1851. There is a single bell, bearing the date 1791, but no other lettering or ornament.

S. Michael's.

Albington.

S. Michael's.



MICHAEL'S church belonged to Tochi in the time of Edward the Confessor, and to Geoffrey Alselin at the time of the Domesday Survey (1086).^{*} But shortly afterwards it passed into the hands of William Fitzralph, Seneschal of Normandy, who is described as then being of Alvaston, and he bestowed it on the abbey of Darley.[†] This grant, which originally consisted only of the advowson of the church, was confirmed by Robert, the son of the donor; by Walter Durdent, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield (1149-61); and by several later charters, both royal and episcopal.[‡] We do not know the precise date when S. Michael's was constituted a vicarage, and the great tithes appropriated to the monks; but it must have been not long after the original gift, for we find that there was a vicar in the year 1170. At that time Hugo, Dean of Derby (of whom we have already spoken under "All Saints'") sold for the sum of three marks to William de Wilne, vicar of S. Michael's, for his own use and for the use of all successive vicars, one toft or mesuage, with its appurtenances, situated in the angle of the churchyard on the east side, between the land that formerly belonged to Hamo and the land of John Ferrers.[§]

The taxation roll of Pope Nicholas IV. (1291) gives the annual value of the church or rectory of S. Michael, together with the

^{*} That S. Michael's was the church of Tochi, and subsequently of Geoffrey Alselin, we have no doubt, as the latter proprietor was also lord, *inter alia*, of Alvaston. For a further account of Alselin, see our description of Elvaston church.

[†] Darley Chartulary, Cott. MSS. Titus, C. ix., f. 148. Thoroton and Wolley are wrong in supposing that William Fitzralph was the son of Ralph Fitzherbert, and brother of Ralph Fitzralph (donor of the church of Crich to the abbey); see Nichols' *Collectanea*, vol. iv., p. 9.

[‡] Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. iii., p. 61; Darley Chartulary, f. 155b, *et passim*.

[§] Darley Chartulary, f. 67.

chapelry of Alvaston, at £10 18s. 4d., but makes no mention of the value of the vicarage.

Owing to the gift of the church of Elvaston, together with various lands in Alvaston and elsewhere, to the priory of Shelford, by a descendant of Geoffrey Alselin, the priors were frequently in collision with the abbots of Darley as to their mutual rights. At one time they not only laid claim to the church or chapel of Alvaston, but also to the church of S. Michael, Derby; and it was not until the time of prior Alexander, who died in 1349, that Shelford finally and formally renounced all claim to S. Michael's.*

Various other documents pertaining to the connection of this church with Alvaston are given in our account of that chapelry.

The *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (27 Henry VIII.) gives the total annual value of the vicarage at the small sum of £4 14s. 11d. We cannot tell the exact value of the rectory of S. Michael's at that date, as the return only gives the joint total of the rectories of S. Peter's, S. Michael's, and Shirley, which amounted to the annual sum of £17 16s. 0d.

On the dissolution of Darley Abbey the advowson of S. Michael passed to the crown. Queen Mary bestowed it on the bailiffs and burgesses of the town of Derby, together with some of the despoiled tithes pertaining to the parish.† They presented once to the vicarage, but soon afterwards, from some cause which we cannot explain, the advowson reverted to the crown.

The Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650 thus report of this parish:—

“Item Michaells is a vicaridge really worth eight pounds per annum. Alvastone is a member and hath a chappell apperteyning two myles distant (vizt). Michaells itselve ffive pounds per annum and Alvaston payes the said Viccar of Michaells three pounds per annum vpon a composison made by the abbatt of Derlye.

“Michaells is fitt to be disused and vnited to the parish of All Saints, Alvastone is really worth in vicarall Tythes besides the three pounds paid to Michaells six pounds thirteene shillings and ffoure pence per annum and fitt to be vnited to Elvastone.”

The following list of Vicars is chiefly taken from the Episcopal Registers: as the patron, in each case up to its dissolution, was the abbot of Darley, it was thought unnecessary to repeat the name:—

1170. William de Winl' (? Wilne). *Darley Chartulary.*

1253. John Blundus. *Darley Chartulary.*

1313. John de Lely.

* Darley Chartulary, f. 80

† Patent Roll, 1 Mary, pt. 10, memb. 1.

1342. Roger Silcock de Potlok. Collated by the Bishop, by leave of the abbot of Darley.
1349. William de Clifton; on the death of R. S.
 . William de Heanor; on the resignation of W. de C.
1368. Francis de Wyne; on the death of W. de H.
1380. John Bradewell, rector of Cotgrave; exchanged benefices with F. de W., vicar of S. Michael's.
- 1422.* John Lowe.
1430. Gilbert Boturworth; on the resignation of J. L.
 . John More.
1438. Robert Godelyng; on the death of J. M.
 . Nicholas Chalisworth.
1487. John Lenton; on the death of N. C.
1491. Roger Arnold; * on the death of J. L.
1492. Thomas Kendall; on the death of R. A.
 . Robert Johnson; on the resignation of T. K.
1529. Laurence Hourabyn; on the death of R. J.
1530. Nicholas† Bartimlew; on the resignation of L. H. Reinstated in 1536, on the presentation of the King.
1543. Thomas Myln; patron, Roger Byrde de Yolgreave, by arrangement between him and the lately dissolved abbey. On the death of N. B.
1568. Richard Buntinge; patrons, Richard Ward, and William Bainbrygge, bailiffs, and the burgesses of Derby. On the death of T. M.
 . Joseph Booth.
1613. George Dale.
1619. Henry Coke.
1620. Thomas Duxbury‡; patron, the King.
1660. Isaac Selden.
1662. Nathaniel Macham, "per sigillum magnum."
1685. Francis Ward; on the death of N. M.
1689. James Walker.
1710. John Bradbury.
1719. Henry Burton.
1722. William Lockett.
1752. John Seale.
1774. Charles Hope; on the death of J. S.
1799. Nicholas Bayley.
1816. John Garton Howard.
1847. R. M. Hope; on the resignation of J. G. H.
1856. J. Erskine Clarke; on the resignation of R. M. H.
1867. W. J. M. Ellison; on the resignation of J. E. C.
1876. T. Howard Twist; on the resignation of W. J. M. E. Patron, the Bishop of Lichfield.§

It is worth noting that this church was used by the congregation of All Saints' when their own church was re-building in 1723-5. It was ordered that all the services should be continued; that All Saints' bells should be rung at the usual time, but that the people

* In the margin of the registers this institution is referred to S. Peter's, but in the institution itself it is rightly associated with S. Michael. Episcopal Registers, vol. xiii., f. 121.

† The name in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* is given as "Richard Bartylmewe."

‡ Spelt "Ducksburie" in the parish registers.

§ The patronage was transferred, by exchange, from the Lord Chancellor to the Bishop, in 1873.

should worship in S. Michael's. The services at Derby's minster church, exclusive of Sunday, were, even then, daily morning prayer, and both matins and evensong on saints' days, and on every day in the week preceding the celebration of Holy Communion.

The old church of S. Michael consisted of nave, side aisles, south porch, chancel, and west tower. From the cuts given by Hutton, Simpson, and Glover, as well as from the sketches and descriptions of Mr. Rawlins, Mr. Meynell, and Sir Stephen Glynn, we can describe it with sufficient accuracy. There are also in the vestry of the new church three photographs of the old building, and a water-colour drawing of the interior. The dimensions of the nave were 22 ft. 6 in. by 16 ft. 4 in.; of the north aisle, 36 ft. 10 in. by 12 ft. 6 in.; of the south aisle, 33 ft. 4 in. by 12 ft. 10 in.; and of the chancel, 22 ft. 6 in. by 17 ft. 4 in. These are from the measurements of Mr. Rawlins, who adds—writing in 1826:—"The space occupied by the base of the tower appears to form part of the church, and when you stand near the reading-desk, from the circumstance of the arches which support it being open on every side, they have an agreeable effect, being all of the pointed order, as is likewise the one on each side, although of a larger span, separating the nave from the two aisles."

There was a carved oak screen of Perpendicular date across the chancel arch, and some more traceried carving had been utilised in the reading-desk. Mr. Rawlins, who detected a confessional in everything he could not explain, says:—"Behind the pulpit is a small circular arch, cut through the wall, as if intended to form an entrance into a kind of confessional." If the pulpit was then on the south side of the church, this was probably a doorway that led on to the rood-loft. The doorway and staircase leading up to it from the south aisle were exposed in demolishing the church. The font was of comparatively modern date, and described as "consisting of a fluted shaft, on which is a circular vase."* Sir Stephen Glynn's notes of 1833 mention that the roof was panelled in wood. The church, both externally and internally, was almost exclusively of the Perpendicular period, about the time of Henry VII. The tower and aisles were embattled. The clerestory windows—two on each side—were of three lights, and much resembled those of S. Peter's. The windows of the aisles were square-headed examples of Perpendicular work. The porch was of debased

* "Bapt. Elizabeth the Douter of Mr. Samuell Cooper the first in the new font, July the 8th, 1728."—*Parish Register*.

design, and so were the windows of the chancel. The chancel had a high-pitched roof, and the gable over the east window was covered with overlapping planks of timber.

On August 17th, 1856, a considerable portion of the chancel fell—an accident which was thus described in the next issue of the *Derby Mercury* :—

“Between five and ten minutes to 12 o'clock on Sunday morning last, shortly before the conclusion of the sermon, the gable end of the chancel of S. Michael's church, Derby, gave way, and the casing fell with a heavy crash into the churchyard. The fall of the material shook the fabric of the church, and, as might be expected, spread consternation through those assembled within its walls. The service was prematurely concluded, and the congregation, in a state of great terror and alarm, hurried out of the sacred edifice. Fortunately no accident was sustained. Service has been since suspended, and some little time, it is supposed, will elapse before it is resumed.”

It was eventually decided to build a new church on the same site and of much the same proportions. On the south-east pier of the tower is a brass plate, thus inscribed :—

“To the glory of God and for the souls of men this Church was rebuilt on the site of the ancient parish church of unknown antiquity, the chancel of which fell during divine service on Aug. 17th, 1856.

“The foundation stone beneath this brass was laid by T. W. Evans, Esq., M.P., on April 16th, 1857, and the church was reopened by the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Lichfield on April 18th, 1858.

J. Erskine Clarke, Vicar.

Thomas Branton, }
B. Hemmingway, } Churchwardens.

Committee

S. Brookes	J. Holmes
S. Cropper	H. M. Holmes
W. Cubley	J. F. King
M. Eggleston	H. Longdon

R. Thompson.

H. I. Stevens, architect.”

Neither the present church nor its predecessor contained any monument of age or interest. Bassano looked into the church in 1710, and all he had to say was :—“Here is nothing in y^e church save only y^e charities hung up in 3 frames.”

There were three bells in this church. The two smaller ones, being broken, were recast by George Oldfield, in 1765, at an expense of £9 5s. 0d. There is now only one, inscribed :—

“Rev. N. Bayley, Vicar. W. Berkin, D. Walker, Wardens. 1809. Thomas Mears & Son of London, fecit.”

two of them having been sold when the church was rebuilt.

The earliest register book is a small, thin parchment volume, very well kept and in good condition, beginning November 9th, 1559. There are no entries between 1586 and 1593. There are twenty-one entries of death from the plague* between May and August, 1593, but nothing else worthy of special record.

The church possesses some remarkably fine and massive Eucharistic plate, consisting of a large flagon, chalice, and paten. They all bear the arms of Parker, and this inscription:—"The gift of Francis Parker, of St. Michael's parish in Derby, 1765."

* See note on All Saints' registers.

The Chapelry of Alvaston.



THE gift to Darley Abbey of the church of S. Michael, by William Fitzralph, included the chapel of Alvaston. Geoffrey Alselin held the manor of Alvaston, as well as Elvaston, etc., at the time of the Domesday Survey, but by some means it soon afterwards passed to Fitzralph. His daughter, Edelina, was the first wife of Hubert Fitzralph, Baron of Crich,* and brought to her husband the manor of Alvaston. Their daughter and heiress, Juliana, married Anker de Frecheville,† and the earliest extended information pertaining to Alvaston church or chapel, that we have met with, relates to Anker de Frecheville, their grandson. The Frechevilles appear to have laid claim to the advowson, and in 1257 an agreement was entered into, between Walter de Walton, abbot of Darley, and Anker de Frecheville, by which the latter consents to recognise the church of Alvaston "*tanquam capell' pertinentem ad matricem Ecclesiam suam Sci Michael Derb'*," and the abbot gives Anker 15 marks for freely giving up his claim.‡

In 1262 a memorandum was drawn up between the abbot of Darley and the prior of Shelford, respecting the tithes of Elvaston and Alvaston, the former as rectors of Alvaston, and the latter as rectors of Elvaston. The point at issue was with respect to a field called Mulnefield, which seems to have been partly in the parish of Elvaston and partly in that of S. Michael's. It is described as being on the east of the way called Nunnedik, leading from the town of Alvaston to the mill of Burchmulne. The matter was referred to the arbitration of John de Weston, and William, rector of the church of S. Michael, Nottingham, who delivered their decision in the church of All Saints, Derby, on

* See the previous account of Crich.

† Nichols' *Collectanea*, vol. i., p. i., etc.

‡ Darley Chartulary, Cole MSS., vol. xxi., p. 179.

S. Matthew's day, 1262. The judgment was to the effect that the priory (subject to a penalty of ten marks) was to have the tithes, but on condition of paying annually 12*d.* to the abbey on the feast of S. Michael.*

The following agreement was entered into in 1279, between the abbey of Darley and the parishioners of the chapelry of Alvaston, relative to the re-building or repair of the chancel, and the finding of books and ornaments for the chancel altar, and also concerning a meadow, called Prestesmedue (priest's meadow), which the parishioners asserted had been given to the chapel for keeping a lamp burning. The case having been argued before John Peckham, Archbishop of Canterbury, it was decided that half of the cost of the repairs or re-building that might be requisite from time to time in the fabric, as well as of providing books, a chalice, and proper vestments for the altar of the chancel, should be borne by the abbey, and half by the parishioners—that the priest's meadow, then in possession of the abbey, should remain with them but only on the condition that the abbot should pay yearly for the lamps of the chapel, two shillings on the feast of S. Michael—and that, with respect to the five marks and a half already handed over by the abbey to the parishioners for the repair of the chancel, whatever has not been thus spent should be returned to the abbot, and the parish were to expend a like sum whenever repairs were necessary, before calling on the abbey for any further money.†

The monks of Darley in 1440 petitioned William Heyworth, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, to unite the chapelry of Alvaston to the parish church, on the grounds that the inhabitants of Alvaston were not so numerous as to require two priests, that the distance to the mother church was not inconveniently great, and that S. Michael's was so poor that the profits were not sufficient for the due support of a vicar. A commission was accordingly issued, on September 16th, to Gregory Newporte, rector of Hanbury, to inquire into and settle the matter as the Bishop's commissary. His decision was to the effect that the inhabitants of Alvaston should thenceforth attend divine service at S. Michael's, and receive the Sacraments at the hands of the vicar, and that the abbey and vicar should be exonerated from finding a chaplain or chaplains to serve at the chapel of Alvaston. This sentence was published in the church of S. Peter, Derby, on December 16th, 1440, in the

* Darley Chartulary, Cott. MSS., Titus, C. ix., f. 80.

† Ibid., f. 91.

presence of John Lawe, canon and sub dean of All Saints'; John Ryggeway, vicar of S. Peter's; and John Yvo, chantry priest of Chaddesden.*

In course of time the inhabitants of Alvaston appear to have become dissatisfied with the arrangement by which they were deprived of their chaplain—no doubt through the inconvenience of attending a church three miles distant. Various disputes arising out of this state of affairs between the abbot and the parishioners, the matter was in 1499 again referred to the Bishop of the diocese (then John Arundel), who on the 10th of March affixed his official seal to the following agreement:—That the abbot should have, as heretofore, the tithes of corn in Alvaston; that there should be perpetually a chaplain in the chapel of Alvaston, sustained by the lesser tithes and oblations of that place; that he should serve the cure and administer the Sacraments under the vicar of S. Michael, by whom he was to be appointed on the nomination of the parishioners; that if the parishioners neglected to nominate within three weeks of the death or removal of the last chaplain, the nomination should pass to the vicar; that all the lesser tithes were to be collected by the inhabitants for the chaplain, except the tithes of hay which were to go to the abbot; that the vicar of S. Michael's, as compensation, was to receive annually £3 of the inhabitants of Alvaston; and that the inhabitants were to attend S. Michael's once a year—viz., on the Feast of Reliques. Heavy penalties were provided to ensure the fulfilment of the last two clauses.

The *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (27 Henry VIII.) gives the annual clear value of the curacy at £4 4s. 0d., being derived from a mansion, Easter dues, and the tithes of lambs, wool, flax, pigs, and geese.

The Chantry Roll, 1 and 2 Edward IV., has the following entry pertaining to Alvaston:—

"S^r MYGHELL'S DERBIE. The Service of James Tylleslye clerke in the Chappell of Alvaston presented appointed and lymtyed att the will and pleasure of the Church masters and inhabitants. There dothe mynystre all maner of Sacraments and Sacramentalls. The Pryste hathe towards hys lyvyng all maner of tythes and duties belongynge to the Chappell except tythe corne and haye w^{ch} belonge to the Vicar there iiij*li*. iiij*s*. clere iiij*li*. iiij*s*. James Tylleslye preste. It hathe bene called the parishe church tyme owte of remembraunce whereunto resortyth iiij^{xx} howselynge people. Chalys plate jewells or ornaments butt suche as the inhabitauntss did by and fynde."

* Lichfield Episcopal Registers, vol. xv., f. 58. There is a full translation of this and the next quoted document in vol. iii. of the *Reliquary*, from the pen of Rev. E. Poole, incumbent of Alvaston and Boulton. We desire to express our grateful acknowledgments to that gentleman for kindly furnishing us with much information.

The Commissioners for Church Goods, 6 Edward IV., thus report:—

“Alvaston, Oct. 5. Sir Thos. Pegge curat. j chalece parcell gylte of sylver—ij bells in the frame—ij vestments, j of blew sylke and j of twylle—ij albes—ij amysses—j hand bell—ij alter clotthe—j crosse of wood coveryd with brasse—j towell—j coope of twylle—j sacryng bell—j crewett of puter—j old surples—j corporas with a case.”

From 1499 downwards the inhabitants have appointed their own minister, and the cure has generally been held together with that of the closely-adjacent chapel of Boulton, in S. Peter's parish. The two townships intersect one another in a most intricate manner. The oldest register book, commencing in 1614, is described as the joint register of Alvaston and Boulton. The following list of the curates or incumbents of Alvaston is chiefly taken from these registers:—

Thomas Hychynson. *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, 1535.

James Tylleslye, 1548.

Thomas Pegge, 1553.

John Edmunds, commenced the register 1614, buried 1639.

Thomas Pallfreman, mentioned in 1663.

T. V. Grongnet, mentioned in 1698.

Hugh Broome, “came hither Easter, 1702.”

Charles Williamott, mentioned 1715.

William Lockett, “came hither March 29th, 1716,” resigned October 16th, 1722.

Thomas Shipton, “came hither at Michaelmas,* 1722,” died in 1774.

Joseph Smith, “licensed to Alvaston, Boulton, and Osmaston, 29th of July, 1774.”

William Spencer, 1809, on the death of J. S.

Edward Poole, 1843, on the death of W. S.†

That there was a church or chapel here in the Saxon times, with burial rights attached to it, is proved by the remarkable sepulchral slab (Plate VII., fig. 2) found under the foundations of the old tower, and which has within the present year (1878) been happily placed within the shelter of the porch, after many years' exposure to the weather in the churchyard. We have never yet met with a similar pattern on a sepulchral slab, or found one depicted in works such as those of Cutts or Boutell. It should be compared with the cross on the side of the conical Saxon capital of old S. Alkmund's (Plate V.). Its design seems to have been taken from a jewelled processional cross. Another slab, having an

* This is the first incumbent of Alvaston whose name we have met with in the Episcopal Registers.

† On the death of Mr. Spencer (who was also vicar of Dronfield), there were two nominations for the Bishop's licence, viz. Mr. Poole on the nomination of the parishioners generally, and Mr. Highmore on the nomination of freeholders only. The matter was referred to arbitration, and the decision given in favour of the former.

incised cross, but with a circular head and of no unusual pattern, was found at the same time. It is of twelfth-century date, and has also now been fixed against the inner wall of the porch.

The present church—which consists of nave, side aisles, chancel, and west tower—was built, in the Perpendicular style, on the site of the old building in the year 1856, at a cost of about £2,200. At the east end of the north aisle is a plate thus inscribed:—

“The foundation stone of this new parish church of Alvaston was laid in faith and hope A.D. 1855. The head stone was brought forth in love and praise June 25th, 1856.

Building Committee:

Edward Poole, Incumbent.

Charles Holbrooke

Richard Henshaw

} Church Wardens.

James Osborne, James Hollingworth.

Chronicles xxix. 9.”

Against the east wall of the south aisle is an alabaster slab, bearing the following inscription:—

“Here beneath lieth buried the body of Raphe Newham late of Alvaston yeoman who had in lawfull marriage two wives, Margaret the daughter of John Hill of Alvaston, by the which Margery hee had issue foure sonnes, and shee died the 27 of August 1579. Also hee had Margret the daughter of Raphe Bencroft of Chellerston, by whom hee had issue five sonnes and nine daughters, and the said Raphe died the 17 of October 1617.”

In the chancel are eighteenth century monuments to the Alles-trees and Borrows. Over the altar is a remarkably good specimen of beaten-iron work (Plate VI.), supposed by competent judges to be the handiwork of the celebrated artificer, Huntingdon Shaw; but we are inclined to give the credit to a Derby craftsman, Bake-well, who executed the iron work at All Saints'. It consists of the figure of an angel with a trumpet—probably intended for the Archangel Michael—surrounded by scroll work, and the verse, “Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, goodwill towards men,” inscribed below. This reredos of iron work was given to the church by one Charles Benskin, of Alvaston, about the beginning of last century, as well as an altar cloth of fine crimson velvet, with heavy bullion fringe, still in use. He contributed munificently towards the augmentation of the curacies of Alvaston, Boulton, and Osmaston, and he was also a benefactor to S. Werburgh's Church, Derby—as we afterwards note—and lies buried under a weighty uninscribed tomb close to the west side of the tower. We find, from the registers, that he was buried on April 17th, 1739.

In the south chancel wall is a small piscina in an ogee-shaped

recess, and having an octagon drain. It is of fourteenth century date. On the opposite side of the chancel is a vestry, wherein is a cupboard made of the oak of the pulpit and other panels of the former church. On it is inscribed :—"Hugh Broome Cura^t Ano. Do. 1703," and in another place, "C.B. R.N. C.W. 1714."

The tower contains two bells :—

I. "God save his Church, 1662," and the bell-mark of George Oldfield. Diameter at mouth, twenty-eight inches.

II. "In honore beate Marie," a mediæval bell, with inscription in Lombardic capitals. Diameter, thirty-two inches.

Having now made mention of all the details removed to the present building from the old church, it remains for us to say a few words respecting the fabric of its predecessor; and this we are enabled to do with some accuracy, from the drawings and descriptions of Mr. Rawlins and Mr. Meynell. It consisted of a nave and chancel whose united area was 65 ft. 5 in. by 16 ft., a south porch, and a tower at the east end. This tower, Mr. Meynell, writing about 1812, says had been then erected about forty years; its predecessor is supposed to have suffered much injury from either a severe storm or from a shock of earthquake. The roofs of both nave and chancel were flat and unembattled. There were three square-headed Perpendicular windows in the south nave wall, pointing to a general restoration of the building when regular service was resumed here in 1499. The side windows and priest's door of the chancel were of a plain debased character. The three-light east window was of an exceptionally chaste design, pertaining to the Decorated period, about the middle of the fourteenth century. The beautiful tracery of this window, in a fairly perfect condition, was re-erected in the grounds of a house not far from the church. We give a drawing of it on Plate VI.*

The dedication of this church has generally been considered to be unknown. But the same dedication as the mother church (S. Michael) is given in Ecton's *Thesaurus* (1742), and this is repeated by Mr. Rawlins, whom we have always found to be scrupulously accurate in this particular. We have therefore no hesitation in assigning it to S. Michael.

The registers, which relate jointly to Alvaston and Boulton, begin in 1614.

* For the drawings of several details of the churches of Alvaston and Boulton, we are indebted to the kindness of Mr. Jobson, churchwarden of Alvaston. It was at that gentleman's expense that the ancient slabs were recently removed for preservation to the porch.


S. Peter's.

Boulton.

Normanton.

Ogmoston.

S. Peter's.

HE church of S. Peter, Derby, in the time of Edward the Confessor, pertained to one Leuric, and at the time of the compilation of the Domesday Survey (1086) it was in the hands of Ralph FitzHubert.* Robert, Earl Ferrers, one of the chief benefactors of the abbey of Darley, gave the church of S. Peter to that abbey in the reign of Stephen, according to one charter; but this was probably only as feudal lord, and not as the immediate donor.† In the first year of Henry II., an inquisition was held at Derby before a mixed jury of clergy and laity, who decided that the church of S. Peter had been founded and built on the patrimony of Hugh, dean of Derby (*i.e.*, of All Saints'), and that to him pertained the advowson of the church.‡ This Hugh—probably a descendant of Ralph FitzHubert—was the donor of the site of Darley abbey, in fact its chief founder, and before this date he had conveyed the advowson to the abbey. The charter detailing this gift having been accidentally burnt, a new deed was made out, and the grant confirmed in the names of three of the burgesses of the town—John de Londiniis, Peter Ingram, and John de la Cornere, who were descendants of Dean Hugh.§ The grant was also confirmed by Walter Durdent, who held the see of Coventry and Lichfield from 1149 to 1161.

The gift of this church seemed, almost from the outset, to imply more than placing the advowson in the hands of the monks, for

* Ralph Fitzhubert held the manor of Boulton in this parish, so that we have little or no hesitation in identifying his Derby church with S. Peter's.

† Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. i., p. 231.

‡ Chartulary of Darley Abbey, Cott. MSS., Titus C. ix., f. 56. See Appendix No. VII.

§ *Ibid.*, f. 16b.

as early as the time of Henry II. there was a vicar of S. Peter's. The vicar was endowed with the usual small tithes, such as lambs, wool, hay, etc., and was also entitled to receive all the altar fees and offerings; but for the latter privilege he was to pay annually to the abbey the sum of three marks, an arrangement which received the episcopal sanction of Bishops Geoffrey (1198-1215) and William (1215-24).* As Derby increased in population, the offerings and fees at S. Peter's became of more value, and the abbey procured the episcopal consent to an alteration of this arrangement, by which the abbot was to receive five instead of three marks annually. It was stated that this sum was to be paid without fail, and that no plea of poverty arising from war or the barrenness of the land would be admitted as an excuse. The abbot, on his side, pledged himself to pay all the episcopal and synodical dues as rector, and to provide a pension for any vicar who might be disabled from sickness or any personal infirmity.†

Robert de Hylton, who was vicar of S. Peter's *circa* 1270, gave a mediety of a toft and buildings in Walle Street, Derby, to the abbey of Darley; and we find that the property was subsequently held on the tenure of paying 6d. annually to the sacristan of Darley Abbey, and the like sum annually towards the maintenance of a lamp before the high altar of S. Peter's.‡

The Valor of Pope Nicholas (1291) estimated the total annual revenues of this church at £13 6s. 8d. The clear annual value of the vicarage in the time of Henry VIII. was £8.

The monks of Darley, foreseeing their speedy dissolution, sold the next presentation to S. Peter's vicarage, to Peter Marten, of Stapelford. His executors were allowed to present in 1552; but it was then resumed by the crown, and granted by letters patent to the Babingtons. But on the accession of Queen Mary, the advowson of S. Peter's was included in her munificent grant to the Bailiffs and Burgesses of the town of Derby. Queen Elizabeth seems to have set aside this grant of Queen Mary; and on the forfeiture of the Babington estates in 1588, through a charge of high treason, the advowson was granted by the crown to Sir Francis Beaumont, of Gracedieu, justice of the Common Pleas. Sir Henry Beaumont, son and heir of Sir Francis, dying in 1605, his principal estates, including this advowson, passed to his post-

* Ibid, ff. 155, 155b.

† Ibid, f. 156.

‡ Ibid, f. 83b.

humous daughter, Barbara, who married (1) Sir John Harpur, by which alliance there was no issue, and (2) Sir Wolstan Dixie.* When the living became vacant on the death of John Baylie in 1628, the town of Derby claimed the right to present under Queen Mary's charter. The claim was resisted, though not successfully; but at the time of the Restoration, the Dixie family obtained undisputed possession of it, and continued to present until the present century, when the living was sold to trustees.

In the time of the Commonwealth the living was considerably augmented. The following is the report of the Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650:—"Peeters is a viccaridge really worth fortye pounds per annum, and an augmentacon of eight and thirtie pounds per annum forth of the said Rectory of Glossop,† and the tythe haye of Litchurch sequestred from the Earle of Newcastle worth twelve pound per annum, divers chappels apperteyning."

The following list of vicars is chiefly compiled from the Lichfield registers and the returns of the First Fruits Office:—

1155. *circa*, Ralph. Darley Chartulary.

1245. *circa*, Peter. Darley Chartulary.

1270. *circa*, Robert de Hylton. Darley Chartulary.

1305. Robert de Alsop.

. Thomas

1349. William de Clifton; on the death of T. W. de C. resigned S. Michael's to accept this preferment.

1357. John de Norton. On the death of W. de C.

. Richard de Crumleye.

1360. William de Burton. On the resignation of R. de C.

. John Duffield.

1433. John Ryggeway. On the resignation of J. D.

1475. John Loughborow. On the death of J. R.

1489. Richard Dermeyne. On the death of J. L. Collated by the Bishop.

1497. Nicholas Kay. On the resignation of R. D., to whom a pension of four marks was assigned under the episcopal seal.

1528. William Collier; patron, Ralph Whitehed, for this turn, by leave of the abbot of Darley. On the death of N. K.

1552. William Stanbanke; patrons, John Martell *alias* Marten, and Richard Marten, executors of Peter Marten, of Stapelforth, by arrangement with the lately dissolved abbey. On the death of W. C.

1572. Elizeus Byrfoote; patron, Ralph Mynars, for this turn, by the concession of John Babington. On the death of W. S.

* A schedule of the property of this infant heiress, taken when only seven months and five days old, specifies, *inter alia*, the manor of Cottons or Cotton in Normanton township, also Normanton Grange, that had pertained to Darley Abbey, all the tythes of corn and hay in Normanton, and the advowson of the church of S. Peter's, valued conjointly at the yearly sum of £17 19s. 2d. From the original schedule, kindly lent to me, by the Rev. W. Hope, the present vicar.

† *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. ii., p. 200. The Committee of plundered ministers ordered that, out of the sequestered impropriate tithes of Glossop, £70 should be paid to the minister of All Saints; £30 to S. Werburgh's; £38 to S. Peter's; £50 to Chesterfield; £40 to Mellor; £50 to Hayfield; £50 to Brassington; £40 to Stony Middleton; and £30 to Ockbrook.

1582. **William Stanton.** Buried 1596, *Parish Registers.*

1596. **Robert Mason**; * patron, Sir Francis Beaumont, of Gracedieu.

1608. **John Baylie**; patrons, the trustees of Barbara, daughter of Sir Henry Beaumont.

1628. **John Wyersdale.** On the death of J. B.; patrons, the bailiffs and burgesses of Derby.

1648. **Robert Gee**.† *Parish Registers.*

Walter Taylor.

1656. **Luke Cranwell**;‡ patrons, the mayor and burgesses of Derby. On the death of W. T.

1662. **Thomas Allestree**; patron, Beaumont Dixie. On the ejection of L. C.

1664. **William Osborne**; patron, Beaumont Dixie. On the resignation of T. A.

1712. **James Orton**; patron, Sir Wolston Dixie. On the death of W. O.

1715. **Henry Greene**; patron, Sir Wolston Dixie. On the death of J. O.

1749. **Henry Offley Wright**; patron, Sir Wolston Dixie. On the death of H. G.

1778. **Beaumont Dixie**; patron, Willoughby Dixie.

* The following is a verbatim copy of a letter from this vicar relative to the dispute pertaining to the presentation:—

“To my very loving frende

M^r Thomas Levinge at his
house in Derby give these

“Good Fr.

“I received your lre by this bearer, for answer whereunto these may signify, that I was sometime vicare of St Peters, I was presented thereunto by Francis Beaumont of Gracedieu one of y^e justices of the Comon pleas, and was Instituted there two and thirty yeare agoe, as it will appeare by my instruments, w^{ch} I am not willing to let go out of my hand, because I know not what inconvenience may follow thereof. This is all I can say for my certeine knowledge and will ever be ready to avow: And so wth my best wishes to you leave you to God's blessing and rest.

Your loving frend

“Drayton, May y^e 8th, 1629.

Robert Mason.”

† “Robertus Gee in Artibus magister Inductus fuit in vicar' Petri Darbieus' November 15, 1648, per Mr. Swetnam and Mr. Bakewell. By the presentation of the Hall of Darbie aforesaid. Mr. John Parker, Alderman, and Mr. Damage being present and manie other parishioners and neighbours.” *Parish Registers.*

‡ The original presentation of Luke Cranwell is preserved at Lambeth Palace Library (MSS. 944, f. 22). It is a small parchment document, 12 in. by 9, and runs as follows:—“To the Commission for approving of Public Preachers to all other person or persons whatsoever that have or shall have sufficient power and authority in this behalf Greeting, Wee the Mayor and Burgesses of the Burrow of Derby in the county of Derby, the sure and undoubted Patrons of the vicarage of St Peters in Derby, now voyd by the death of Walter Taylor the last incumbent thereof, and to our Presentation of full right belonging, Doe by these presents present Luke Cranwell Clerke M^r of Artes to the sayd vicarage desireing that the said Luke Cranwell may be admitted to and set in the vicarage of St Peters in Derby aforesaid and inducted in all the rights members and appurtenances thereof and that you doe perfect and execute all the Articles and things necessary and requisite to bee done in the premises. In Witness whereof we the said Mayor and Burgesses have put to the Common Seale of the said Burrow the first day of July in the year of our Lord 1656.

(Signed) Tho. Sleigh, Mayor
Roger Allestry.”

The following is Calamy's account of this vicar:—“A knowing, courageous, zealous, and upright Man. He was not very ready in Elocution; but very Scriptural, Solid and Substantial in all his Discourses. His Sermons when look'd over by Writers, or thought over by Understanding Hearers, were found to be full of Divinity. He had some competent Skill in Physick before he was Silenc'd. When he was no longer suffer'd to exercise his Ministry publicly, he resolv'd to try what he could do in the other Faculty. He betook himself to serve bodies, and he grew very Judicious and Skilful, Famous and Successful. Hereby he maintian'd himself and his Family very comfortably, kept good Hospitality; and he did as readily help his Bretheren, and the Poor among his Neighbours, without any Desire or Expectation of Fees, as he did the Rich and greatest. He had a working Head. He understood well what he read, and found out some Magistrals of his own, some happy and effectual Medicines. He was a cheerful Man and to appearance very strong, but when he began to decline, he ran down speedily. That he might be out of reach of the Oxford Act, he went to Kegworth in Leicestershire where he dyed, Nov. 11, 1683; on the Lord's Day.”—*Ejected Ministers*, vol. ii., p. 165.

1786. **Thomas Wright**; patron, Willoughby Dixie.
 1788. **Richard Rowland Ward**; patron, Willoughby Dixie. On the resignation of T. W.
 1834. **Charles Wright**; patrons, Henry Wright, Thomas Wright, said Charles Wright, Francis Wright, and Samuel Wright. On the death of R. R. W.
 1847. **William Hope**; patron, Rev. Charles Wright. On the resignation of C. W.

In the year 1338 the sanction of the Bishop and of the Abbot of Darley was obtained for the founding of a chantry in this church, at the altar of the Blessed Virgin. The founders were John de Crich, of Derby, priest, Walter de Shardlow, John de Shardlow, Simon de Nottingham, Jordan le Walker, William de Nottingham, and Adam de Leicester—all of them being parishioners of S. Peter's. The first named was the principal founder, and the immediate object of the endowment was to provide for the saying of daily mass for the soul of Geoffrey de Crich, of Derby, who is described as a chief promoter of works of charity in that town, and whom we believe to have been the father of John de Crich. The vicar of S. Peter's for the time being was to be the guardian (*custos*) of the chantry, and to have not only the power of nominating a chaplain on a vacancy occurring by death or resignation, but also of removing the chaplain and substituting another, for any breach of decorum or lack of attention to his duties. If a vacancy occurred, and the vicar neglected to nominate within a month, the presentation passed to the Abbot of Darley; and if he, too, neglected to present within a like period, the Bishop was to collate to the vacancy.* On April 12th, 1339, the royal license was obtained by John de Crich for endowing this chantry with two messuages, twenty-two acres of arable land, sevenpence in rents, two parts of another messuage, and half an acre of meadow, situate in Derby, Normanton, Alvaston, and Litchurch. For the letters patent, licensing the alienation of this property, John de Crich paid a fee of thirty shillings.† The chantry was not definitely established until 1342, when John de Crich himself was collated first chaplain. The following list of chaplains, extracted from the Episcopal Registers, shows that they were always instituted by the Bishop in the 14th century; but this custom, as we find no later institutions, seems to have afterwards died out.

1342. **John de Crich**. Collated by the Bishop. The chantry is described as in the custody of Robert, vicar of S. Peter's.
 1349. **Walter Feelde**; patron, Thomas, vicar of S. Peter's. On the death of J. de C.

* Cotton MSS., Titus C. ix., f. 108b.

† Pat. Rot., 13 Edw. III., ft. 1, memb. 22.

1356. **Henry Spencer.** Collated by the Bishop through lapse of time.
 1358. **Thomas Tichebroke;** patron, J. de N., vicar of S. Peter's. On the resignation of H. S.
 1379. **Henry Withy;** patron, Laurence, abbot of Darley.
 1382. **Richard de Crich.** On the resignation of H. W.
 —. **William de Brenaston,** vicar of Crich, exchanged his benefice for this chantry with R. de C.
 H. Wether.
 1391. **John Foucher;** patron, W. de B., vicar. On the death of H. W.
 1398. **William de Charnes.** Collated by the Bishop through lapse of time.

The following is the statement in the Chantry Roll, *temp.* Edward III., respecting this chantry:—

ST. PETER'S DERBY founded by J. Cruche Pryste Walter Shardelowe Simon de Nottingham and Ade de Leycester for a pryst to say Masse daylye iiij li. Clere vj li vj s. Gregorye Hawxwell Chauntry pryst. Stock iiij s. vj. d.

The pension roll of Queen Mary assigns an annuity of 48s. 8d. to Gregory Hawkswell.* His name was therein given as George, but this was an error, as we shall subsequently find, from his autograph on the walls of Morley Church. Part of the property of this chantry was sold by the crown, 6 Edward VI., to Thomas Cecill and John Bell, part to Edward Pease and James Wilson, and part to the Burgesses of Derby.

In the year 1348 another chantry was founded in this church, in honour of S. Nicholas, by Adam de Shardlow. The Episcopal Registers give us the name of John Hower as the first chaplain. He was instituted in 1348, on the presentation of Adam de Shardlow. The only other reference that we have found to this chantry at Lichfield is under the year 1479, when Ralph Pole, of Radbourn, presents a chaplain, whose name is illegible. The following is the entry in the Chantry Roll:—

THE CHANTRY OF ST. NYCHOLAS founded by *Adam Shardlowe* by lycence of *K. Edwarde . . . 6 July Ao Regni x^{mo}.* for a pryste to synge masse daylee at S Nycholas alter xl s. Clere liiij s iiij d. Gamys Cheryholme chauntry pryst. xxxix s iiij d is claymed by German Pole, Esq. The incumbent hathe all necessaries of the parisshe church.

James Cherryholme obtained a pension of 53s. 4d. from the exchequer in the time of Queen Mary.

Robert Liversage, a charitable and wealthy dyer of this parish—whose name has been already mentioned as a prominent benefactor of the tower of All Saints—by deed dated November 3rd, 21

* Add. MSS., 8162, f. 49b. See appendix I. In a deed relative to some property pertaining to All Saints' church, dated 4th March, 7 Edw. VI., Gregory Hawkswell is mentioned as residing in a house in Bag Lane. There is a notion current in Derby that Bag Lane is a name of modern devising, and that the street used to be called Castle Gate. This is a complete error. We have met with the name Bag Lane in charters, *circa* 1150.

Henry VIII., granted various tenements in Derby to William Collier, vicar of the parish, and seven others, as trustees, after the death of himself and his wife, to the intent that the rents should be given to his priest, Ralph Ley, and his successors, for saying daily mass, in a chapel within the parish church, for the souls of the said Robert and Alice his wife; and further, that on every Friday thirteen poor men or women present at the mass should each receive a silver penny. Tradition has it that the chapel pertaining to Robert Liversage, shut off by a *parclose* or screen, was at the east end of the nave on the north side, immediately in front of the pulpit. The present vicar, Rev. W. Hope, tells us that he has talked with those who recollected the "hearse" of Robert Liversage standing within the *parclose*. This would probably be the framework over the tomb, in which the funeral tapers would be fixed. A portion of this *parclose* was discovered under the floor of the pews when they were removed in 1859.

The church of S. Peter consists of nave and aisles, chancel, north vestry, and tower at the west end. The following is the area, according to Mr. Rawlins' measurements:—Nave, 37 ft. 5 in. by 20 ft. 6 in.; north aisle, 36 ft. by 16 ft. 3 in.; south aisle, 52 ft. 10 in. by 19 ft.; and chancel, 38 ft. 6 in. by 22 ft. 11 in. The greater length of the south aisle arises from the fact that the tower is engaged on that side, and used to open into the aisle by a lofty arch now closed.

The earliest work about the church is the Norman capitals to the octagonal responds of the aisle arcades, on each side of the chancel arch, and also the circular respond at the west end of the south aisle. The nave is divided from each aisle by three pointed arches, supported by circular columns on the north side, and by octagon ones on the south. These arcades, as well as the windows of the two aisles, are of 14th century date. The tracery of the south-aisle windows is of a remarkable geometrical design, but that of the north aisle is of a freer and apparently later character. Probably the altar of Our Lady was in the south aisle, and that of S. Nicholas in the north aisle; but it may be well here to remark, that although the dates seem very nearly to correspond with the style, it is not necessary to suppose that the foundation of chantries at altars in the aisles always implied the rebuilding of those aisles. The south doorway is a good sample of Decorated work. It has at different times, in its history been screened by two successive porches, as is shown by the weather-lines in

the masonry. But it has no porch now, nor did a porch form part of the original design. Several drawings that we have seen of this church early in the present century show a porch that looks to be of Queen Anne date. This was removed in 1865. The south windows and general features of the chancel are also of the Decorated period. Considerable alterations were made in the fabric during the Perpendicular period, apparently about the time of Henry VII. The high-pitch roofs were lowered, the walls over the nave arcades raised, and clerestory windows of three lights inserted, the chancel arch widened, the east end of the chancel apparently curtailed of a bay and an east window of five lights erected,* and the tower, with double bell-chamber windows, rebuilt. The lower stage of the tower seems to be of earlier date; at all events the fine lofty archway into the nave, with good continuous mouldings, is of the Decorated style. The nave and chancel have embattled parapets. Below the clerestory parapets are some remarkable gargoyles. The three on the south side represent, respectively—an eagle holding a cat, a lion and child, a bear and key. On the apex of the chancel gable is a shield charged with the crossed keys of S. Peter.

The tower is said to have suffered from a shock of earthquake about the year 1811, and a crack that can still be seen below the south clerestory window nearest the tower is attributed to the same cause.† In 1817, the tower was underpinned, and the lower part of the west wall renewed in a substantial but unsightly fashion. The chancel was restored in 1852, when the pews and large impropriator's gallery were removed, and the old roof timbers exposed by the removal of the flat plaster ceiling. The south chancel window nearest to the east, then blocked up, was filled with Perpendicular tracery to correspond with that in the east window. The nave and aisles underwent a careful and judicious restoration in 1859 under Mr. Street. The unsightly galleries‡ that blocked up the interior of the church were at that time removed. In 1865, an organ-chamber was made at the east end of the north aisle, the south porch removed, and the interesting two-

* The tracery of this window closely resembles that of the east windows of the churches of Duffield and Breadsall.

† This would be the same earth-quake or tornado that damaged the tower of Kirk Ireton church; see *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. ii., p. 500.

‡ A faculty granted to Isaac Burrow by the Consistory Court, Lichfield, dated July 6th, 1714, gives him permission to erect a gallery, 20 ft. long by 16 broad, over the south entrance to the church. The faculty recites that Isaac Burrow "armiger, incola, et paterfamilias" within the parish, although he had built an august and magnificent mansion in the parish, had not a single seat within the church. To obtain the faculty he paid five pounds towards the parish expenses.

storied vestry on the north of the chancel was to a considerable extent rebuilt. A remarkable squint, from the upper vestry to the high altar, was at that time uncovered, and is still open. A small piscina on the south side of the chancel is so close to the east wall that it confirms the theory of a bay of the chancel having been removed—probably for the purpose of widening the street. There is another piscina, with a trefoil niche, in the south wall of the south aisle. On each side of the east window of both aisles are the obvious places whence projecting corbels have been broken off, and the same thing may be remarked on the respond by the pulpit. Some portions of fresco painting were exposed at the east end of the north aisle in 1859, of which certain faint traces still remain. There are also some traces of colour on several of the capitals of the columns, and also some faintly-marked scrollwork on the jambs of the east window of the south aisle. A stone coffin, containing a complete skeleton, was found only a few inches below the floor, between the two pillars of the north arcade.

The effective chancel screen of Perpendicular date, that found here a sanctuary after it was discarded from the parish church of Crich, has been already mentioned; but there is another piece of woodwork that should not escape notice. We allude to the remarkably fine carving of an old 14th century chest, now standing on the north side of the chancel, and utilised for vestments (Plate VII.) It is undoubtedly of Flemish workmanship. Similar ones may be seen at Brancepeth, Durham; at Wath, near Ripon; at Wroot, and at Haconby,* Lincolnshire. The poor-box affixed to the south-west respond is also of old Flemish work, but was a recent gift to the church. The tie-beams of the nave roof give the different dates at which it was repaired, though one at least of them pertained to the original Perpendicular roof. On the beam nearest the west is cut, "T. W. R. C. 1646;" and on the one nearest the east, "W. O. Vic. 1672. T. M. I. W. CH. W. T. M." An embattled line on the west gable of the chancel shows below the present roof, and its presence there is rather puzzling. Our conjecture is that the roof of the chancel involving this alteration was lowered some little time before the pitch of the nave roof was changed.

Various incised sepulchral slabs were utilised in the 14th century

* The chest in Haconby church is most remarkably similar in all its details. In Shaw's *Furniture* is a drawing of this chest, where it is described as *circa* 1350, or rather earlier.

for the rebuilding of the walls. One fragment, with a circular head, may be noted over the pulpit; another in the north aisle, over the arcade; and several in the south wall of the south aisle. They seem to be of the 12th century. At the east end of the south aisle is a piece of a massive coffin-lid, ornamented with a cross in relief, which is of Early English date. A slab of unusual design, which appears to pertain to early in the 13th century, is given on Plate VII. It is built into the south wall, near the floor level.

Against the west wall of the south aisle are two fragments of alabaster slabs. One of these bears the lower half of a female figure, and the following portion of a marginal inscription:—
 “. erne et filia Johis Foucher* que obiit xx die mensis Novemb' in Vigilia Scī Andrie anno dni M^{CCCC}”
 The other fragment shows the foot of a man in the centre, with boy's feet to his left, and the following remnant of an inscription:—“ ni M^{CCCCIV}o et Elena obiit iiii^o die Febr' anno dni M” There is also a shield charged with three stirrups (?)† and the words “. . . . ppicietur deus” by it.

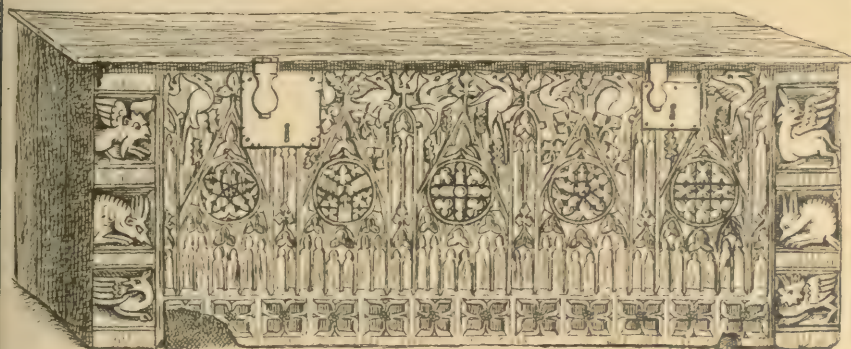
Several 17th century monuments—the inscriptions of which were taken by Bassano in 1710, and have been reproduced in Simpson's *Derby*—have long since disappeared. On a brass plate against the east wall of the south aisle is this inscription:—

“Elizabeth Wilcocks sometye servant unto the right worshipful S^r John Stanhope of Elvaston in the County of Derby, Knight, did, by her last will and testament, give unto the poore of the several parishes of Ashwell in the County of Rutland, of Alvaston in the said County of Derby, and of S^t Peter's in the towne of Derby, one messuage or tenement with the appurtenances situate and being nigh S^t Peters bridge end in Derby aforesaid, Now or late in the tenure or occupation of one Anthony Spicer. The rents and profits thereof yearly to be distributed amongst the poore of the said parishes upon the feast day of S^t Thomas the Apostle, by the Executors during their lives, and after their decease by the Parsons or Vicars and Churchwardens of the said parishes for the tyme being for ever, in manner and fome following (viz^t). To the poore of the parish of Ashwell aforesaid, one half of the yearly profitts of the said messuage or tenement to be equally divided into two parts, and one part thereof to the poore of the said parishe of Elvaston, and the other part thereof to the poore of the said parish of S^t Peters. She dyed the 12th day of July Anno Dni 1648.

I. C. } CH: War.
 T. W. } 1652.”

* The family of Foucher were at an early date considerable landowners at Osmaston, in this parish, as will be subsequently noted. They were extinct at the time of the Heraldic Visitations, *temp.* Elizabeth, so that we have no accurate pedigrees. One of the family was chaplain to the chantry of Our Lady in this church, as has been already seen, from 1391 to 1398. A lady of the family, Joan Foucher, was instituted prioress of the convent of S. Mary's, Derby, in 1334.—Lichfield Episcopal Registers.

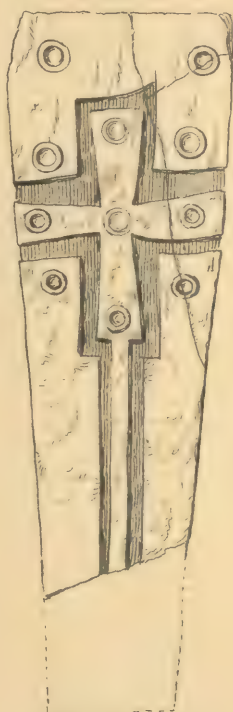
† The Giffard arms were—*az.* three stirrups with leathers, *or.* Their connection with this county is shown in *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. iii., p. 92, etc.



S. PETERS. DERBY.



S. PETERS.



ALVAŠGOD.



The tower contains a ring of five bells :—

I. "Jesus be our speed - John Daye T. H. 1636."

II. "God save our King, 1636."

III. "Jos : Taberer & Hen. Every Ch-Wardens," the founder's mark of Abraham Rudhall, and the date "1738."

IV. "Gloria Deo in excelsis. William Duffield, Thomas Skinner, C.W.T.H., 1636."

V. "I to the Church the living call,
& to the grave do summon all, 1769."

The oldest register begins in March, 1558. Down to the year 1591 it is a transcript of an older one, made by the hand of Robert Mason, vicar. There are three considerable blanks within these years—viz., from July, 1558, to August, 1560; from February, 1570, to April, 1572; and from September, 1576, to July, 1582. There is also a gap of five months in the year 1605. There are several entries relative to deaths from the Plague at different periods, but these we have already enumerated in a note to All Saints' registers. In the years 1658-60 the burials of many "prisoners" are entered—*e.g.*, "1658, October 23, Henry Lummas, prisoner of Bagshaw in Chappell parish;" and "1660, September 6, Gervise Price a prisoner of the towne of Tickill in Yorkshire."

Those acquainted with Hutton's entertaining *History of Derby*, will recollect his story of one Noah Bullock, who called his three sons Shem, Ham, and Japheth, and built an ark on the Derwent, where he resided, and for a long time carried on, with the aid of his sons, the unpatriarchal occupation of a coiner of false money. From S. Peter's registers we find that his sons were actually baptised by these names, being respectively christened in the years 1670, 1672, and 1681. Noah Bullock was married to Anna Clarke in 1667, and, in addition to the three sons already mentioned, they had also a son Benjamin, and five daughters—Anna, Rebecca, Jephtha, Maria, and Elizabeth. Noah, having escaped the halter through the clemency of Sir Simon Degge, died a natural death in 1687.

The chalice of the Eucharistic plate is thus inscribed :—

"The silver of this chalice given by Elizabeth Willughby 1666 was remodelled in the year of grace 1857 in honour of God and for use of the Church of St Peter's Derby. W. Hope, M.A. Vicar, Robert Russell, William Cantrell, Churchwardens."

The paten and flagon were at the same time recast from the old silver ones, given by Thomas Swinerton in the year 1686.

The Chapelry of Boulton.

THE manor of Boulton, within the parish of S. Peter, belonged, at the time of the Domesday Survey, to Ralph Fitzhubert. Shortly afterwards it seems to have passed to the family of Sacheverell. Rents to the value of twelve shillings per annum were given to the chapel of Boulton, as early as the reign of Henry II., by Robert de Sacheverell. This gift was confirmed, in the reign of King John, by Oliver de Sacheverell, grandson of Robert. Further lands were given to the chapel by the same family, in the early part of the reign of Henry III., which grants were confirmed by Sir Patrick de Sacheverell, son of Oliver, in 1250. Sir Robert de Sacheverell, son of Sir Patrick by Joan, daughter of Robert de Vavasour, not only claimed to present to a vacancy in the chaplaincy—which occurred in 1271—but also contended that Boulton was an independent church. In this claim he was resisted by the Abbot of Darley, as rector of S. Peter's. A writ was issued to Sir Hugh de Babington, sheriff of Derby and Nottingham, enjoining him to empanel a jury of twelve free-men acquainted with the district to try the case. The cause was heard on the Wednesday following the feast of the Assumption, when it was agreed that Sir Robert de Sacheverell, in consideration of twenty marks paid to him by the abbot, should recognise the chapel of Boulton as in the parish of S. Peter, and therefore pertaining to the abbey of Darley. Sir Robert was to nominate a suitable priest, who was to be admitted to the chaplaincy by the abbot. The chaplain was to have for his support the messuage, the three bovates of land, the nine *sellions* of land, and the twelve shillings in rents—all within the town and territory of Boulton—

which the ancestors of Sir Robert had bestowed upon the chapel. It was also agreed that the chaplain was to have the small tithes, in the same way as Robert, the lately-deceased chaplain, who had been presented by Geoffrey Barri, the guardian of Patrick de Sacheverell.

On the feast of S. Michael, in the same year, a further agreement as to details was drawn up between the parties, when it was settled that the chaplain was to be subject to the mother church of S. Peter; that he was to be removable by the abbot, if neglecting his duty; that the abbot was to pay one mark annually to the chaplain—half at the feast of the Purification, and half at the feast of S. James; that the tithes and preventions of the house and family of Robert de Sacheverell and his heirs, together with all oblations, were to go to the chaplain; that the tithes of corn were to be received by the abbot, but that the lesser tithes pertained to the vicar of S. Peter's. This agreement was again finally confirmed by Sacheverell and the abbot at Easter, 1280.*

The Chantry Roll of the first year of Edward VI. says:—

"The Chappell in Boughtron founded by Roberte Zachaverell to mynyster Sacraments and Sacramentalls ijs. viij*d.* clere xlvij*s.* viij*d.* besyds iiij*s.* to the Kyng. Sir Humfrye Shelley Curate. It is distante from the Parishe Church*e* ij miles. A mancyon praised at vs. by yere. Stock lijs. vij*d.*"

The Church Goods Commissioners, 6 Edward VI., give the following inventory of this chapel:—

"Oct. 5th Humfraye Shelley curat. i chalice parcell gylte of sylver—ij belles in the steple—j coope of twylle—j vestement of dun sylke with j albe—ij aulter clothes—j towell—j handbell—j corporas with j case—j surples."

In the year 1550 the crown alienated the chaplain's house at Boulton, together with the whole of the endowments given by the Sacheverells to the chapel, and granted them to Thomas Revé and George Cotton,† though it was clearly a great stretch of the statute that could bring these endowments under the head of "superstitious uses," or of chantries proper, as there does not appear to have been any stipulation as to masses attached to these bequests. From the time that Edward VI. stripped Boulton of its endow-

* Darley Chartulary, Cott. MSS., Titus C. ix., ff. 40b, 94b, 95, 100. The first settlement of the Sacheverells in this county seems to have been at Boulton, and then at Hopewell. It was not till the reign of Edward IV. that they obtained Morley, by marriage with the heiress of Statham; see the pedigree (chiefly taken from Thoroton) in Fox's *History of Morley Church*. Ralph Sacheverell died seized of the manor of Boulton, 4 Hen. VII.; William Sacheverell, who died 5 Philip & Mary, held 36 acres here of the crown; and Henry Sacheverell, in the reign of Elizabeth, also held lands in Boulton. Meynell MSS.

† Patent Rolls, 3 Edw. VI., pt. 4, memb. 9.

ments, it seems to have been jointly served together with Alvaston by one minister. In 1650, the Parliamentary Commissioners thus report:—

“Bolton a chappell reputed a member of Peters but hath beene long united to Alvastone, the vicarall tythes worth five pounds per annum and fitt wth Alvastone to be united to Elvastone.”

It does not, however, seem that the alienation of the glebe land—which passed from Reeve and Cotton to the family of Burdett—remained unresisted; for in 1684 it was found that Joseph Cope, clerk, had been for seven years chaplain of Boulton; and that the messuage, land, and tithes were of the yearly value of £15 and upwards; and that the small tithes arising in Boulton, and belonging to the chapel (? to the vicar of S. Peter's), were of the yearly value of £3; and that Sir F. Burdett had for ten years received the rent and profits of the same messuage, lands, and tithes; and that Joseph Cope had for seven years taken all the small tithes due within Boulton; and that Sir F. Burdett should pay to the said Joseph Cope £105, upon the 5th of October then next, in the chapel of Boulton, for the profits for seven years.*

Boulton technically became a benefice in 1730 by augmentation from Queen Anne's Bounty, which made the then curate a perpetual curate.

The dedication of this church or chapel has not been hitherto known, but we have found it more than once described in the Darley Chartulary as the chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary. The church now consists of nave, north aisle, south porch, and chancel, having been recently enlarged. Mr. Rawlins' notes, taken in 1824, give the dimensions of the nave as 34 ft. by 18 ft. 10 in., and of the chancel 21 ft. 3 in. by 13 ft. 4 in. In 1840 the church was extended some twelve feet to the west, repewed, and generally repaired at a cost of £483 8s. 10d. In 1871 it was again enlarged and restored by the addition of a north aisle, a north chancel vestry, and the substitution of a comely bell-turret on the west gable for the mean wooden box that was placed there in 1841. Previous to the latter date, as we find from a drawing of Mr. Meynell's, there was a diminutive four-sided slated spire on the west gable. The various alterations of this last restoration cost £1083 13s. 4d.

The south doorway, within the porch, is of Norman date. It

* From papers kindly lent me by Rev. E. Poole, vicar of Boulton and Alvaston.

has a square doorcase and rounded tympanum over it. The moulding above the tympanum is of the chevron pattern, and on the hood-mould is a lozenge pattern. The jambs have shafts and capitals. Up to the time of the recent restoration the chancel arch was also Norman, and ornamented with a double chevron moulding; but this has now been taken down, and the best stones re-used in constructing the doorway into the north vestry. Sir Stephen Glynn's notes, taken May 5th, 1866, say that "one window on the north of the nave is a small Norman one." This deeply-splayed light, with an opening 20 in. by 6 in., has been moved to the vestry. He also noticed a lancet window with a trefoil head in the north wall of the chancel, near to the east end. This used to be known by the name of the "Devil's Window." It was supposed to be placed at such an angle of the building as to admit the earliest rays of the rising sun, whereby the evil spirits would be expelled from the church. The two sides of this window were parted in 1871, and, a centre mullion being inserted, it now serves as a two-light window in the north wall of the vestry. This window was of Early English date, and to that time undoubtedly belong the two shallow buttresses at the angles of the chancel. The two-light pointed east window, with a quatrefoil in the apex, is of Decorated design, *circa* 1300. The top of this window is cut off in the interior by a flat plaster ceiling. The date of this roof, as well as of the two square-headed south windows, divided by a plain central mullion, is probably given on a stone built into the chancel gable, which bears—"W. R. I. W. C. W. 1706."

The south wall of the nave was rebuilt in 1871; the windows are of Perpendicular design. The porch, which is of fourteenth century or Decorated date, has a doorway with cinquefoil foliations. Its side windows are worth noting, as the upper part of their interior splay is finished off in an unusual way.

Mr. Rawlins (1820) mentions, on the floor of the chancel, "an alabaster slab, the effigy whereon was that of a priest now entirely worn away from frequent passing over it, except the part from the head to the waist." He also noticed, within the altar rails, on another alabaster slab, "the faint remains of an Ecclesiastic and his wife (?)." This alabaster, then wholly illegible, was used in 1871 for the construction of a pulpit, the wood of the former one being utilised for a vestry cupboard. Before the last alterations there was a rounded founder's recess under one of the south

windows of the nave. If we look at the step to the altar, in front of the rails, we shall find that it is in part composed of a long narrow stone, six and a half feet long, *i.e.*, just the length of the old recess, on which there has been at one time incised a cross, some of the base of which still remains. This stone was in all possibility moved here from its original position within the recess in 1706, and is most likely the memorial of the Sacheverell who originally founded this chapel.

During the alterations of 1840, several old encaustic tiles were found. These are now in the pavement near the pulpit. One of them has the monogram M, another is an alphabet tile, two of them have heads like those of Edward I. and Eleanor, and on another are two keys in saltire. This last one we believe to be a hitherto unique pattern, see Plate VI.; it doubtless came from the tile kiln at Dale Abbey, for numerous tiles of the other patterns have been found there during the autumn excavations of 1878.

There is now a modern font. Rawlins speaks of it being "circular and plain," probably the original Norman one. A movable Norman stoup was recently rescued from an adjacent farmyard, and now rests in the porch. It is of peculiar shape, being embraced by four ribs (Plate VI.), and is much like the old font recently replaced in the church of Darley Dale.

Of the two bells, one is altogether uninscribed and unmarked; on the other is—"J. Taylor & Co Loughborough 1870." The diameter of both of them is $19\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

The registers, kept in common with those of Alvaston, begin in 1614.

On the back of the royal arms, recently removed from the church, was written:—"These Arms were painted by John Rotherham of Derby in the 61st year of his age, 1793."



ALVASTON.



IRON FIRE-DOGS

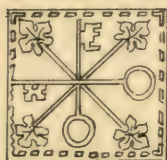
ALVASTON.



BOLTON.



BOLTON.



IRON FIRE-CAROPY

S. WERBURGH'S.

The Chapelry of Normanton.

THAT there was a chapel here in early Norman days, cannot be doubted, from the remains of work of that date in the old fabric; but the earliest historical mention that we have found of it occurs in the year 1288, when the abbot of Darley, as rector of S. Peter's, had a dispute with the parishioners of the chapel of Normanton respecting the repairs, etc., of the building. It was settled, by an award of the Archdeacon of Derbyshire, that the abbot was to repair the chancel, and to sustain all the ornaments, except one missal, one chalice, and two vestments for festivals, which were to be provided by the parishioners.* It seems that the parishioners had hoped to succeed in compelling the abbey to also repair the nave; for they were large landowners here, having had the manor of Normanton granted to them by the crown in 1234.† The manor was granted to the Babingtons by Henry VIII., on the dissolution of the abbey.

The Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650 say:—

"Normanton is another chappell apperteyning to Peters the profits thereof is accompted for in the first mencioned fortye pounds and both Osmaston and Normanton lye neare to Peters are fitt to continue (?) and both chappells disused."

The old chapel consisted of nave and chancel, with a low tower surmounted by a broach spire at the west end. Mr. Rawlins, who was here in 1820, gives the dimensions of the nave at 30 ft. 4 in. by 17 ft. 1 in., and the chancel at 16 ft. 10 in. by 15 ft. 6 in. The chancel was divided from the nave by a low Norman arch. The chancel itself, excepting the lower courses of the walls, was of modern brick. A corbel-table of Norman date, with quaintly-carved heads, ran the entire length of the nave on each side. On the south side of the church was a pointed doorway of 14th

* Cott. MSS., Titus C. ix., f. 101.

† Rot. Chart. 19 Henry III., pt. 1, memb. 1.

century date ; but the dripstone over it was of Norman zig-zag moulding, which had clearly been used up again when the older doorway was destroyed. Close to this doorway was built-in a singularly-carved stone that had been the tympanum of the Norman doorway. The centre figure of the sculpture is our Lord on the cross ; but the other figures, which were much worn when the old church was taken down, are now almost wholly defaced.* This tympanum was preserved by being built into the outer south wall of the new tower. It would have been much better if an inner wall had been selected. In the west wall of the tower was a lancet window, widely splayed inside. This window and the buttresses at the angles showed that the tower was of Early English character. The tower was only twenty feet high ; but it had evidently been lowered at the time when the ugly broach spire—rising another twenty feet, and composed of brick and stucco—was added. The brickwork of the spire and the chancel was probably part of the beautifying effected here in the last century. A slate tablet against the old chancel arch informed its readers that—"This Church was Beautified in the year of our Lord 1749. John Wilkinson, Churchwarden." On the north side of the nave was a two-light window of Decorated date.

Owing to its limited size, the old church was taken down ; the work of demolition commencing on May 27th, 1861. The new building consists of chancel, nave, south aisle, tower, and spire. It is dedicated, like its predecessor, to S. Giles. It is now an independent vicarage, in the gift of trustees.

The font, which pertained to the old fabric, is of plain octagon design, 29 in. in diameter and 45 in. high. We believe it to be of early 14th century date—certainly not of any older period. The single bell is thus inscribed :—

"W. D. Knight, Samuel Pegg, George Stenson, C.W., 1712.
J. Osbrn Vic. D. H."

On the silver paten and chalice of the Eucharistic plate are the arms and quarterings of Harpur, and this inscription :—"The gift of the Lady Barbera Harpur, 1645." This lady—widow of Sir Henry Harpur, of Calke—was by her first marriage the wife of Sir Henry Beaumont. The connection of the Beaumonts with Normanton has, already been mentioned in our account of the mother church.

* There is a good woodcut of this tympanum in vol. ii. of the *Reliquary*, where there is an excellent and well-illustrated article on Normanton chapel, written by Mr. Jewitt, just at the time when the old fabric was being destroyed.

The Chapelry of Osmaston.



AT the time of the Domesday Survey, the manor of Osmaston was held by Henry de Ferrers. His grandson, Robert de Ferrers—one of the chief founders of Darley Abbey—gave to that establishment, in the reign of Henry II., lands at Osmaston then valued at a rental of six shillings,* and also the oratory at Osmaston, with its cemetery.† Osmaston was, from an early date, held of the Ferrers by the family of Dun or Dunne, whose chief residence was at Breadsall.‡ Robert de Dun, lord of Breadsall, *circa* 1155, for the health of his soul and the souls of his wife and heirs, gave to the abbey of Darley all right that he had as patron of the chapel of Osmaston, upon condition of the abbot paying yearly, at Michaelmas, two shillings to the church of Breadsall. He undertook to defend them in their right to the chapel against all comers.§ It would appear from this that the Dunes were the first founders of the chapel of Osmaston, which had hitherto been of the nature of a private chapel, as we judge from the use of the word *oratorium*. It also had had the exceptional privilege of rites of sepulture attached to it, which were probably, however, limited to the family of the owner of the manor and his immediate servants.

Walter Durdent, who held the bishopric of Coventry and Lichfield from 1149 to 1161, confirmed the grant of the chapel of

* "*Sex solidata terra.*" It is more usual to understand a *solidata* of land as meaning twelve acres, and not a piece fetching a shilling rental; but, from comparing various passages in old charters, we are inclined to adopt the latter meaning—moreover, so far as Osmaston is concerned, we know that the abbey did not hold 72 acres there; a return, *circa* 1275, of their temporalities mentions 14 acres at Osmaston. See Cowel's *Interpreter*, sub voce "Farding Deal."

† Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. ii., p. 231.

‡ With respect to the family of Dunne, see *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. iii., p. 53.

§ Darley Chartulary, Cott. MSS., Titus C. ix., f. 137.

Osmaston to the abbey, saving one mark to be paid to the mother church of S. Peter.*

Another charter, undated, but about the year 1245, records the appointment by Peter, vicar of S. Peter's, with the full consent and at the wish of Walter, abbot of Darley, of William Gernon to the chapel of Osmaston, with all its appurtenances. It was to be held of him and of the mother church by rendering annually to the vicar one mark—half payable at Easter and half at Michaelmas. William Gernon was also to pay annually to the mother church, for the use of a house at Osmaston, one penny, at the stated times, for waxshot;† he was to halve the first mortuary with S. Peter's, and also to render to the vicar the whole of the customary offerings of the parishioners of the chapelry.‡

In 1288, a dispute arose between the inhabitants of Osmaston and the abbot of Darley respecting the repair of the chapel and the sustentation of its ornaments. It was referred to the arch-deacon of Derby, and settled on the same terms as already detailed in our previous description of Boulton.

The Black Death, or plague, to which we have more than once referred in the introduction, etc., of this volume, seems to have been specially intense within the parish of S. Peter. In June, 1349, when the plague was at its height, the episcopal license of Roger Northbury was obtained for opening the graveyard at Osmaston, which had hitherto been regulated by a most singular custom, to all the inhabitants of the chapelry. It is stated in the preamble to the license, that the chapel had been used by the inhabitants from ancient times for the Sacraments and sacramentals; that the bodies of single persons (*a conjugali domiculo solutorum*) were buried in the cemetery attached to the chapel, but that the bodies of householders or married persons were carried for burial to the mother church of S. Peter. This carrying of the bodies to Derby had been often attended with inconvenience and danger, owing to delays caused by inundations and other unexpected impediments; but now, in these days, when a most fatal plague was raging throughout the parish, the corpses were so numerous that they were scarcely able to bury them. The Bishop, therefore, gave his license to use the cemetery henceforth *corporibus tam conjugatorum quam solutorum*.§

* Darley Chartulary, f. 157.

† Waxshot (*ceragium*) was an old payment for providing candles for the church; it was usually paid on three several occasions in each year.

‡ Ibid. f. 40. See appendix No. VIII.

§ Lichfield Episcopal Registers, vol. xiii., f. 71.

In the year 1357, Robert Foucher (Fulger or Fulcher) founded a chantry, at the altar of the Blessed Virgin Mary, within the chapel of S. James,* at Osmaston.† He endowed it with certain lands and tenements in Osmaston and Normanton; and the inquisition giving permission for this alienation states that the founder retained other lands in Osmaston, as well as in Duffield and in Cotton, the latter a sub-manor of Normanton.‡ For the royal license for this grant Foucher paid six marks.§ This chantry, chiefly founded for saying Mass for the souls of the founder's family, did not entail a second priest at Osmaston, but was held by the curate or chaplain. The following is a list of the chantry priests, so far as they are mentioned in the episcopal institutions at Lichfield:—

1357. William de Tykenhal; patron, Robert Foucher.

1390. John Foucher; patron, Helen Foucher de Osmaston.

1392. Thomas Lamley; patron, Helen Foucher de Osmaston. On the resignation of J. F.

* * * *

. William Tykna.

1500. James Basford (*alias* Beresford); patron, Thomas Bradshaw. On the death of W. T.

(1535). Richard Robynson. *Valor Ecclesiasticus*.

1544. James Powker; patron, the King. On the death of R. R.

One branch of the family of Bradshaw, of Bradshaw, married the heiress of Foucher in the 15th century, and thus became possessed of the family estate at Osmaston, as well as at Windley and Champeyne Park, in Duffield parish.|| This accounts for the presentation by Thomas Bradshaw to Osmaston chantry in 1500. The *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (27 Henry VIII.) gives the clear annual value of the chantry house and glebe, together with the Easter offerings and tithes of lambs, wool, flax, hemp, pigs, and geese, at £3 0s. 8d.

The following is from the Chantry Roll, 1 Edward VI.:—

“Chapelry of OSMASTON founded by Rob. Folger for a pryste to say Masse v dayes in the weke at the alter of our Blessed Ladye lxs. viiij. clerc xxxixs. vijs. rents resolute to the duchye of Lancastre. The Incumbent Jamys Parker taketh upp the small tythes w^{ch} belongethe to the Vicar of St. Peter's. It is distaunte from the parisshe church e j myle & a halfe. In it is mynistred all Sacraments and Sacramentalls; there ben iiij^{xx} houselynge people belongynge to the hamlette. The ornaments they borowe of other towns.”

* The dedication of this church or chapel has usually been stated as All Saints; but there is no doubt whatever, from various entries in the Lichfield Registers, that the true dedication is S. James. See Episcopal Registers, vol. xiii., f. 219, etc., etc.

† Lichfield Episcopal Registers, vol. v., ff. 58b, 59; and vol. iii., f. 144a.

‡ Inq. post Mort., 30 Edw. III., pt. 2, No. 24.

§ Rot. Orig., 30 Edw. III., memb. 28.

|| *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. iii., p. 222.

On the dissolution of the chantries, the crown sold the endowments of this chantry to Edward Pease and James Wilson, who also obtained, as we have already seen, numerous similar grants throughout the country.*

The Church Goods Commissioners (6 Edward VI.) thus reported of the goods of this chapel:—

“Osmaston juxta Derby. Oct. 10. Jas. Poker curat.

ij belles in the steeple—ij handbells—j sacryieg bell—j chalice of sylver with a patten—ijj vestiments of blew wolsted, j of yelow sylke & j of wyte twylle—coope of dune sylke—j albe with a amysse—j surples—ijj aulter clothes—ijj towells.”

The Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650 say:—

“Osmastone is a chappell and member of Peters the vicarall Tythes worth six pounds thirteene shillings and fourepence per annum, the curate hath received the profitts and served the cure. Mr. Potter scandalous.”

The cure has been augmented both from Queen Anne's Bounty and by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and is now an independent vicarage, in the gift of Sir Robert Wilmot-Horton.

The little church of S. James, now (1878) undergoing a judicious restoration, is a picturesque building, in a well-planted and carefully-kept graveyard. “At this Osmaston, near Derby, we will turn and linger awhile, glad that the gradual out-stretching of the town still leaves the domain so beautiful; and we will seek its little church and bowery churchyard—one of the most attractive yet retired of all the sacred nooks we know. What a fitting shade is formed by these firs and yews! What an antiquated little temple, smothered in verdure, with its tiny bell-turret just peeping out!”† The restoration will, happily, not deprive it of its picturesque and interesting character, as it only includes the removal of the unsightly fittings, the opening-out of the roof, and the substitution of a comely bell-turret on the west gable for a comparatively modern wooden box. It consists only of a nave and chancel; Mr. Rawlins, who was here in 1825, giving the dimensions of the former at 30 ft. by 19 ft. 10 in., and of the latter at 20 ft. 6 in. by 13 ft. 4 in. But it has at one time had a small south aisle, separated from the nave by two pointed arches, as can be seen from the outer wall. The restoration will leave these arches filled up as they now are, but will show the centre column supporting the arches in the inner wall. The date of this work we should naturally assign to about the middle of the fourteenth century; so

* Particulars for Grants, 3 Edw. VI.

† Spencer Hall's *Days in Derbyshire*, p. 244. Plate XXII., vol. ii. of *Sketches of the Facsimile Society*, is a good drawing of the unrestored church.

that we have little or no doubt that this aisle was built by Robert Fulcher to provide the side altar of Our Lady, about the time of his founding the chantry. The present south doorway is evidently the old doorway of the south wall, and was set back to its present position when the aisle was taken down.

The fabric seems to have been restored or rebuilt throughout in the first half of the fourteenth century. The wall-plate and buttress at the north-east angle of the chancel are of Decorated character. Some of the timbers of the old roof, said to be of chestnut wood, are of the same period. The three-light east window of the chancel is of late Perpendicular character. The other windows are of debased design. Some time in last century, a recess was thrown out for a manorial pew, on the north side of the chancel, and the north wall of the nave seems to have been rebuilt about the same time.

Notwithstanding the early days at which this chapel had rights of sepulture, there are no old monuments now extant. Against the north wall of the chancel is a monument thus inscribed:—

“*Sacrum Memoriam Nicholai Wilmot Milit: Servientis ad legem & Dorotheam ux: ejus fil. Hen Harpur Barronet: prole inter eos habuerunt numerosa reliquerunt tantum Robertum nupt: Eliz: fil: et cohæred: Ed: Eardley de Eardley Armig: Nicholaum 1º nupt: Eliz: Chaloner denuo Eliz: Revel Dorotheam nupt: Fran: Revel arm Barbara Will: Bainbrigg armig: et Eliz: Tho: Charnell armig: obierunt viz: p’dict: Nicholaus 28º Decemb: 1682 ætatis suæ 72 Dorothea 22º Jan: 1682 ætat. suæ 65.*”

Sir Nicholas Wilmot, Knt., of Osmaston, serjeant-at-law, was the second son of Robert Wilmot, of Chaddesden, by the heiress of Shrigley. There are also monuments to Sir Robert Wilmot, of Osmaston, the first baronet, who died in 1772; Sir Robert Wilmot, second baronet, 1834; Elizabeth, daughter of the first baronet, 1852; Mary Ann, relict of the second baronet, 1862; and Charles Foley Wilmot, 1852.

Against the west wall is a stone to Rev. Thomas Shipton, fifty years minister of Osmaston, who died in 1774, aged 83. There is also a memorial to the Rev. S. Pearson, minister of Osmaston, who died in 1811, aged 65; but his remains are at Croxall, by his brother, Rev. J. B. Pearson, vicar of that parish.

A most interesting relic of the chapel originally built here by the Dunnes has disappeared during the present generation. In Lysons’ MS. notes, taken about 1815, is given a sketch of the Osmaston font, which he describes as being very large, circular, and much defaced. It was ornamented with Norman arcade work, not interlaced, and above this was a kind of continuous scroll moulding.

It must have been of early Norman date, not later than the reign of Henry I. The present font is of plain octagon design.

The restoration now (October, 1878) in progress has brought to light a recess on the north side of the chancel, 3 ft. 4 in. long by 2 ft. high, built up with brick. It is only eight inches deep, which seems rather too shallow for an almy. Round it were evident traces of wall-painting in red, but too faint to decipher. The workmen have also found a stone ornamented with the Norman chevron moulding. On the north side of the east window is a projecting stone corbel.

The single bell, which has a diameter of $27\frac{1}{2}$ inches, is thus inscribed:—"Sir Robt Wilmot Bart Patron: Pearson Minister, W. Parker Churchwarden. T. Mears & Son of London fecit, 1808."

The registers only begin in 1780.

S. Werburgh's.

S. Werburgh's.



HERE can be no doubt that S. Werburgh's was one of the six Derby churches mentioned by the Domesday Book as extant in the time of Edward the Confessor, and again in the reign of William I.; but whether to identify it with the church owned at the former period by Brun, and afterwards by Norman de Lincolnia—or with the one by Coln, and afterwards by his son Edric, does not now seem possible. The church of S. Werburgh was one of those given by Robert de Ferrers to the newly-founded abbey of Darley, in the reign of Stephen;* but Lysons, Glover, etc., are wrong in supposing that it remained appropriated to that abbey. The abbot of Darley, soon after the foundation of his own house, obtained both episcopal and regal sanction (*temp.* Henry II.) to found a small priory of Benedictine nuns on the King's Mead, at Derby. This priory, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and usually known as the monastery of S. Mary de Pratis (of which we shall have more to say on another occasion), was transferred to the church of S. Werburgh during the episcopate of Richard Peche, 1161–1183. The abbot of Darley exercised special and unusual rights over the priory of nuns, which led to various disputes, until at last Bishop Roger Weseham (who held the see of Coventry and Lichfield from 1245 to 1258) declared the complete independence of the priory, and sanctioned the prioress, Sybil, in the free holding of various property, including the church of S. Werburgh.† We do not know the precise time at which a vicarage was ordained and the tithes were appropriated; but it must have been some time prior to 1278, for in that year mention is made of Walter de Marketon, vicar of S. Werburgh's.‡

* Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. iii., p. 61.

† Darley Chartulary, Cott. MSS., Titus C. ix., f. 78.

‡ Ibid., f. 52.

In November, 1322, the church of S. Werburgh was polluted by a sanguinary quarrel. Of its details we know nothing; but Hugh Meynell, of Langley, was adjudged by the Bishop to have shed violently blood within the church, and the Archdeacon of Derby was enjoined to first try suasion to bring him to repentance.* The archdeacon's suasion probably sufficed, as we find no further entry in the episcopal Act Book. This bringing to repentance would, most likely, involve the payment of a good round sum, as the church, according to canon law, would require "reconciliation," and the offender would, naturally, be mulcted for the fees of this episcopal function, and this in addition to personal chastisement.†

The prioress of the nuns of King's Mead regularly presented to the vicarage of S. Werburgh when vacancies occurred. The *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (27 Henry VIII.) gives the clear annual value of the vicarage at £5 12s. 8d. Its emoluments were derived from a house, Easter dues, offerings at four fixed dates termed "ôffryng days," and tithes of lambs, wool, hay, etc. The rectory at the same time was only valued at £2 6s. 8d. per annum; but the priory also received 12s. rent from Robert Thacker, the vicar, for a messuage and garden that he held of them. On the dissolution of the monasteries, the advowson of the vicarage reverted to the crown, and it remained in the gift of the Lord Chancellor until 1873, when it was, by exchange, vested in the Bishop of the Diocese.

The Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650 say of this benefice:—

"Item Warburge is a vicaridge really worth eighteene pounds per annum an augmentason of thirtey ponnds per annum forth of the Improprate Rectory of Burnastone sequestred from Sir Edward Moseley and twenty pounds per annum also forth of the improprate Rectory of Glossop sequestred from Alatheia Countess of Arundell for her recusanye. Mr. Thomas Bakewell viccar an able and pious man."

This is further explained by the following minute of the "Committee for Plundered Ministers:"—

* Lichfield Episcopal Registers, vol. iii., f. 11b.

† See the subsequent account of Hope church in the addenda to this volume; also *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. iii., p. 580. A curious instance occurs in the Durham Registers of about this date, 1315, showing the grave light in which any blood shed about a church, even when accidental, was regarded. The Scots making a raid over the border came to the village of Houghton, when one John Sayer, to escape them, fled to the church and climbed to the top of the tower. Incautiously looking over the battlements, he fell to the ground. He was instantly killed, and the blood escaping from his nostrils, flowed under the west door into the church. The rector immediately suspended all divine offices in the church and sent information to the Bishop. Nor was service allowed to be resumed until the Bishop had sent his Commissary to hold an inquisition, when it was definitely proved that the presence of blood in the church was purely accidental and not occasioned by any violence.—*Registrum Palatinum Dunelmense*, Ricardo de Kellawe Episcopo, f. 145.

"June 3, 1646.

By vertue of an order of both houses of parliament of the second of May last, It is ordered that the yearly sum of £30 out of the tythes of the impropriate rectory of Etwall. in the county of Derby, which arise and grow within the towns of Barracote and Burnaston, and the premises and limits thereof, be paid and allowed to and for more ease of the maintenance of the minister of the church of St. Warburgh, in the town of Derby, the present maintenance being but twenty marks per annum, and the sequestrators of the premises are required to pay the same accordingly at such times and seasons of the year as the same are payable."

The following list of vicars is chiefly taken from the Lichfield registers and the returns of the First Fruits Office:—

- 1278. Walter de Marketon. Darley Chartulary.
- 1312. Walter de London.
- 1318. Thomas de Stokes. On the death of W. de L.
- 1327. John de Derby.
- 1328. Simon de Wasdutton. On the resignation of J. de D. Collated by the Bishop.
- 1329. John Dormer.* On the resignation of Simon de Northbrough, *alias* Wasdutton.
- 1333. Richard de Barwe. On the resignation of J. D.
- 1338. Robert de Haneyate. On the resignation R. de B.
- 1339. John de Berdeleye.†
- 1349. Henry de Longeley. On the resignation of J. de B.
- 1369. John de Holand. On the death of H. de L.
- 1396. John Flamstede.
- . Ralph Stanley.
- 1423. William Duffield. On the resignation of R. S.
- 1425. Nicholas Barton. On the resignation of W. D.
- . William Parkeston.
- 1438. John Cowper. On the resignation of W. P.
- 1439. William Smyth. On the resignation of J. C.
- 1440. Thomas Lancaster. On the resignation of W. S.
- 1443. John Wythale. On the resignation of T. L.

* On May 25th, 1332, this vicar of S. Werburgh's received the Bishop's commission to act as a general confessor or "penancer," as he was then termed, "*pro officio Penitentiariæ*." Other similar commissions were at the same time granted to two priests in the archdeaconry of Salop and to one in the archdeaconry of Cheshire. All the clergy and laity of Derbyshire might confess to the penitentiary "*exceptis casis ex judicii potestate descendentibus necnon corruptoribus monialium et corruptis eisdem illis etiam qui perjurium in assis et in inquisitionibus juratis in foro seculare incurrerint*." Episcopal Registers, vol. iii., f. 30b. These graver cases would be reserved for the Bishop himself, or even for the Pope. It seems that this appointment of special penitentiaries did not interfere with confessions of private sins to any licenced priest, and the priests of almost every important parish were licenced for that purpose; but it related more especially to the imposing of penances, after a regulated canonical system, for public or more serious offences. In short these official penancers, one or two in each archdeaconry, acted as episcopal commissaries and gave absolution and imposed penances in those cases reserved by the canon for the Bishop. It would also appear as if this appointment had some special reference to three sets of English canons (Archbishop Langton's, 1222, Otho the Legate's, 1237, and Archbishop Reynolds', 1322), empowering Bishops to appoint confessors for the diocesan clergy, in case they were reluctant to resort to the rural deans, who were the usual confessors of the priests.

† This institution is recorded in the Act Book of Bishop Roger Northbury (vol. iii., f. 59b), and not in the regular book of institutions. It is followed by a challenge to a claimant of the vicarage to appear before the Bishop and support his claim. Hence probably the entry in the Act Book. The rival claimant did not put in an appearance, so the institution of John de Berdeleye held good.

1447. Thomas Monyasshe. On the resignation of J. W.
John Stanford.
1517. John Hodgekynson. On the death of J. S.
1518. Ralph Edmundson. On the death of J. H.
1530. Robert Thacker. On the resignation of R. E.
1544. Thomas Parker; patron, the King. On the resignation of R. T.
1608. Richard Johnson. "Richard Johnson, late vicar of St Warbuge was buried the 20 day of Julie 1629 who had beene vicar 21 years or thereabouts."—*Parish Registers*.
1629. Daniel Eyre; patron, the King.
- (1650). Thomas Bakewell. *Parl. Com. Report*.
1657. Samuel Beresford.* "Mr. Samuel Beresforde came to be minister of this parish up the 21 of May 1657."—*Parish Registers*.
1662. Nathaniel Macham; patron, the King.
1689. James Walker.
1710. John Bradbury. On the death of J. W.
1722. William Lockett.†
1751. John Seale. On the death of W. L.
1774. Charles Hope. On the death of J. S.
1799. Frederick Hotham.
1809. Edward Unwin.
1847. W. F. Wilkinson. On the death of E. U.
1871. Thomas Berry. On the resignation of W. F. W.

A chantry was founded at the altar of Our Lady in this church, in the year 1359, by Sir John Chandos and others. It was endowed with eight acres of land, tenements, etc., situate in Derby.‡ We find from the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* that the chaplain of this chantry received a yearly pension of 3s. from the abbey of Darley. The following is the account given in the Chantry Roll:—

"S. WARBURGHE.—The Chauntrye of our Ladye founded by Ser Jo. Shaunders knyght, Peter Prentys Henrye Eggyngton and Otho Ashe of Derby by special lycence of K. Edward III. dat. A° regn. xxxij for j pryste to syng mass daylye at the alter of our Ladye and to praye for the Kyng and all cristian sowles iiijli. Clerc cxiijs. iiijd. Ser Robert Bywater Chauntry Pryste. To the parisshe belongethe cclx howselynge people."

On the dissolution of the chantries this property went to the crown; but Queen Mary granted the various lands, cottages, etc., that had pertained to the chantry of S. Mary, within the church

* "He was a good Scholar, a fine Preacher, a curious Orator, and a very Holy Man. He was very warm against the Sectaries, but was not at a great distance from the Church. After his Ejection, he went frequently (if not constantly) to Church during his stay in Derby; which was till the Five Mile Act took Place; and persuaded his Friends to do so too. He was against both Superstition and Separation. The former made him a Nonconformist; and the latter caus'd him to attend on the publick Assemblies."—*Ejected Ministers*, vol. ii., p. 166.

† Hutton records of "the wiser Lockett," that in the exciting times of 1715 when Derby and especially the clergy were hotly Jacobean; when Sturges of All Saints' openly prayed for King James; when Harris of S. Peter's had to be called to order by the magistrates; and when Cantrel of S. Alkmund's drank James' health upon his knees, that "the wiser Lockett rather chose to amuse himself with mowing his grass-plot, than meddling with politics."—*History of Derby*, p. 245.

‡ Inq. post. Mort., 32 Edw. III., pt. 2., No. 34. This is really an *Inquisitio ad quod damnum*, and is wrongly classified.

of S. Werburgh, to the Bailiffs and Burgesses of Derby. Robert Bywater, the ex-chantry priest, was also awarded a pension of £6 in the reign of Queen Mary.*

There are only ten dedications in honour of S. Werburgh, and the churches are all supposed to be of Saxon foundation, as the Normans did all they could to discredit any special veneration of the saints of the conquered race. It is interesting to find that three of these dedications—Derby, Blackwell, and Spondon—pertain to this county. The remainder are at Kingsley (Stafford), Hoo (Kent), the Cathedral at Chester, Warburton (Cheshire), Bristol, Wenbury (Devon), and Treveglos (Cornwall). S. Werburgh was the daughter of Wulphere, king of Mercia, and when young, consecrated herself to a holy life in the monastery of Ely. On Ethelred, brother to Wulphere, succeeding to the throne in 675, he recalled his niece from Ely, and entrusted her with the care of forming nunneries in Mercia. Within a short time, assisted by his munificence, she founded religious houses at Trentham and Hanbury, in Staffordshire, and at Wedon, in Northamptonshire, of all of which she was superioress at the same time. She died at Trentham, February 3rd, 699, but was buried at Hanbury. Some two centuries afterwards, when the Danes were pillaging Repton, her relics were removed from Hanbury, only a few miles distant, and translated to Chester, of which city she came to be considered the patroness, as S. Alkmund was of Derby.

Of the old fabric of this church we know little or nothing. It stood close to the west side of Markeaton brook. On January 20th, 1601, a violent gale from the west caused the overthrow of the steeple, which in its fall did great damage to the chancel and part of the body of the church. The word "steeple" was used for either a spire, or a tower surmounted by a spire; and tradition has it that the tower of S. Werburgh's was crowned with a tall and graceful spire. This tradition is confirmed by the use of the word "pyramis" in the Latin note on this subject in the parish registers of S. Alkmund's. The entry is as follows:—

"Vigessimo die hujus mensis Januarii devicta erat Pyramis S^{ti} Warburgi Darb hora secūda a meridīo, vi scilicet cujusdam procellæ a zephīro ortæ, quo casu cecidit Cancellu et pars Ecclesiæ ad magnu parochiæ detrimentu, nullu tamen interfecit hominē unā ne bestia quidem. Oh profunditas divitiarum et sapientiæ et scientiæ dei, cujus juditia nemo scrutator, et cujus semitæ fuit super vestigabiles. Rom. 11. 33."

* Add. MSS., 8,102, f. 49b.

Hutton, and all subsequent writers on Derby, have attributed the fall of the steeple to a flood that undermined the foundations; but it is impossible that a contemporary account, entered in a register, could be anything but accurate. It is, however, very possible that the action of the water may have rendered the tower more susceptible to the effects of the gale. To gain firmer ground, it was decided to rebuild the tower on the south-east side of the church, where it now stands. This work was not finished till 1608. It is obvious that the lower stage of the tower consists of the old materials, which must have been carefully re-erected. This part of the tower is of Perpendicular style, and was probably first built in the second half of the fifteenth century. The upper stage, with its double bell-chamber windows, is of the poor character that might be expected of the date when it was built.

Owing to its nearness to that unmanageable stream, the Markeaton brook, the church of S. Werburgh seems to have constantly suffered from floods. The following is an entry from an old book of Churchwardens' Accounts:—

"July the 19th 1673, being Sabbath day at night, there was a great Flood. The water was two Foot high in the middle aily it weare masured so that it came into Cheasts and wett all the writinge. Such a Flood was not known in our agge before. Isaac Jackson and William Jerom, Churchwardens."*

On November 5th, 1698, another great flood occurred, and the brook rising "ran into the churchyard, and getting into the ground, hollow and loose by the graves, occasioned some of the pillars that supported the body of the Church to give way."† The consequence was that the whole body of the church and the chancel collapsed. The day of the catastrophe caused a paltry rhymester, one John Pegge, to produce this couplet:—

"Fifth of November, Gun-powder Plot,
The Church is fall'n; and why not?"

"This wicked distich," says Hutton, "without measure, harmony, or thought (for John was never able to think), which ought to have been treated with a smile, raised the clamour of the Establishment against the Dissenters, for John was one of that body."‡ On November 25th, James Walker, the vicar, wrote a letter to

* Quoted in the *Reliquary*, vol. i., p. 552, where it is stated that this book is in the possession of Mr. Llewellyn Jewitt. It is much to be hoped that it will be restored to the parish chest, to which it undoubtedly belongs. For a further account of the flood of 1673 and the damage it did to the town, see Simpson's *Derby*, p. 111.

† Wolley's MS. *History of Derby*, circa 1710, in the College of Arms.

‡ Hutton's *History of Derby*, p. 142.

Bishop Lloyd, stating that a flood had "demolished" the church on the night of November 4th and 5th, doing damage to the amount of £1,000, and praying his lordship's directions how to make collections for the rebuilding. The Bishop replied, advocating voluntary contributions, and giving £20 as his donation.*

The body of the church was rebuilt "after the Tuscan order," with a dome in the centre, and a chancel was added, after the same style. A stone in the south wall in the gallery, states that the rebuilding was accomplished in 1699. An elaborate tasteless reredos of plaster was put in the chancel in 1708, the chief ornament of which is Queen Anne's arms.

In 1730, Mr. George Richardson built a west gallery to accommodate the organ. In 1778, a north gallery was erected; and in 1788, the population of the parish had so increased, that it was decided to extend continuous galleries round the three sides of the nave, the deficiency of light expected to be thereby caused being supplied by glazing the dome.†

Considerable damage was once more done to this church by a flood, on December 9th, 1740, "when y^e water made so great a Breach in the pavement throughout y^e Church y^t it had to be newpaved."‡

Again, the great flood of April 1st, 1842 (when the water was six feet deep in some of the principal streets), undermined the floor and filled the vaults of S. Werburgh's, necessitating the opening of many of them, and the reflooring of a large portion of the nave.

When Elias Ashmole visited this church, August 8th, 1662, he noted "a monum^t set in the North wall about the Midle of the Chancell," thus inscribed:—

"Here (in the middle of the Quire) lyeth buried the body of Henry Milward late of Syndfern Gen: who depected this Lyfe the 25th day of Jan^{ry} 1615, the 79 yeare of his age, he had by his wife Elizabth daughter of Georg^e Hygham of Adlyngton in Cheshire Gen: ten Children 5 sons and 5 daughters, & having lived lovingly together 52 yeares she deceased the 27th of Sep^{ber} 1610 & lyeth buried in the Church of Barrow upon Trent, to whose memory in filial duty John Milward their youngest child hath erected this Monument

* Pegge's MSS., vol. v.

† This information is from a pamphlet of nearly one hundred pages, written by Mr. Henry Mozley, one of the churchwardens in 1830-1, when there was considerable dispute about the re-allotting of pews.

‡ Pegge's MSS., vol. v.

Though never rich, richly did Milward live,
 With lib'ral hand to lend, to spend, to give,
 Whose need requir'd according to his portion

* * *

To God devout and to the Church inclin'd,
 Hurtful to none, helpful to all, and kind,
 Especially to neighbors, friends, and kindred
 And father-like his children dear he tender'd.
 Stout, good housekeeper, constant to his word,
 Milde peacemaker, so blessed of the Lord,
 A child of God, he reigns in heaven for ever,
 From labour free, from care, from fear, from fever."*

On the slab were the arms of Milward (*Erm.*, on a fesse, *gu.*, three plates) impaling Higham (*chequy, arg. and az.*, on a chief, *gu.*, a lion passant guardant, *or.*) Henry Milward, of Sinfin, was the third son of William Milward, of Eaton Dovedale, by Catharine, daughter of John Fleetwood, of Colwich. The above inscription is given, from Bassano's notes (*circa* 1710), both in Simpson and Glover, as if then extant; but the MS. notes of Mr. Rawlins, taken in 1826, mentions that it was not then to be found. It seems to have been placed on the floor of the chancel when it was rebuilt, and it most likely disappeared after the repaving of the church in 1740.

A handsome mural monument against the south chancel wall, which used to be against the north wall in the days both of Ashmole and of Bassano, bears the following inscription:—

"Memoriæ sacrum Gervasii Sleigh de Ash, Arm. qui duxit Elizabetham filiam Johannis Chomley Gen. ex qua suscepit Samuelem, Gervasium, & Hugonem; post quam autem cum illa annos xxxv ab inito conjugio pie & feliciter vixisset, placide in Dom: obdormivit vij Junii Anno Salutis mdcxxvi. Ætatis suæ LXVI.

Gervasius Sleigh } Anagram
 Is re gavisus lege }

Qui qua sunt legis, præstat, procurat, & urget
 Is re gavisus lege proculdubio est.
 Talis erat noster Gervasius, integer ipse,
 Justiciæ locuples, ac elemosynæ,
 Talis erat noster, procurans omnia justa.
 Sive foris obiit munia, sive Domini,
 Talis erat, cunctos urgens ad justa patranda,
 Sumptibus, exemplis, consiliis, precibus;
 His tamen hand fisus quies siquis fidere possit,
 Exclamat moriens; O miserere Deus.
 Qui legis hæc, legem serva, te servet Jesus,
 Si re gavisus lege cluere velis."

* Bodleian Library, Ashm. MSS., 854. The rhyming part of the epitaph is not given by Ashmole, but is here taken from Bassano's notes. See the epitaph to the wife of Henry Milward, *supra*, p. 24; for information respecting this family, see *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. ii., pp. 165-6, 633; and vol. iii., pp. 123-4.

Above the inscription is a quartered coat—1st and 4th Sleigh (*gu.*, a chevron between three owls, *or*), 2nd Arderne (*gu.*, three cross crosslets fitchée and a chief, *or*), and 3rd Ryley (*or*, a fesse between three crosses patée fitchée, *sab.*) Below are the arms of Sleigh impaling Cholmondeley (*gu.*, in chief two helmets, *arg.*, in base a garb, *or*). An explanation of the lineage of Sleigh, accounting for the above quarterings, and some account of the family, have already been given in these pages.* In addition to this mural monument, Ashmole also mentions an alabaster slab, then on the floor in the centre of the chancel, thus simply inscribed:—

“Heere lyeth the Bodies of Gervase Sleigh of Ash Esq^r who deþted this lyfe the 7 of July (?) A^o dni 1626, & of Eliz: his wife deþted this lyfe the 20th of July A^o dni 1633.”

This latter slab cannot now be found.

In 1850, the present west portico was added to the church, the entrance having previously been on the south side. At the same time, a north chancel aisle was added, which now serves as an organ chamber, and this necessitated the moving of the Sleigh monument, mentioned above.

Very considerable improvements were effected in the church in the year 1873-4, when it was reseated throughout, the chancel fitted with quire stalls, and the organ removed from the west end to the chancel aisle. The alabaster of the new pulpit formed part of an illegible monumental slab then found under the pavement of the north aisle. The small brass lectern is well worth notice, and is of unique design. The actual support for the book rests on a well-executed pelican vulning itself, with its four young ones (Plate X.), and on the base are the words:—“The gift of Charles Benskin of Derby, 1711.” The pelican used to rest immediately upon this base, and formed part of an elaborate font-cover, suspended from the roof by a pulley. It had long been disused, and the present vicar, Rev. T. Berry, conceived the happy idea of utilising it as a lectern, which was accomplished by inserting a tall pillar of the same metal between the bird and the base. The beautifully wrought framework of beaten iron, which used to surround the pelican, now rests on the stove in the north-west angle of the church. The brass chandelier of twelve lights in the chancel, and one of twenty-one lights in the west portico, are from the same benefactor. On the latter is inscribed:—“This and the

* *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. iii., pp. 329-30.

brainch in y^e chancell was the gift of Mr. Charles Benskyn, of Derby, 1708." Of this gentleman's gifts to Alvaston church, where he was buried, we have already spoken. Nor did Mr. Benskin merely confine his generosity to church monuments: he augmented the cures of Alvaston, Boulton, and Osmaston, and, with respect to S. Werburgh's, he provided "an additional stipend for reading prayers in the week day."* The reigns of the first two Georges are generally regarded, and very rightly so, as including the darkest times of the Church's history in England; but in Derby, at all events, the Church's injunctions as to daily prayers were complied with in at least two of her five churches.

Over the door leading to the tower stairs is cut—"G. Pycrofte, clark, 1703." The tower contains a ring of eight bells, thus inscribed:—

I., II., III., IV. V., and VIII. "C. & G. Mears, Founders, London, 1848.

"Thomas Crump, Esqr. } Church
Henry Darby, Esqr. } Wardens."

VI. "My roaringe sounde doth warning geve
That men cannot heare always lyve. 1605."

The bell-mark is that of Henry Oldfield.

VII. "Ihs See Warbqro T.G. W.T." Henry Oldfield's mark, surmounted by a crown.

The earliest register is a small parchment volume, in poor condition and badly kept. It begins in 1588 and ends in 1642. There is a leaf missing between 1586 and 1587. The second volume extends from 1652 to 1721.

"Memorandum that According to an Act of Parliament beringe date the 21 of August 1653 that Thomas Inkershel of Darbie was chosen Register for the Parish of Warboro And approved of and swore before mee

J. W. Dalton
Samull Sparman
William Tabror present
Churchwardens."


In the third volume occurs an entry which imparts considerable value and interest to its page—viz., the marriage of Dr. Johnson:—

"July 9, 1735. Mar' Sam^l Johnson of y^e parish S. Marys in Lichfield and Eliz^a Porter of y^e parish of S. Phillip in Burmingham."

* Woolley's MSS. History. There is no trace now left of this benefaction.

Egginton.

Egginton.

 HE manor of Egginton, at the time of the Domesday Survey, was held by Geoffrey Alselin, and it is recorded that it then possessed a priest and a church. The heiress of his descendant, Ralph Alselin, married Thomas Bardulf, of Wormigay, conveying Egginton and his other estates to that family. William Bardulf held the fee of this manor in the reign of Henry III.* The manor was held under the Bardolfs in moieties by Amalric de Gasco and William Fitzralph. The latter, who was the son of Ralph Fitz-Geremund, was seneschal of Normandy, and founder of the abbey of Dale. Fitzralph's moiety passed to Geoffrey de Musters, who had married his daughter Avice.† The rectory of Egginton was divided with the manor into two moieties; so that there were two rectors at the same time, and not merely alternate presentations. Early in the reign of Henry III., the two moieties of the rectory were respectively conveyed to the newly-founded abbey of Dale by Amalric de Gasco and Geoffrey de Musters.‡

None of the tithes of Egginton were then appropriated to Dale; but for upwards of a hundred years the abbot continued to present to the rectory. We have failed to find out how it was that the abbey parted with the presentation; but it eventually returned to the owners of the manor; the last presentation by the abbot taking place in the year 1344. Perhaps it was the result of a lawsuit; for the lords of the manor clearly laid claim to the

* Testa de Nevill, pp. 4, 8, and 11b.

† Another daughter of William Fitzralph, of Alvaston, Edeline, was the first wife of Hubert Fitzralph, of Crich. See the previous account of Crich and Nichols' *Collectanea*, vol. iv., pp. 1 and 9. A third daughter, Matilda, was the wife of Geoffrey de Salicosa-Mara.

‡ Dale Chartulary, Cott. MSS., Vesp. E. xxvi., f. 169b. See appendix No. IX.

advowson—though they do not appear to have gained it—as early as 1258. In that year (1258) a composition was entered into between Sir John Chandos and his wife, Margaret, and Sir William Stafford and his wife, Ermentrude, respecting the right to the patronage of the churches of Radbourn and Egginton, by which it was agreed that Chandos should take the former, and Stafford the latter.* But we are missing a link or two in the very intricate history of the patronage of this rectory, and must step back.

Soon after the gift of the double rectory of Egginton to Dale by Gasci and Musters, we find, from various entries in their charulary, that the manor—or, at all events, the greater part of it—came into the hands of William de Grendon, nephew of William Fitzralph. His wife, Ermentrude, gave it, after her husband's death, as dower to her daughter Margaret, on her marriage with Robert Wakelin. Wakelin left this estate, together with those of Mugginton and Radbourn—including in each instance the advowson of the rectories—to his two daughters and heiresses, Margaret and Ermentrude, who became the wives, as we have already seen, of Chandos and Stafford.† Chandos disposed of his share of Egginton to Stafford. Sir Robert, son of Sir William and Ermentrude Stafford, left five daughters, co-heiresses, amongst whom a partition of the Stafford property was made in the reign of Edward II. Ermentrude became the wife of Sir Robert Toke; Elizabeth, of William Tymmore; Reyne, of Thomas Rolleston; Ida, of Thomas de Stanton; and Agnes, of John de Walton.

A close comparison of numerous deeds ‡ relative to the Chandos and Stafford properties at Egginton, Mugginton, and Radbourn, taken in connection with various Inquisitions, proves that the manor and part of the advowson of the first of these was divided into four parts between four of the heiresses of Stafford, Sir Robert and Ermentrude de Toke being excluded. And now comes in a very singular, and we believe unique, arrangement respecting this rectory. The last presentation to the half rectory made by the abbot of Dale, took place, as we have already stated, in 1344. In the following year, Bishop Norbury, apparently on the bare episcopal authority, appropriated the half rectory (that is half the

* Add. MSS., 6,671, f. 125.

† *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. iii., *sub* Mugginton and Radbourn, where this intricate genealogy is more fully set forth.

‡ Abstracts and transcripts of a large number of deeds are given in Add. MSS., 6,671, 6,672, and 6,695.

great tithes) of Egginton to the abbot of Dale and his twenty-four monks. The Bishop states that he was chiefly induced to do this in order that the monks might the better exercise hospitality, for numbers flocked to the abbey every day for food on account of its considerable distance from towns.* This gift, which did not involve any patronage, was confirmed to the abbey by Bishop Burghill in 1400,† and is entered as pertaining to them in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of Henry VIII. John de Tymmore presented to Egginton rectory in 1343; and after the other mediety of the rectory fell to the abbot two years later, the quadripartite division of the advowson simply meant that there were four different turns to the half rectory as it fell vacant, the other half being absorbed by Dale.

In 1359, Isabel, daughter of Thomas de Stanton, granted her fourth part of the manor and advowson of Egginton to Sir John Chandos, and this moiety descended to the Poles. A year or two later we find Walton's share granted to Twyford and Morton in trust, and it thence passed to the Bothes, and subsequently to the Popes and to the Blounts.

The patronage seems for two centuries to have run on pretty steadily in its fourfold turns—Pole, Rolleston, Bothe, and the descendants of Tymmore. The last of these changed hands, through lack of male heirs, repeatedly, till we find, in 1541, a presentation by Humphrey Babington. It is thus to be accounted for:—Alice, heiress of Tymmore, married John Heronville; Joan, heiress of Heronville, living 1435, married William Leventhorpe; Joan, heiress of Leventhorpe, living 1441, married Henry Beaumont; Eleanor, third and youngest daughter and co-heir of John Beaumont (grandson of Henry) married Humphrey Babington, fifth son of Thomas Babington, of Dethick, and ancestor of the line of Babingtons of Rothley Temple.‡

In 1587, Queen Elizabeth granted a considerable parcel of the possessions of Anthony Babington, forfeited by attainder, to her favourite, Sir Walter Raleigh. Amongst the Derbyshire property is enumerated a fourth turn of presentation to the church of Egginton.§ This statement has caused us on several occasions no small trouble in order to try and find out how Anthony Babington,

* Lichfield Episcopal Registers, vol. iii., f. 147b.

† Ibid., vol. vii., f. 180.

‡ Shaw's *Staffordshire*, vol. i., p. 63, 375.

§ Add. MSS., 6,697, f. 444-59.

of Dethick, the conspirator, could possibly have obtained this share. We believe, however, that the above descent to his relative, Humphrey, had nothing to do with the matter, but that this share of the rectory was really the old half share pertaining to Dale abbey, and granted to Babington after its dissolution. If this is the case, it is wrongly described, and ought not properly to have carried any right of presentation with it, after having been so long in abeyance.

About this time, a fresh claimant to a share in the patronage of this much-divided living, comes on the scene. The ancient family of Lathbury had from an early period held the subordinate manor of Heath-houses, afterwards termed Hargate, in this parish, as well as considerable lands in Egginton proper. In 1324, Margaret, widow of Ralph Lathbury, died seized of the manor of Heath-houses; of lands in Ambaston, Chaddesden, and Mercaston; as well as of a messuage, forty acres of arable land, six acres of meadow, £6 6s. 0d. in rentals, and a fourth part of a water-mill in Egginton; and her son Ralph died seized of much the same property two years later.* In the beginning of the sixteenth century, Anne, daughter and sole heiress of Thomas Lathbury, married Robert Leigh, descended from a younger son of the Leighs of Adlington, Cheshire.† From this time, so far as we can unravel the very twisted history of this benefice, the turns in the presentation were five in number. Meanwhile the Leighs purchased two other of the shares in the manor and rectory; the Poles also purchased another share of the rectory; so that the presentation then stood, Leigh three turns and Pole two. On the death of Sir Henry Leigh, in the reign of James I., his estate at Egginton passed to his daughter and co-heir Anne, who married Simon Every, of Chard, Somerset, created a baronet 1641.

It is not surprising to find that there have been at least two long lawsuits in connection with the intricacy of the presentation to this rectory. One was being waged in 1631, which resulted in the king presenting to a vacancy that meanwhile occurred, and another prolonged one took place on the presentation of Sir Thomas Pope Blount (claiming through Walton) in 1712.‡

* Inq. post. Mort., 17 Edw. II., No. 55; 19 Edw. II., No. 28. For a pedigree of Lathbury, of Egginton, beginning about 1400, see Nichol's *Leicestershire*, vol. vi., p. 577.

† Harl. MSS., 1,093, f. 54.

‡ Those curious in this matter will find a great deal of original correspondence, relative to this latter most involved dispute, in Add. MSS., 6,671, ff. 47 to 218.

The matter now stands thus:—the patronage is in five parts; two turns belonging to Sir Henry F. Every, two to E. S. C. Pole, and one to Joseph Leigh.

After this long explanation, the following list of rectors and patrons, compiled from the Lichfield Registers, the Parish Registers, and the returns of the First Fruits Office, will, we hope, be tolerably intelligible; but it should be added that the list is evidently not quite perfect in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries:—

- 1317. John de Sutton; patron, abbot of Dale.
- 1339. John del Horeston, acolite; patron, abbot of Dale. On the death of J. de S.
- 1343. John de Tymmore; patron, John de Tymmore, sen.
 . Geoffrey de Chaddesden.
- 1344. Nicholas de Kersington, rector of Long Whatton, exchanges benefices with G. de C., rector of a mediety of Egginton; patron, abbot of Dale.
- 1345. Simon de Brancyngnam, rector of Carsington, exchanges benefices with N. de K., rector of a mediety of Egginton.
- 1349. Richard de Makkeley; patron, Ralph de Rolleston. On the death of John de Tymmore.
- 1358. Roger de Makkeley; patron, John de Rolleston. On the resignation of Richard de M.
- 1362. William Vessey; patrons, Robert de Twyford and Robert de Morton. On the death of R. de W.
- 1398. John Hulme; patron, Henry de Barton.*
- 1431. Richard Brassyngton; patron, William Rolston de Rolston.
- 1443. Ralph Forde; patron, Peter de la Pole. On the death of R. B.
- 1491. Thomas Rolston; patrons, Ralph Pole de Radburne, and Thomas Babington. On the death of R. F.
- 1499. Richard Smethley; patron, William Bothe. On the death of T. R.
 . George Heyth.
- 1512. Roger Needham; patron, Thomas Rolleston. On the death of G. H.
 . George Pole.
- 1530. Richard Smythe; patron, Edmund Smythe.† On the resignation of G. P.
- 1541. William Babington; patrons, Humphrey Babington, and Eleanor his wife, one of the daughters and coheirs of John Beaumont. On the death of R. S.
- 1582. Walter Bickles. *Parish Registers.*‡
- 1589. Simon Presse; patron, German Pole.
- 1597. Walter Kynnersley. *Parish Registers.*

* We did not note this ourselves at Lichfield, but have taken it from a very incomplete list of rectors given in Add. MSS., 6,672, f. 49, and we suspect there is a mistake in the transcribing of the patron's name. If correctly given, he probably presented as a trustee.

† A Caveat was entered in the Bishop's register, dated 12th Feb., 1524, against any admission to the church of Egginton, except on the presentation of Edmund Smythe and William Smyth, of Barrow, as the next presentation had been assigned to them by John Bothe. *Lichfield Registers*, vol. xiii. & xiv., f. 41.

‡ Said to have been presented by John Rolleston, but of this there is some doubt. From the way in which the sixteenth century rectors apparently overlap, judging from the entries of their deaths in the registers, it would almost seem as if there were two rectors for the last half of that century. If this is the case, it would arise from the possession of the Dale abbey half of the rectory being supposed to confer a right to nominate a second rector.

. William Whittington.

1616. George Leigh; patron, Sir Henry Leigh. On the death of W. W.
 1631. Joseph Leigh; patron, the King. On the death of G. L.
 1642. Peter Yates. On the death of J. L.
 1680. John Beardsley; patron, German Pole. On the death of P. Y.
 1712. William Woodcock; patron, Sir Thomas Pope Blount "pleno jure, ut dicitur" On the death of J. B.
 1732. Thomas Phillips; patron, Sir Simon Every. On the death of W. W.
 1747. Simon Every; patron, Rev. Sir Simon Every. On the death of T. P.
 1758. John Hepworth; patron, German Pole. On the death of S. E.
 1795. Edward Pole; patron, Sacheverell Pole. On the death of J. H.
 1824. John Leigh; patron, Sir Oswald Mosley. On the death of E. P.
 1856. Rowland Mosley; patron, Sir Henry F. Every. On the death of J. L.

The Taxation Roll of Pope Nicholas IV. (1291) gives the annual value of this rectory at £14 18s. 4d.; the half was valued at £8 2s. 8d. when the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* was taken, 27 Henry VIII. The exact value of the half pertaining to Dale cannot be given, as it was classified with the rectory of Ilkeston, and only the total of the two mentioned.

The Church Goods Commissioners, 6 Edward VI., drew up the following inventory:—

"Eggyngton, Oct. 5. Will Babyngton parson.

j chales of sylver with a paten parcell gilt—j pyx of laten—j canape—j crosse of copper & gilte—ij candelstycks of brasse—j holly water pan of brasse—j bell in the steple the other ij were sold for the repayrynge of the Munck's brydge, iij cold coopes—vij vestments—iij aulter clothes—ij albes—ij towells & j corporas—j lytle hand bell—j lytle sacryng bell—ij crewetts of pewter—ij syrplusses—ij bells were sold in the ijnd yere of the kyngs reign to the repayrynge of the Monks brydge* w^{ch} is so farre in decay that the township is not able to amend the same."

The Parliamentary Commissioners, of 1650, merely say of this benefice that it is "a parsonage really worth three score pounds per annum noe chappell apperteyning Mr. Peter Yates Incumbent."

The notes of an Heraldic Visitation of this church, September 13th, 1611,† describe five coats of arms as then extant in the windows, all of which have now disappeared.

1. Or, on a chevron, *gu.*, five plates (Stafford).
2. Paly of six, *arg.* and *az.*, on a canton, of the second, a martlet, *or* (Lathbury).
3. *Arg.*, three mullets, *sub.* (Hammencourt).
4. Lathbury impaling Mackworth.

* Monks' Bridge, which still retains that name, is about a mile to the west of the church. It crosses the Dove, connecting Derbyshire and Staffordshire. It was probably one of the good works of the monks of Tutbury.

† Harl. MSS., 1,093, f. 53b.

5. Lathbury impaling *arg.*, a chevron, *gu.*, between three bundles of rushes (?) *vert.**

6. *Az.*, three stirrups, *or* (Gifford).

The pedigrees of Lathbury, etc., are too imperfect to enable us to identify the alliances of shields 4 and 5.

Though the heraldic glass has all gone, there are still some very interesting remains of old stained glass in the chancel. In the east window are four small figures under canopies. One represents Our Lord on the Cross; another, the First Person of the Trinity in the act of blessing; and the side ones are probably intended for the Blessed Virgin and S. John. The border chiefly consists of castles, *or* on *azure* field, and fleurs-de-lis. There are also several old quarries of set patterns. The south window of the chancel, nearest to the nave, has two figures: one is a man kneeling, clad in a blue robe, with a rosary in his hands and a dagger in his belt, and having on a scroll the words, "*Miserere mei d'ne*;" the other seems intended for a bishop or abbot, but the head is gone; a chalice and the lower part of a pastoral staff are in his hands. The border to this glass is of a crown-and-lozenge pattern. This latter glass, or at all events the figures, we believe to be not earlier than the conclusion of the fifteenth century; but the glass of the east window is, we think, of the first half of the fourteenth century—*i.e.*, of the Decorated period, and contemporary with the stone work of the window.

The church, which is dedicated to S. Wilfred, consists of chancel, with modern north vestry, nave, aisles, and low west tower. Mr. Rawlins, who visited this church in 1822, gives the following dimensions:—Nave, 34 ft. 7 in. by 24 ft. 1 in.; north aisle, 33 ft. 9 in. by 15 ft. 4 in.; south aisle, 32 ft. 10 in. by 13 ft. 1 in.; chancel, 35 ft. 3 in. by 16 ft. 7 in. There is apparently no trace left in the fabric of the old Norman church that doubtless stood on this site. The oldest work seems to be *circa* 1290–1300, when the church seems to have been rebuilt nearly throughout. To that date pertains the chancel, with its large east window, the tracery of which is divided into five lancets without any foliations; the four two-light windows in the side walls; and the south priest's door. The arcades of the nave are dissimilar in style and date. That on the north side we take to be of the same date as the

* *Arg.*, a chevron, *sab.*, between three bundles of laths, *vert.*, were the arms of the old London Company of Woodmongers. This is the nearest coat we have been able to find in Papworth, etc.

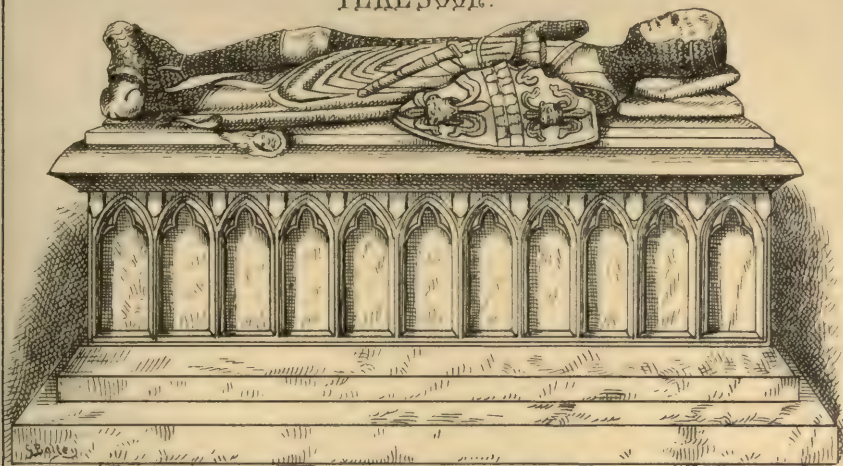
chancel—viz., at the beginning of the Decorated period. The arcade is of three bays, and is supported by circular columns with plainly-moulded capitals. The west window of the north aisle is a fine widely-splayed lancet window with a trefoil head. It is a mistake to suppose that such windows must of necessity be of Early English date. We believe it to be coeval with the rest of the aisle. The east window of this aisle was originally lighted in a similar way; but a three-light Perpendicular window, *circa* 1400, was subsequently inserted, most likely to afford space for the display of memorial glass. Over this window is the upper part of the old lancet, now much overgrown with ivy; but in a photograph of the church, taken several years ago, its character is plainly to be seen. One of the north windows of this aisle is of two lights, without foils, and exactly resembles the side chancel windows. There was another window of the same style in this wall; but it has recently given way to a new one, at the time when the blocked-up north door was being re-opened. During that work a toad was disclosed embedded in the masonry. It lived for a short time after its discovery.*

The south aisle we are inclined to date *circa* 1320. The arches that separate this aisle from the nave are supported on columns formed of four clustered shafts, and the responds at each end are rounded. The south doorway is a good specimen of Decorated work, with continuous mouldings; but the windows in the south are late debased ones, of square form, with four and three lights. The east window is original, having three lights of plain intersecting tracery.

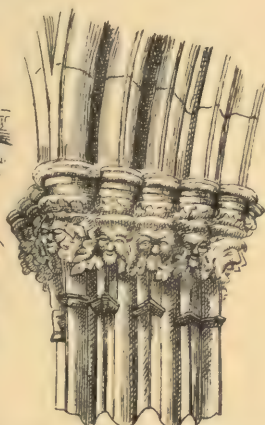
Over the south arcade are three two-light clerestory windows of a late date; but they are now closed, owing to the roof of the south aisle having been carried up, in comparatively modern times, in a continuous slope with the nave roof. Over the north arcade it is interesting to note two very small square clerestory windows, in one of which the quatrefoil foliations still remain. These are undoubtedly the original windows of the Decorated church. Clerestory windows of that date are most rarely met with in the midland district. In the timbers of the roofs may be noted some moulded beams that seem to be of Decorated date, and in the north aisle are three pieces of well-carved work pertaining to the Perpendicular period.

* For another instance of an ecclesiastical toad in this county, see *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. i., p. 425.

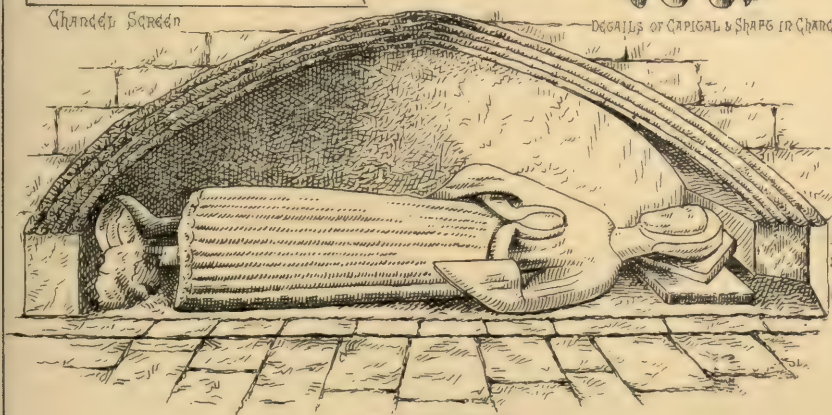
ILKESTON.



Chancel Screen



DETAILS OF CAPITAL & SHAPE IN CHANCEL



EGGINTON.

The tower is late in the Perpendicular style, with debased battlements and pinnacles. There is no west door, but a pointed three-light window exists. On a stone high up in the outer wall of the north aisle is carved—"1593, R.S., W.K.," which probably gives the date of the battlements of the north aisle and of other work done to the roofs at that time.

In the south wall of the chancel is a good sedile with a trefoil head, and having over it a hood mould terminating in a bishop's and a priest's head. There is a small corresponding piscina niche close to it. In the opposite wall is the pointed recess of an almary, in the sides of which may be noticed the grooves for a shelf. On the right hand of the east window is a plain bracket. In the south wall of the chancel, close to its west end, is a "low-side window"* with a square opening. By the east window of the south aisle there is also a projecting corbel head, carved to resemble a knight in his coif-de-mailles. The font is modern. It may also be well to notice in the chancel an oak chair, thus inscribed—"1686 T.M.," and a Holy Family, after Murillo, copied by Henderson, and "presented to this church by Joseph Leigh, Esq^r., of Belmont, Cheshire, A.D. 1833."

In the south wall of the south aisle are two low recesses with continuous mouldings. One is unoccupied, but in the other is the defaced stone effigy of a woman, holding a heart in her hands. (Plate VIII.) These recesses must have been built here for the co-founders of this aisle—possibly for those who rebuilt not only the aisle, but the chancel and most of the church. It seems very reasonable to suppose that this is the effigy of Elizabeth, co-heiress of Stafford, and wife of William Tymmore. She died before her husband, and he was buried in Staffordshire.

On the floor, within the altar rails, are stones to the memory of Francis Every, 1690; Sir Henry Every, second baronet, 1700, and his wife, 1706; Rev. Simon Every, 1758; Alexander Beardsley, 1687; Mary, wife of John Beardsley, rector, 1709; and Rev. John Hepworth, rector, 1799.

Against the north wall of the chancel is a monument to Sir Simon Every, first baronet, who married Anne, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Henry Leigh; and to Sir Henry Every, second baronet, who married Vere, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Sir

* On the interesting subject of "low-side windows," see *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. iii., under Croxall, Spondon, and Ravenston. The old hall of Egginton, and probably therefore the chief part of the village, was near to the church on the south side, thus confirming the "sanctus-bell" theory.

Henry Herbert—"Dame Vere erects this, 1701;" a monument to Rev. Thomas Phillips, rector (1747) and his family; and several to the Mosleys.

On the south wall is a monument to Rev. Joseph Leigh, rector, 1856. On the floor are stones to the memory of Sir Henry Every, sixth baronet, 1755; to his brother, Rev. Sir John Every, seventh baronet, 1799; and to Martha, wife of Sir John Every, fourth baronet, 1729.

At the east end of the south aisle are slate slabs against the wall to Penelope, wife of Sir Henry Every, ninth baronet, 1812; Rev. Sir Simon Every, fifth baronet, 1753; and Dame Frances Every, wife of sixth baronet, 1754.

The tower contains three bells:—

I. "I was recast again to sing

By friends to country church & king.

Thomas Hedderley founder Nottingham 1778."

II. "Ihc. Ave Maria gracia plena Dominus tecum." In beautiful Lombardic capitals of the same character as those at Breaston and Marston-on-Dove. This must have been the bell spared, when its fellows were sold for the repairing of Monks' Bridge.

III. "I sweetly toling men do call

To taste of meats that feeds the soole, 1615."

The bell mark of Henry Oldfield.

The registers, which are in a good state of preservation, begin in 1561; but down to the year 1598 it is a copy of an older book. The first entry is:—

1561. Margerie Leighe was baptized the xi daie Auguste yeare aforesaid.

A quarto black-letter copy of Erasmus' Paraphrase, in fair condition, is kept in the vestry.

Elvaston.

Orkbrook.



Elvaston.

THE three hamlets of Elvaston, Ambaston, and Thurlston, which conjointly form the parish of Elvaston, were held, when the Domesday Survey was taken, by Geoffrey Alselin or Hanselyn. At that time there was a church and a priest on the manor. Large possessions were made over to Geoffrey by the Conqueror; his principal residence being at Shelford, in Nottinghamshire. From him descended Ralph Hanselyn, who played an important part in the baronial wars of the time of Stephen. Ralph Hanselyn was the founder of the Augustine Priory of Shelford, and amongst the considerable endowments that he bestowed upon it was the advowson of his church at Elvaston.* This gift did not remain undisputed; for William Fitz-Ralph, seneschal of Normandy, and founder of Dale Abbey, held much land in Elvaston proper, and in the other subordinate manors within the parish; so much so, that for a time the alternate presentation to the rectory was held to be in his hands, and he presented in the reign of John. One of his daughters, Edelina, married Hubert Fitz-Ralph, of Crich. Their daughter and heiress, Juliana, married Anker de Frecheville; and Amicia, widow of Anker de Frecheville (grandson of the last-named Anker) laid claim to the advowson of Elvaston as a descendant of William Fitz-Ralph, and summoned the prior of Shelford to the King's Bench in the year 1276; but she was not able to substantiate her claim.† In the first instance the priory merely presented to the rectory, which was valued in 1291, under Pope Nicholas' Taxation Roll, at £20 per annum; but within a very few years the great

* Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. iii., p. 65; Abbrev. Placit., 14 Edw. II., Rot. 150.

† Nichols' *Collectanea*, vol. iv., p. 26.

tithes were appropriated to the monks, and a vicarage ordained, for the Lichfield Registers give a presentation to the vicarage as early as 1298.*

The *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (27 Henry VIII.) gives the clear annual value of the vicarage at £5 8s. 9d., the vicar paying 17s. 3d. yearly to the priory. The tithes of grain, together with the profits of the chapelry of Ockbrook and the tithe of a grange and a mill at Ockbrook, held by the abbot of Dale, brought to the monks a revenue of £28.

After the dissolution of the monasteries, Henry VIII. granted, in 1539, the manor of Shelford and almost the whole of the possessions of the late priory to Sir Michael Stanhope. By this grant he became possessed of the impropriate rectories of five Nottinghamshire churches, of two in Lincolnshire, and of Elvaston, with the parochial chapelries of Ockbrook, in Derbyshire, together with the advowsons of the respective vicarages.† The Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650 say of Elvaston, that it is "a vicaridge really worth twenty pounds per annum, the place destitute att present." The great tithes and presentation to the vicarage still remain in the hands of the Stanhopes (Earls of Harrington).

The following list of the vicars of Elvaston and their respective patrons is compiled from the Episcopal Registers and the returns of the Augmentation Office. As the prior of Shelford was always the patron in pre-Reformation days, it has not been thought necessary to reiterate that fact.

1298. **Frater Godmannus**, canon of Shelford.

1311. **Hugo de Suwelle**. On the resignation of F. G.

1330. **Richard de Leicester**, canon of Shelford. On the death of H. de S.

1363. **William de Kinalton**. On the resignation of R. de L.

1365. **Thomas de Byrton**. On the resignation of W. de K.

1391. **Robert de Shelford**. On the resignation of T. de B.

. **Robert Fyssher**.

1417. **William Derby**. On the resignation of R. F.

1436. **John Barton**. On the resignation of W. D.

1437. **William Derby**. On the death of J. B.

1442. **John Benyngton**. On the death of W. D.

. **Richard Starkey**.

1467. **William Lyverpull**. On the resignation of R. S. Collated by the Bishop.

1496. **John Thorley**. On the death of W. L.

1500. **Thomas Porte**. On the death of J. T.

. **Nicholas Holmes**.

1558. **John Haywood**; patron, Anne Stanhope de Shelford, widow. On the resignation of N. H.

* Unfortunately there is no Chartulary of Shelford extant, so that we are unable to give the precise date or any particulars relative to the ordination of the vicarage.

† Collins' *Peerage*, vol. ii., p. 201.

1564. Richard Cloes ; patron, Anne Stanhope.
 . Gervaise Hall.
1621. Robert Townson ; patron, Sir John Stanhope. On the resignation of G. H.
1625. Thomas Hudson ; patron, Sir John Stanhope.
1635. John Houlkes ; patron, Sir John Stanhope.
 . John Clayton.
1673. Arthur Francis ; patron, John Stanhope. On the death of J. C.
1691. John Brentnall ; patron, John Stanhope.
1695. Thomas Cantrell ; patron, Alexander Stanhope. On the resignation of J. B.
1699. Anthony Blackwell ; patron, Alexander Stanhope. On the death of T. C.
1723. Thomas Blunt ; patron, Thomas Stanhope.
1734. John Lowe ; patron, Charles Stanhope.
1768. John Swain ; patron, William, first Earl of Harrington. On the death of J. L.
1790. John Crauford ; patron, Earl of Harrington.
1806. John Swain ; patron, Earl of Harrington. On the death of J. C.
1842. Frederick Nathaniel Highmore ; patron, Earl of Harrington. On the death of J. S.
1874. Alexander Robert Goldie ; patron, Earl of Harrington. On the death of F. N. H.

The Inventory of Church Goods, taken at the beginning of the reign of Edward VI., has the following entry relative to this parish :—

“ ELVASTON—Ser Nycolas Holmes Vycar.

“j chalys of sylver parcell guylt with j paten—iiij bells in the steple—j hand bell—j sacryng bell—iiij vestments wherof j of blew velvet, j of whyt velvet, j of red damaske, j of grene saye—iiij albes—iiij ameses—ij copes of blew saten, j of whyte fustyon—xj alter clothes—iiij towells—ij candelstycks of brasse—ij hanging clothes—ij cruetts—j holy water stocke of brasse—j corporas with the case.

“We had ij chapells within o^r parishe, j at Thorlston, the other at Ambaston, which had nothing saving ij bells of the which j the inhabitants of Ambaston have sold the price iij*s*. iiij*d*. & the other in the hands of Ellys Bokson & Will Boghyn. Ser Thos. Wyndson knyght one of the inhabytanns of the lordship hath taken the said chapells to his own proper use.”

Of the two chapels of Thurlston and Ambaston there are no remains, nor even any tradition as to their site. The feast day at Ambaston is said to be “the second Sunday after the 12th of September.” The Windsors purchased the manor of Ockbrook, and other lands in this parish, of Sir Thomas Seymour early in the sixteenth century, but Frederick Lord Windsor resold them in 1583.* There was a grange (*i.e.*, a monastic farm) both at Ambaston and Thurlston, and these chapels would undoubtedly be for the use of the monks and their tenants on their respective estates, and not of the nature of chapels of ease to the parish church. The parish church was, as we have seen, appropriated to Shelford priory, but these two granges were the property of

* Lysons' *Derbyshire*, p. 225.

Derbyshire abbeys. In 1379, a large endowment of lands, consisting of fifteen messuages, 240 acres of arable land, four acres of meadow, one rood of pasture, and 20s. in rents, situate on the manors of Elvaston, Thurlston, and Ambaston, was conferred upon the abbey of Darley by Sir Thomas Franceys and others.* And in 1391, we find that the abbey was seized of five messuages, one hundred acres of arable land, and thirteen acres of meadow, in Elvaston, Thurlston, and Ambaston.† In the reign of Henry VI, the abbeys of Darley and Dale are each mentioned as owning one knight's fee within the parish of Elvaston.‡ The lands of these two establishments overlapped in the different townships, and neither Thurlston nor Ambaston exclusively pertained to one or the other, but it seems that the monks of Dale had a grange at the latter place,§ and those of Darley at the former.

The church, which is dedicated to S. Bartholomew, consists of nave, south aisle and porch, chancel, and lofty western tower. There is also a shallow north transept—a memorial chapel of the Stanhopes. Of the church that was standing here at the time of the Domesday Survey there are now no apparent remains. The earliest work of the present fabric is of the Early English period of the commencement of the thirteenth century. To that date belong the tall lancet window at the west end of the south aisle, and the three small lancet windows (now blocked up) on the north side of the chancel. The string course of this chancel wall is also Early English.

To the Decorated date, *circa* 1300, pertain the two three-light windows, with intersecting mullions, in the south wall of the aisle; the chancel arch; and the arcade of three pointed arches, supported on octagon pillars, between the nave and the aisle. The south porch seems also to belong to this period; it is evident that it was originally roofed with stone slabs.

The church underwent extensive repairs, and a general restoration, towards the end of the fifteenth century, when the Perpendicular style was in vogue. To this period belong the three clerestory south windows, the east window of the south aisle, all the windows of the north side of the nave, the tower, the roof of the nave, and

* Inq. post Mort., 3 Ric. II., No. 127. See also Darley Chartulary, Cott. MSS., Titus C. ix., ff. 92-4. With respect to an arrangement between the abbey of Darley and the priory of Shelford respecting the tithes due to the latter as rectors of Elvaston, see the same Chartulary, f. 90.

† Inq. post Mort., 15 Ric. II., No. 86.

‡ Inq. post Mort., 10 Hen. VI., No. 30.

§ There is much more about Ambaston than about Thurlston in the Dale Chartulary.—Cott. MSS., vesp. E. xxvi. For Dale possessions in this parish, see ff. 8-19.

the chancel screen and remains of stall work. One of the south chancel windows is also of this date; but the other south window and the priest's door are insertions of a later and more debased style. The arches of the south clerestory windows (see Plate IX), as well as those in the north wall of the nave, are remarkable for having their sides nearly straight.

We are, fortunately, able to assign the precise date to these extensive alterations. Walter Blount, first Lord Mountjoy, by will dated July 8th, 1474, ordained that the parish church, and chancel of Our Lady, at Elvaston, should be made up and finished completely out of his own proper goods, and a third bell called a tenor be bought for the same church; and also that a convenient tomb should be set in that church over his wife Elene.* The heiress of the Hanselyn family brought the manor of Elvaston to the Bardolphs, who held it† until the reign of Henry VI., when it passed to Sir Thomas Blount,‡ the father of the first Lord Mountjoy. It remained in their family till about the middle of the sixteenth century, when it was purchased by the Stanhopes. Helen, the wife of Lord Mountjoy, was the daughter of Sir John Byron, of Clayton, Lancashire. There is now no trace of her tomb. It was probably swept away, together with other memorials of the Blounts, by the Stanhopes, in the alterations they subsequently made, in order to find room for their own monuments.

The tower is a fine example of the Perpendicular work of that date. The ogee-shaped hood-moulds over the double belfry windows, and the expanding lines of indented moulding that proceed upwards to the parapets, give a peculiar effect to the upper stage. There is a ring of four bells, thus inscribed:—

I. "Sit nomen Domine benedictum. Gloria in excelsis Deo, Amen, Amen. Gloria Deo os meum annunciabit laudem tuam. IHS. John Taylor and Son Founders Loughbro 1847."

II. "Jhesus be our Speed, 1595." The mark of Henry Oldfield.

III. "John Taylor and Son Founders Loughbro late of Oxford St. Neots and Buckland Brewer Devon."

IV. The Lombardic initials E. D. and G. F. each repeated three times, also the initials K. I., and the date 1564.

In order to provide a receptacle for the large monument of Sir

* Dugdale's *Baronage*, vol. i., p. 520. For further particulars relative to this will, and of the estates of which he was seized, see *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. ii., pp. 7, 196; also Stowe's *Survey*, bk. iii., p. 133.

† Testa de Nevil; Inq. post Mort., 3 Edw. III., No. 66; 9 Ric. II., No. 11; 13 Ric. II., No. 6; etc.

‡ Inq. post Mort., 19 Hen. VI., No. 30.

John Stanhope, who died in 1634, the bay of the north wall of the nave nearest the chancel was taken down, and a transept 18 ft. by 9 ft. built out from the main building. It is lighted by a large square-headed transomed window, and the clerestory window above it is of a similarly debased style. It may here be remarked that we have reasons for thinking that this church had a north as well as a south aisle previous to its rebuilding in 1474.

The condition of the pews and the general state of the interior of the church are anything but creditable to those concerned—a large chimneyed stove standing in the centre of an open space directly in front of the chancel screen—but there are several good monuments to the Stanhopes, and some interesting old wood work. The slightly-gabled roof of the nave is in fairly good condition, and has some well-carved bosses. Its date is evidently that of the tower and the rest of the Perpendicular alterations. Four of the tie-beams are of later date, and were probably inserted when the north Stanhope chapel was added; but the old carved spandrels have been used up below them. On one of the spandrels is a shield charged with a castle, and supported by two animals, apparently talbots. At the west end is a badge that we could only see indistinctly, but which appeared to be the stump of a tree erased and a fetterlock. The chancel roof is modern. The east end of the south aisle—which serves as the Stanhope pew, and has some inner carving of seventeenth century date, is screened off by a traceried parclose of the Perpendicular period. This would be “the chancel of Our Lady”* referred to in the will of Lord Mountjoy; for the altar to the Blessed Virgin would naturally stand in the side aisle, and not in the chancel proper. Here would be the site of the tomb of the Lady Helen, and we have no doubt that this parclose was erected by the executors of Lord Mountjoy.

There is also a fine screen separating the nave from the chancel proper, and this, though probably of the fifteenth century, we take to be of earlier date than the repairs ordered by Lord Mountjoy. There are some good details of carving on both sides, though perhaps there is the greater finish on the east side. The chancel was evidently treated as a regular quire; the jambs of the doorway of the screen being prolonged into the sides of stalls facing the

* It is a mistake to think that the term chancel, “cancellum,” in mediæval phraseology, was invariably applied to the most eastern part of the church or choir. It was often used for the east ends of the aisles, especially when they were separated by a screen (*cancellus*) from the rest of the church. Thus in an order for the repair of the chapel in the tower, an. 1240, mention is made of the “cancellum Beatæ Mariæ in ecclesia Sancti Petri et cancellum beati Petri in eadem ecclesia.”

east, having boldly-carved animals as finials or poppy-heads—on one side an antelope, on the other a chained lion. From this we may gather that the chancel would be fitted round with stalls for special quire services—an unusual arrangement for an ordinary vicarage church, especially when we are not aware of there being any chantry priests attached to it. Probably the monks from the granges of Ambaston and Thurlston occasionally, or on festivals, took part in the services of the parish church.

The font, at the west end of the church, has an octagon base, but a rounded top. It is 30 in. in diameter, and stands 40 in. high. We believe it to be of Decorated date. In one of the north windows of the nave is a piece of old glass, consisting of the lower half of a lion rampant. The rails in front of the altar are of wrought iron of seventeenth century date.

On the north side of the chancel, blocking up the Early English lancets, is the costly and elaborate monument to Sir John Stanhope (who died in 1610) and his second wife. The recumbent effigies, in marble, of the knight and his lady, under a canopy, are finished with the greatest precision of detail in all that affects features, or dress, or armour. As an instance of this fidelity to detail, the visitor should notice the pin with which the lady's hood is fastened back. Over the figures is the following inscription, now somewhat illegible:—

“Heare lyeth y^e bodyes of S^r John Stanhope K^t Sonn and heire of S^r Thomas Stanhope of Shellforde in y^e Countie of Nottingham K^t & by Margreat one of y^e daughters and coheirs of S^r John Port of Etwall in y^e countie of Darby K^t and He was first marryed to Cordall daughter & one of y^e coheirs of Richard Allington by whom he had issue only S^r Phillip Stanhope K^t Secondly he married Catherine y^e daughter of Thomas Trentham of Roseter in y^e countie of Stafford by whom he had issue vii sons and viii daughters viz S^r John Stanhope K^t, Tho: Willi: Tho: Michael, Francis, John Posthumus; Cordella, Anne, Jane, Katarine, Dorothis, Elizabeth, Jane, Margeret, he ended y^e lyeff y^e last of January 1610 being of y^e age of 52 yeares.

Y^e Lady Catherine Stanhope his last wiefe in testimony of her love at hir one coste and chardges erected this monument.”

Over the canopy is a six-quartered coat:—

1 and 6. Quarterly, *Erm.* and *gu.* (Stanhope).

2. *Vert*, three wolves passant, *or* (Maulovel).

3. *Sab.*, a bend between six cross crosslets, *arg.* (Longvilliers).

4. *Arg.*, three saltires, *sab.* (Lexinton).

Az., a fesse engrailed between three pigeons, each having in the beak a cross formée fitchée, *or.* (Port).

The Stanhopes, who were originally of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, obtained extensive estates in Nottinghamshire in the fourteenth

century, by the marriage of Sir John Stanhope with Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Stephen Mauvel, who by his mother, Elizabeth, was cousin and heir to Sir John Longvilliers. Sir John Longvilliers was grandson and heir to Thomas Longvilliers (baron of Edward III.) by his wife Berta, daughter and co-heiress of Robert Markham, son and heir of Richard Markham by Isabel his wife, sister and heiress of Richard de Lexinton, lord of Tuxford.

Sir Michael Stanhope, the seventh in direct descent from the abovenamed Sir John, was the first to reside at Elvaston, as parcel of the estate of the dissolved monastery of Shelford. His eldest son, Sir Thomas Stanhope, married Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Port, of Etwall and Cubley,* and was buried at Shelford. The monument we are now considering is that of his son and heir, Sir John Stanhope, who was knighted by King James on his first coming into England.

On the lower part of the monument is the quartered coat of Stanhope, Mauvel, Longvilliers, and Lexinton, impaling the quarterings of Sir John's second wife:—

1. *Arg.*, three griffins' heads erased, *sab.*, beaked, *gu.* (Trentham).
2. *Arg.*, on a chief, *or*, a hawk, *sab.* (Hoord).
3. *Gu.*, a bend fusilly, *or*, within a bordure engrailed, of the second (Marshall).
4. *Arg.*, six billets, *az.*, fretty, three in fesse and as many in pale (Hurst).†

Sir Philip Stanhope, the only issue of Sir John's first marriage, was created Baron Stanhope of Shelford in 1616, and Earl of Chesterfield in 1628. From him descend the Earls of Chesterfield.

Of the seven sons of the second marriage all died young, except William (who left three sons, who all died childless), and John, the eldest son and heir. Sir John Stanhope, of Elvaston, was knighted in 1607; elected Knight of the Shire for Derbyshire in 18 James I., and also in the first parliament of Charles I.; he also served for the borough of Leicester in the parliament of the third year of that reign. He was Sheriff of Derbyshire in 1629, and died in 1638. For the reception of his monument, the chapel on the north side of the nave, which we have already described, was erected. His marriages and issue are detailed in the long Latin inscription:—

* *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. iii., pp. 92, 167.

† The right of Trentham to these three quarterings will be explained on referring to the Trentham pedigree, Harl. MSS., 1,077, f. 15b, and 1,173, f. 14b.

"Qui Nobilissimo Stemmata non frustra oriundus,
 Tantam familiæ propriis Virtutibus coluit Nobilitatem :
 Ingenii Solertia Affectuum temperans motus :
 Mentis robore Spectatissimus.
 Qui Publicis Muneribus in Comitatu Derbiensi functus,
 Prudenter consuluit Honori, Integritate inconcussa,
 Fidelem Regi, et strennuam Patriæ, Senatui ascitus
 Navavit operam.
 Cujus Patrocinium defensi, Hospitalitatem refecti,
 Munificentiam donati senserunt Pauperes. Cujus
 Amicitiam, et Consuetudinem gratissimam
 Nobiliorum Optimi coluere.
 Johannes Stanhope, Eques Auratus,
 Sui apud omnes relicto Desiderio,
 Perplacide secundum Christi Redemptoris
 Adventum expectans requiescit.
 Obiit Anno Domini 1638 : ætatis suæ.
 Ex priore Conjuge Olivia, Filia et Hærede
 Edvardi Berrisford, de Berrisford In Comitatu
 Staffordiæ, unicam habuit Natam : quæ
 Carolo Cottono Armigero nupsit, et ex Conjuge
 Maria, Filia Johannis Radcliffe de Oatsal, in
 Comitatu Lancastriæ Militis (quam superstitem
 Reliquit) Septem Filios, et tres Filias suscepit. Ex
 Quibus duos Filios et Filiam, Johannem, Thomam, et
 Franciscam, infantes amisit, Vivis adhuc
 Johanne, Cromwello, Radclyffo, Byrono,
 Alexandro, Elizabetha, et Anna.
 Hoc Viro Charissimo Amoris Monumentum
 Maria Fœmina selectissima, eademque Conpux
 Mæstissima, consecravit,
 Hoc Proavi Monumentum qualicunque temporis injuria in Fragmenta
 Dissipatum, restituit Carolus Stanhope Anno Domini 1731."

The effigy of Sir John Stanhope, in white marble, is represented in a half-recumbent position. This tomb, which was grievously mutilated during the Commonwealth, was restored, as is stated in the inscription, by Charles Stanhope, great-grandson of Sir John. It is protected by stout iron railings ; but the effigy now lacks the sword and part of the nose, owing, apparently, to the insufficient character of the repairs. Of the conduct of the Parliamentarians at Elvaston we possess two accounts :—

"He (Sir John Gell) pursued his malice to Sir John Stanhope with such barbarism after his death, that, pretending to search for arms and plate, he came into the church, and defaced the monument that cost six hundred pounds, breaking of the nose and other parts of it ; he digged up a garden of flowers, the only delight of his widow, upon the same pretence ; and thus woo'd that widow who was, by all the world, believed to be the most affectionate and prudent of woman-kind ; deluded by his hypocrisies, consented to marry him, and found that was the utmost point to which he could carry his revenge, his future carriage making it apparent, that he sought her for nothing else but to destroy the glory of her husband and his house."*

* *Life of Colonel Hutchinson*, p. 107.

"At Elvaston in Derbyshire, about this time (January 1642), Sir John Gell's Souldiers (after the Plunder of the Lady Stanhope's House) demolished a Costly Monument, newly made for Sir John Stanhope; entred the Vault, wherein many of his Ancestors lay Interred; and Triumphant over the Dead, thrust their Swords into the Coffins."*

The four sons of John Stanhope, of Elvaston, grandson of Sir John Stanhope of this monument, were—John, who died young; Thomas, who succeeded to the estates, but died without issue in 1730; Charles, who succeeded his brother, but also died issueless; and William, the heir of his brother Charles, who was created Earl of Harrington in 1729.

Against the north wall of the nave is a monument to Charles, third Earl of Harrington, 1829. The basement of the tower is separated from the church by a carved oak screen, on which is inscribed:—"Voluntary memorial to Charles, fourth Earl of Harrington, born A.D. 1779, died March 3d, 1851." The east window of the chancel is filled with Munich glass to the memory of Jane, Countess of Harrington, 1854. On the south side of the chancel is a beautifully-executed recumbent figure, by Westmacott, of Algernon Russell Gayleard Stanhope, who died in 1847, aged nine years. Within the Stanhope pew, at the east end of the south aisle, is the marble effigy of Leicester Fitzgerald Charles, fifth Earl of Harrington, who died in 1862. Against the north chancel wall is a large brass of Seymour Sydney Hyde, sixth Earl of Harrington, in academicals. He died in 1866, before attaining his majority.

An ornamental stone tablet, with the date "1821" at the top, against the north wall of the nave, has the following inscription:—

"William Piggen Cittizen and Plaisterer of London dyed the Vth Day of Iune A^o 1621 who by will gave 250^{li} to buy lands. And the profitts thereof yearly to be distributed amongst the poore of the three townes belonging to this parish of Elvason by the churchwardens & some of his nearest kindred here inhabiting & x^{li} more hee gave as a stocke forever & the yearly profitts thereof to remaine to the disposers of the said poores mony to be spent on a drincking att the distributing thereof; withall w^{ch} mony there is a howse & land boughte in divers feoffees names scituate in the towne and parish of Spoonedon in this countye of Darbye."

To this inscription is added one stating that this estate was sold in 1821, and the money laid out in the purchase of another estate at Cossington, in Leicestershire.

On the south side of the chancel arch, on a brass plate is a joint bequest to the poor of Askwell, Elvaston, and S. Peter's,

* Dugdale's *Late Troubles in England*, p. 559.

Derby, by "Elizabeth Wilcocks, sometyme servant unto the right worshipful Sir John Stanhope, of Elvaston," dated 1648. It is a facsimile of the plate already given in our account of S. Peter's Church.

When Mr. Reynolds visited this church, August 23rd, 1773, he noticed a large paver of alabaster at the entrance to the chantry in the north aisle, and several smaller ones; but the inscriptions were all illegible. In the south chancel window was the letter "T" on a lozenge. Of the basement of the tower he then wrote:—"The Ringers stand to ring upon a chamber floor, and upon the ground floor under it is much dirt and rubbish and fragments of broken Images and other ornaments of Alabaster, said to be the reliques of the 1st monument to S^r John Stanhope Knt. before ment^d, which being gone to decay, the present one was erected in 1731, as the inscription testifies." *

The registers begin with the year 1662, and are fairly perfect from that date downwards. They do not contain any entries of special interest.

* Add. MSS., 6,071, ff. 50-55.

The Chapelry of Ockbrook.



CKBROOK, though separated by the river Derwent from Elvaston, was only a chapelry of the latter until post-Reformation times. Its tithes were appropriated to the monastery of Shelford, and the appointment of the chaplain was in the hands of the vicar of Elvaston. The chancel was kept in repair and the ornaments supplied by the priory; but the inhabitants had to keep the nave in repair, and also to contribute to the repair of the parish church of Elvaston.

Dodsworth's MSS. contain the following record:—

"The inhabitants of Elvaston and Ockbrook were formerly required by mutual agreement to brew four ales, and every ale of one quarter of malt, and at their own costs and charges, betwixt this and the feast of St John the Baptist next coming. And every inhabitant of Ockbrook shall be at the several ales, and every husband and wife were to pay twopence, every cottager one penny, and all the inhabitants of the said towns of Elvaston, Thurlaston, and Ambaston, shall brew eight Ales betwixt this and the feast of St John the Baptist, at which ales, and every one of them, the inhabitants shall come and pay as before rehearsed, who, if he be away at one ale to pay the t'oder ale for both, or else to send his money. And the inhabitants of Ockbrook shall carry all manner of tymber, being in the Dale wood now felled, that the said priest (?) chyrch of the said towns of Elvaston, Thurlaston, and Ambaston shall occupy to the use of the said church."*

The Commissioners who drew up the inventory of Church Goods, 6 Edward VI., thus report of Ockbrook:—

"Okbroke, Oct. 5. Wm Remyngton Curett.

j chalys with a patten of sylver parcell gylt—ij bells in the steppell—ij hand bells—j sacryng bell—j sants bell—ij vestments j of whytt furyng & tother furyng in Apys—ij albes—j ames—j corporas checte (chequy)—j coope of say rede & blew—ij awter clothes—ij towelles—j surples—j canabey—j pyx of laten—ij cruetts of putter—j crosse of wod covered with laten."

Ockbrook was probably considered a separate vicarage soon after the dissolution of the monasteries; but the earliest date at which we have found any record of the vicarage is in 1620, when an institution occurs in the episcopal registers.† The following list

* Bodleian Library, Dodsworth's MSS., vol. cxlviii., p. 97, as quoted in Glover's *Derbyshire*, vol. i., p. 262. For an explanation of these "Church Ales" see the previous account of All Saints', Derby.

† Lichfield Episcopal Registers, vol. xvi., f. 13. This benefice is erroneously termed by Lysons, p. 225, "a donative curacy," as is sufficiently disproved by the fact of institutions being made from this date downwards by the Bishop.

of vicars is taken from those registers, supplemented by the returns of the Augmentation Office :—

. Roger Blith.

1620. John Wright; patron, Lord Philip Stanhope. On the deprivation of R. B.
 1630. Thomas Medeley; patron, Lord Philip Stanhope. On the death of J. W.
 1650. The Parliamentary Returns of this year say that—"Okbroke is a vicaridge really worth twenty marks per annum a small parish fitt to be united to Spondon it lying neare. Mr. William Bennett vicar, of scandalous life."
 1694. Stephen Gronginett; patron, the Bishop, by lapse of time.
 1733. John Nathaniel Bate; patron, Bache Thornhill.
 1734. William Greaves; patron, Bache Thornhill.
 1765. Joseph Collier; patron, Dame Mary Lake. On the death of W. G.
 1807. William Pares; patron, Thomas Pares. On the death of J. C.
 1810. George Metcalfe; patron, Thomas Pares. On the death of W. P.
 1816. Samuel Hey; patron, Thomas Pares. On the resignation of G. M.
 1852. Melville Horne Scott; patron, Thomas Pares. On the death of S. H.
 1872. George Wood Henry Taylor; patron, Thomas H. Pares. On the resignation of M. H. S.
 1875. John Wilson; patron, Thomas H. Pares. On the resignation of G. W. H. T.
 1877. Lewis Lewis; patron, Thomas H. Pares. On the death of J. W.

The church, which is dedicated to All Saints, consists of a wide nave, chancel, and tower surmounted by a low spire at the west end. That there was a chapel here in the twelfth century, possessing rights of baptism, is proved by the old Norman font, which is now standing in the porch, a new font having been placed in the church in 1878, to the memory of the late vicar. It is 28 in. in diameter, and stands 24 in. high. It is circular, and carved with interlacing arcade work, after the fashion of the one at Somersall Herbert.* The drain is at one side, instead of being in the centre.

The small tower, under which is the chief entrance to the church as now constructed, is an interesting example of the transition from the Norman style to the Early English, *temp.* Henry II. The broached octagon spire is of later date—probably of the time of Edward I.

The large square chancel, with a brick vestry on the north side, and the family pew of Hopwell Hall over it, bears the year "MDCCCLIII" above the east window, and is of the detestable style that might be expected from that date. A tablet at the west end of the nave states that the church was enlarged in 1835, when 218 additional sittings were gained; so we conclude that this is the date of the present debased nave. A view of this church, drawn about 1825 by Mr. Meynell, shows a south porch to the nave between two two-light square-headed windows of Perpendicular date. There was also a two-light pointed Decorated window nearer the chancel.

* *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. iii., Plate XVII.

There is a handsomely-carved screen of dark oak, separating the chancel from the nave, and there are quire stalls of the same style and date—*circa* 1500. The screen has been, unfortunately, turned the wrong way; so that the best of the carving faces the east. This woodwork was brought from Wigston's Hospital, in Leicester, about 1810, by Mr. Pares.

In the east window of the chancel is some old sixteenth century glass, representing the four Evangelists and their emblems, which was also brought here from the same hospital.* The glass was then restored after a poor fashion, the modern parts being discernible at a glance. In Mr. Meynell's notes on this church, he describes a figure of S. Peter in the upper part of the south chancel window; "but the head was broken at the funeral of Mr. Pares." "In a compartment below, King Hanun ordering the beards to be shaved and the skirts to be cut off. Another is Elisha talking to the great man. In a circle below is Our Saviour bearing the Cross. In another the battle of the Amalekites. In two squares below, Solomon's Judgment, and Balaam and his ass." This glass from the south window has all disappeared during the last few years.

Against the north wall of the nave is a monument to Rev. Henry Swindell—who died 29th May, 1801, aged 74—with a medallion portrait. The epitaph states:—

"So lowly He, neat Benefice declin'd,
A gen'ral Friend no Slave to human kind,
Whilst his pure Soul on Anchor Hope reclin'd."

Against the south wall is a tablet to Rev. Samuel Hey, in memory of his forty-three years' ministry. He died in 1852, aged 72.

There are three bells in the tower, thus inscribed:—

I. "Jhesus be our spede." The bell-mark of Henry Oldfield.

II. "God save the King, 1664." The bell-mark of George Oldfield.


III. "God save his Church, 1653." The bell-mark of George Oldfield.

The registers begin in the year 1642. They are irregular from 1652 to 1669.

* For a long account of Wigston's Hospital, see Nichols' *Leicestershire*, vol. i., pp. 471-504. He describes the four Evangelists as being in the west window of the chapel in 1790, and further states that in the east window there were originally the twelve apostles, several being then left. Mention is also made of the stalls and screen of oak. But in 1807 the whole chapel was "repaired," after a disgraceful fashion, when the east and west windows were blocked up, and the fine old carving discarded. It was at this time that the good taste of Mr. Pares secured the best of the glass and wood work so barbarously ejected.

Kirk Hallam.

Kirk Hallam.

HE manor of Kirk Hallam, at the time of the Domesday Survey, pertained to Ralph de Buron. No church is mentioned as being then extant, but one must have been founded shortly afterwards. In the reign of Henry II. it was held by Sir Peter de Sandiacre, and then successively by his son and grandson, Sir Richard, and Sir John. Early in the reign of Henry III., soon after the definite foundation of Dale Abbey, Sir Richard de Sandiacre bestowed upon that monastery the whole right of patronage of the church of Kirk Hallam, as well as grants of lands and tenements. The gift was confirmed by his son, John, who at the same time confirmed, as chief lord, the various benefactions of lands at Kirk Hallam, made by Ralph de Hallam, Robert de Strelley, and Walter de Morley.*

William Grey, one of the younger sons of Sir Henry Grey, of Turroc and Codnor, married the heiress of Sandiacre, *circa* 1260, and hence this branch of the powerful family of Grey became lords of Kirk Hallam and Sandiacre. Subsequently, by marriage with the heiress of Harestan, Sutton Scarsdale also came to the Greys.† John Grey died 4 Henry IV. seized of the manors of Sutton Scarsdale, Sandiacre, and Kirk Hallam, of which last Emelina, his wife, was joint tenant, and left Isabella, wife of John Walsh, and Alice, wife of John Leeke, his daughters and heirs.‡

* Dale Chartulary, Cott. MSS., Vesp. E. xxvi., ff. 48b, 49. See appendix No. X. The charters relative to Kirk Hallam extend from f. 43 to f. 59. The De Sandiacres were also large donors of lands on the manor from which they took their name, ff. 84-94.

† *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. i., p. 367.

‡ Inq. post. Mort., 4 Hen. IV., No. I.

Sir John Leeke, great grandson of the last-named Leeke, suffered a common recovery of these three manors, Easter term, 5 Henry VIII.*

Though the original gift of the church of Kirk Hallam to the monastery of Dale, was only the advowson of the rectory, it seems that they speedily obtained leave to appropriate the great tithes and ordain a vicarage. We know that it was a vicarage in 1298. There is no mention of this church in Pope Nicholas' Taxation Roll, 1291, and it seems fair to assume that the Premonstratensian canons, then special favourites at Rome, had procured its exemption from papal tenths and first fruits. The appropriated rectory of Kirk Hallam was valued by the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (27 Henry VIII.) at the annual income of £5 19s. 11d., out of which 5s. was due to divers persons, and 40s. to the vicar of Kirk Hallam. To this rectory, according to the *Valor*, was attached the cure of the chapel of S. Margaret within the monastery of Dale. We are inclined to think that this was the large fifteenth century chapel, on the east of the north transept of the conventual church, the ground plan and altar of which have just (October, 1878) been exposed. Probably one particular canon received the emoluments of this rectory, and on him devolved the saying of mass at S. Margaret's altar.

After the dissolution of the monasteries, Henry VIII. granted the rectorial tithes to Sir Francis Leeke, who already held the manor, and also the advowson of the vicarage. The rectory was only then of the small value of £2 13s. 4d., out of which he was bound to furnish a pension to the vicar of 40s., and also to discharge the procurations and synodals, estimated at 7s. 6d., so that the clear annual value to Sir F. Leeke was only 5s. 10d.

The following is the return of the Church Goods Commissioners, 6 Edward VI.:—

“Kirkhalome. Roger Page clerke.

j chalys of silver parcell guylt—j corporas clothe—iij bells in the steple—j crosse of laten—ij cruetts of pewter—iiij vestments whereof j of whyte chamlett, j of grene cruel, j of grene sylke, j of pyde [*i.e.* pied, motley] crule—j coope of grene crule—j payre of censors of laten—ij albes—ij alter clothes—j towell.”

The Parliamentary Commissioners, of 1650, report of this place that it “is a viccaridge worth eight pounds per annum a small parish and near to Ilkestone may be convenientlye united to Ilkestone. Mapperley is a member and lyes remote and maye be united to West Hallam.”

The large estates of the Leeke family were sold after the death of Nicholas Leeke, Earl of Scarsdale, in 1736. Since then the manor and advowson of the vicarage have been in the hands of the Newdigates.

In 1779, a suit was instituted by the impropriate rector of Kirk Hallam, respecting the tithes of Mapperley. It was referred to arbitration, and it was decided that all predial tithes in Mapperley, except hay, pertained to the impropriator; but that the tithe hay, or a modus of 17s. 6d., belonged to the vicar.*

The following list of vicars is chiefly taken from the Episcopal Registers at Lichfield. Neither these registers nor the returns of the First Fruits Office give any institutions (that we could find) between 1569 and 1801—which we imagine to have arisen from this vicarage being almost invariably held during that period with that of Ilkeston.

1298. Simon de Radeford, canon of Dale.
 1317. Henry de Nottingham.
 1322. Thomas de Kylborn, canon of Dale. On the resignation of Thomas (?) de Nottingham.
 1327. Robert de Roycestre, canon of Dale. On the death of T. de K.
 1329. Geoffrey de Bysegge, canon of Dale. On the death of R. de R.
 1335. Henry de Cruch, canon of Dale. On the resignation of G. de B.
 1349. Richard de Bernesley. On the death of H. de C.
 1353. William de London. On the death of R. de B.
 1359. Walter de Wynkeborn.
 1354. Hugo de Claypole. On the death of W. de L.
 1380. Robert de Sallowe, canon of Dale. On the resignation of W. de W.
 1418. John Stanley.
 1428. Robert Alastre, canon of Dale. On the death of J. S.
 1442. Richard Nottingham, canon of Dale. On the death of R. A.
 1458. John Monyasshe, canon of Dale. On the resignation of R. N.
 1535. Roger Page. *Valor Ecclesiasticus*.
 1569. Richard Scyrdan (?); patron, Sir Francis Leeke. On the death of R. P.
 * * * * *
 . George Allen.
 1801. Thomas Wilkinson; patron, Francis Newdigate, of Wootton. On the death of G. A.
 1841. Pelly Parker; patron, Francis Newdigate. On the death of T. W.
 1849. Charles John Newdigate; patron, Francis Newdigate. On the resignation of P. P.
 1856. Alfred Newdigate; patron, Francis Newdigate. On the resignation of C. J. N.
 1875. Albert Eubule Evans; patron, Francis W. Newdigate. On the resignation of A. N.

The ancient fabric has undergone several alterations during the past century. In 1778, a petition was presented to Quarter Sessions, asking for a Brief to obtain funds for its repair. It is

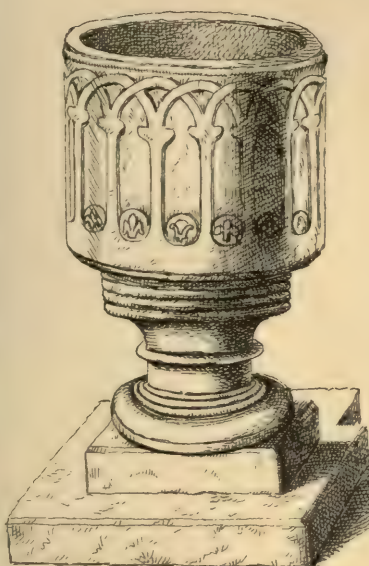
* Wood's *Exchequer Decrees*, vol. iv., p. 321.

therein stated that the "parish church is a very ancient structure and greatly decayed, and notwithstanding the Inhabitants have, from time to time, laid out several considerable sums of money in repairing and supporting the same, yet it is still ruinous, inso-much as to make it necessary either to take down and rebuild the said church, or to repair it in such a manner that the parishioners may with safety assemble therein for the publick worship of Almighty God." William Harrison, "an able and experienced architect," estimated the cost of taking the church down and rebuilding it, at £1,028. Fortunately, although the Brief was obtained, it did not realise nearly enough for a new church; and the money was expended in substantially repairing the old fabric, and in repaving and re-seating it throughout. The pews were painted white. The church was well restored by Rev. C. J. Newdigate, soon after his presentation to the vicarage, when the present comely porch was added, the roofs repaired, the chancel arch put up, and the whole of the unsightly fittings of the last century replaced with suitable wood-work.

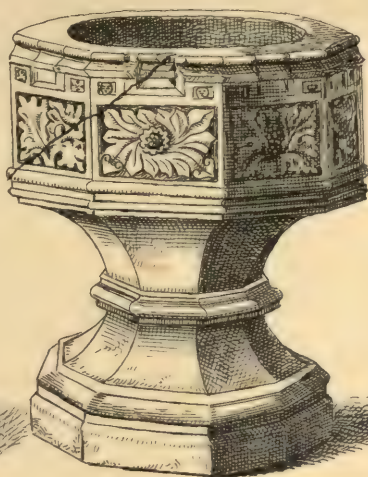
The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a small building, consisting only of chancel nave, and low embattled tower at the west. The following are the dimensions given by Mr. Rawlins, who visited this church in 1818:—nave, 44 ft. 6 in. by 22 ft. 1 in.; chancel, 26 ft. 8 in. by 18 ft. 1 in. On each side of the south entrance is built in a piece of Norman beak-head moulding, which has formed part of an old chancel arch.

The font seems to be the only other relic of the first church built upon this site. It is a good example of Norman work of the reign of either Henry I. or Stephen. It is $26\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, and is 22 in. high; the outer circumference is ornamented with an interlaced arcade, and at the base of each arch is an unusual circular device (Plate X). The font rests on a base of Early English mouldings. The east chancel window is a three-light one of Decorated design; the tracery is new, but the framework of the window old. There are two square-headed two-light windows of Perpendicular date on the south side of the chancel, and three similar ones on the south side of the nave. The two on the north side of the nave are modern. The tower is a plain example of late Perpendicular work. There is no west doorway, but a square-headed two-light window exists.

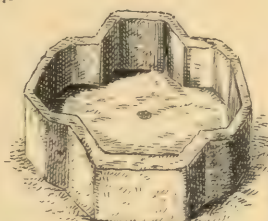
About eight feet from the floor, on each side of the east window of the chancel, is a bracket in good condition. In the south chancel



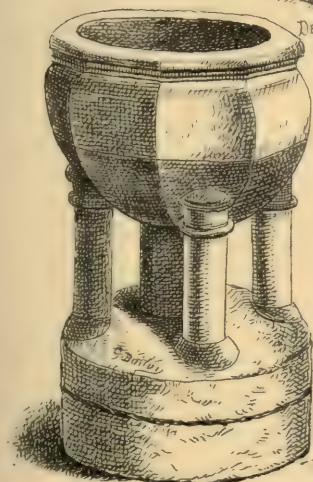
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wall, but at a very low level, are three shallow sedilia recesses; and beyond them is a piscina, remarkable, if not unique, for the diminutive niches on each side of it—probably intended for the cruets (Plate XII.)

In the chancel are monuments to Francis Newdigate, of Nottingham, 1764, and to Francis Stead, of the same place, 1768.

On a brass plate, at the west end of the nave, is inscribed:—

“As here I am so let me lie,
Till Christ shall come and call to me
Rise up and stand before my face
That I and you may now embrace.
Which that I hope and long to see
My dearest Lord who dy'd for me,
And at his coming hope to have
A joyful rising from the Grave.
Which God of his infinite Good
ness of mercy grant to me, Amen.
Patrick Rice, aged 72.
1766.”

Mr. Rawlins says:—“When I visited this church on September 3d 1818, the clerk's name was James Rice. He informed me that he was great-grandson to the above Patrick Rice, who had had the said epitaph prepared two years before he died, having obtained it in the course of his excursions from his village. He also told me that this he had from his own father, who said that his grandsire had his coffin made at the same time, and that it always stood behind his bed. It was lined with flannel, and he used to keep his better-day's clothes in it.”

When Bassano visited this church, in 1710, he noted in one of the south windows, the arms of Burdett (*az.*, two bars, *or*), and also the same coat varied with three mullets in chief.

In the churchyard, near to the east wall of the chancel, stands an upright gravestone to the memory of Samuel Cleater, who died May 1st, 1811, aged 65. The two-lined epitaph has such a remarkably sturdy ring about it, that it deserves to be rescued from oblivion:—

“True to his King, his Country was his glory,
When Bony won, he said it was a story.”

The tower contains three bells, thus inscribed:—

I. “Jesus,” in Lombardic capital letters, and on the waist the initials H. D.

II. “God save the King, 1666.” The bell-mark of George Oldfield.

III. Four Lombardic letters S, alternating with four crosses. We have noted similar bells at Ashbourn, Calke, and Kniveton. The registers only begin in the year 1700.

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Alexander Stavenby, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, 1224–40, sanctioned an arrangement between the abbot of Dale, as patron and rector of Kirk Hallam, and Hugh de Strelley and Matilda, his wife, by which the latter were permitted to establish a chapel within the enclosure (*intra septa*) of their mansion at MAPPERLEY, in which Mass might be celebrated, when they or either of them were present, by a chaplain supported at their charge; which chaplain should do fealty to the vicar of Kirk Hallam. No marriages were to be allowed in the chapel, nor should any other of the parishioners attend, except the family of Hugh and Matilda, unless with the consent of the vicar.*

A distinct church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was built at Mapperley in 1851. The township was separated from Kirk Hallam, and formed into an ecclesiastical parish in 1870. The vicarage is in the patronage of Colonel Newdigate.

* Cott. MSS., Vesp. E. xxvi., f. 47b.

West Hallam.

West Hallam.



WEST HALLAM was one of the fifty-four lordships conferred upon Gilbert de Gant, son of Baldwin, Earl of Flanders, by his uncle, William the Conqueror. It subsequently came to be regarded as an appendage of the manor of Newark, Notts., which was given to the bishopric of Lincoln in the reign of Henry I. In short, up to the abolition of feudal tenures in the seventeenth century, the lords of the manor of West Hallam always rendered service to the Bishop of Lincoln.* Towards the close of the twelfth century, we find that the manor was held of the Bishop by the family of Cromwell, of Cromwell, Notts. Ralph de Cromwell, in the reign of Henry III., had the right of free warren conferred upon him over his lordships of Cromwell and West Hallam—a right which his grandson Ralph successfully defended in the reign of Edward I.

There is no mention of a church here at the time of the Domesday Survey, and it appears most probable that one was first erected here by the De Cromwells. At all events they held the advowson of the rectory from the earliest time of any historic mention of the church. We find Sir Ralph de Cromwell patron in the reign of Edward II., and his son, of the same name, who married Avicia, daughter of Sir Roger Beler, in the reign of Edward III. Their son, Ralph, Lord Cromwell, died April 27th, 1399, seized of the manor and advowson of West Hallam.† His wife Matilda, daughter and heiress of John Bernake, and Lady

* Rot. Chart., 41 Hen. III., memb. 3. Quo Warranto Rolls, Edw. I. Ralph de Cromwell is described, in the reign of Hen. III., as holding West Hallam, by the service of a fifth part of a knight's fee, of the Bishop of Lincoln. Testa de Nevill, pp. 4, 8b, 12b.

† Inq. post. Mort., 22 Ric II., No. 13.

of Tatteshall, held this property in dower, and died April 10th, 1419, seized of the advowson of the rectory, and of three parts of the manor.* Her son Ralph had died in her lifetime; but her grandson, Ralph Lord Cromwell, then aged 26, succeeded to the estate. He died without issue in 1455. His sister and heiress, Matilda, had married Sir Richard Stanhope; and their son having died young, this estate passed to their daughter Joan, who had married Sir Humphrey Bourchier, Lord Cromwell, in right of his wife.† On the death of Sir Humphrey Bourchier, and of her second husband, Robert Ratcliff (who also took the title of Lord Cromwell), without issue, the manor and advowson were purchased by Thomas Powtrell, a younger son of the ancient family of Powtrells, of Thrumpton, Nottinghamshire; he held them of the Bishop of Lincoln, as of his castle of Newark.‡ He was succeeded by his son and heir, John Powtrell, who by Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of John Strelley, had issue Thomas, his heir; Nicholas, justice of the Common Bench; and William, in holy orders, who was presented by his father to the rectory of West Hallam in 1538. For their adherence to the Roman Catholic faith, the Powtrells suffered grievously, both from repeated fines and imprisonment, in the reign of Elizabeth, and these persecutions continued at intervals so long as the family were extant. The Hall at West Hallam became a famous hiding place of the persecuted priests, in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.§ It more than once afforded shelter to Father Campion when on his journeys. John Powtrell died in 1545, and his son Thomas had issue Walter, who married Cassandra Shirley. Walter Powtrell's heir was his son John, and John was succeeded by his eldest son Henry, who died in 1666. Though technically possessed of the advowson of West Hallam during this period, they could not, as Roman Catholics, present, and we find that the University of Cambridge presented in 1638.¶ In 1668, the greater laxity of the times seems to have permitted Anne, relict of Henry Powtrell, to present; and this is the more curious, as she was a staunch

* Inq. Post Mort., 7 Hen. V., No. 72.

† See pedigree in Blore's *South Winfield*, p. 36.

‡ Meynell MSS.

§ "Item at Mr. Powtrell's house called Westhallam iiij miles beyond Darby, lieth one Richard Shovell an old Priest, and saith Mass there continually." List of Recusant in Public Record Office—Dom. State Papers, Q. Eliz. vol. 251, No. 14.

¶ By 3 James I., cap. 5. sect. 13 (confirmed by several later statutes), the church patronage of Roman Catholics is placed in the hands of Oxford University for one half of England and Wales, and of Cambridge University for the other half. Derbyshire falls to the share of Cambridge.

adherent of her faith, and the daughter of Sir Henry Hunloke, himself a Roman Catholic baronet. After her death, in 1669, the family mansion was occupied by William Powtrell and his wife Anne, widow of William Peke. William and John Powtrell were the sons of Robert, a younger brother of Henry Powtrell.

The waves of that cruel sham, the Titus Oates Plot, spread even to this quiet village. On the night of March 16th, 1680, Father George Busby, a relative of Mrs. Powtrell's, was seized at their house at West Hallam, and condemned at the Derby assizes to be hung, drawn, and quartered, for the simple crime of being a Roman priest. After a long imprisonment, the sentence was commuted to one of banishment. Father William Bentney, an old priest aged 73, who had been forty-two years upon the mission, was apprehended in Leicestershire about the same time. Evidence being given of his having celebrated Mass at West Hallam Hall by some apostate Roman Catholics, he also was condemned to death. The capital sentence was respited, but after being alternately confined in the gaols of Derby and Leicester, he at last died of gaol fever at the latter town, in the year 1692.

Henry and Anne Powtrell had seven daughters, but no son; and Henry, by his will, left the West Hallam estate and advowson to the Hunlokes, providing his nephews John and William had no male issue. They died childless in 1683 and 1687 respectively. The Hunlokes, in order to evade the statute whereby the University of Cambridge would have presented, repeatedly sold the next presentation, and hence the multiplicity of patrons. Eventually, both the manor and advowson were purchased by Francis Newdigate, in 1821, in whose family they now remain.

The following list of rectors and patrons is chiefly compiled from the Diocesan Registers and the returns of the First Fruits Office:—

- 1322. Henry, son of William Orseny; patron, Robert de Sallowe,* by permission of Ralph, son of Sir Ralph de Cromwell, the true patron.
- 1331. Thomas de Westhallam; patron, Sir Ralph de Cromwell. On the resignation of H. O.
John de Halum.
- 1374. Henry de Kirkeby Lackthorpe; patron, Ralph de Cromwell. On the resignation of J. de H.

* Robert de Sallow held one messuage, 40 acres of arable land, and 4 acres of meadow of the abbot of Dale, within the parish of Kirk Hallam, as well as other property at Sandiacre, Stanton, Breaston, Risley, Spondon, and Locko. He died in 1386. Inq. post Mort., 9 Edw. III., No. 32. Roger de Norbury, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield 1322-59, visited this Church to settle a dispute as to the patronage, between the parishioners and Simon de Cestria Pegge's MSS. vol. v., f. 190.

1387. **William Hikelyng**, rector of a mediety of Thetiltorpe, exchanged benefices with H. de K., rector of West Hallam; patron, Ralph de Cromwell.
1393. **William Besant**; patron, Ralph de Cromwell.
1396. **Richard Lay de Burton Overay**; patron, Ralph de Cromwell, lord of Tatteshall.
John Lay.
1432. **Richard Halum**; patrons, Thomas Chaworth, kt., John Welcham, cler., and Norman Babington, armg. (as trustees) On the resignation of J. L.
1468. **Richard Halum**, junr; patron, Sir Humphrey Bourghier, lord Cromwell. On the resignation of R. H.
1473. **John Offeryngton**; patrons, the trustees of the late Ralph Cromwell. On the death of R. H.
John Cowper.
1483. **Robert Aleyn**; patron, Thomas Powtrell. On the resignation of J. C.
- (1535). **Richard Bank**. *Valor Ecclesiasticus*.
1538. **William Powtrell**; patron, John Powtrell. On the resignation of R. B.
- (1552). **John Haughton**. *Church Goods Commissioners*.
- (1630). **Henry Holmes**. *Parish Registers*.
1631. **Edward Miller**; patron, the King, during the minority of Henry Powtrell, his ward.
1638. **John Scargill**; patrons, Richard Earl Holland and the Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge.
1663. **Robert Horne**; patron, John Flamstead, of Little Hallam, executor of Edward Willoughby, of Cossall.* On the death of J. S.
1668. **Henry Greatorex**; patron, Anna, relict of Henry Powtrell. On the death of R. H.
1716. **Daniel Greatorex**; patron, George Mower de Woodseats. On the death of H. G.
1724. **Anthony Raworth**; patrons, Rev. George Cockayne and Mary his wife, and William Gilbert, yeoman. On the death of D. G.
1736. **William Clarke**; patrons, Henry Bourne, M.D., and Godfrey Webster, gent. On the death of A. R.
1788. **Thomas Clarke**; patron, Sir T. G. Skipwith. On the death of W. C.
1804. **John Morewood**; patron, Clement Kynnersley, of Sutton Hall. On the death of T. C.
1828. **Pelly Parker**; patron, Francis Newdigate. On the death of J. M.
1849. **Charles John Newdigate**; patron, Francis Newdigate. On the resignation of P. P.
1876. **John Adams**; patron, Francis W. Newdigate. On the death of C. J. N.

The Church Goods Commissioners, 6 Edw. VI., thus report of West Hallam:—

"West Halem. Sept. 17. Jo. Haughton clerke.

"j chalesse with the paten off sylver & gylte—ij crosses, j of copier & gylte with the staffe, the other off brasse ungyt—j pyx of copier ungyt—j canapye for the same—iij Copes—vij vestments—v albes & amysses with stoles and phanelles†—iij corpraxes—iij altare clothes—iij stools in the steeple—iij great bells & j lytle bell—j clocke goyng of j of the bells—ij hand bells—a lectorne of copier—j byble—the Paraphrases of Erasmus upon the Gospells & also upon the Epistles—the booke of Comen prayer & mynstracyon of the Sacraments."

The Parliamentary Report, of 1650, simply says of this benefice, that it "is parsonage really worth .fiftye pounds per annum, Mr. John Scargill, Incumbent."

* Edward Willoughby had probably bought the next presentation of the Powtrells.

† Fanons, or maniples.

The church, which is dedicated to S. Wilfred, consists of nave and aisles, north porch, chancel with north chapel, and west tower. These are the dimensions given by Mr. Rawlins:—Nave, 37 ft. 9 in. by 17 ft. 8 in.; north aisle, 40 ft. 3 in. by 10 ft. 2 in.; south aisle, 39 ft. 2 in. by 9 ft. 7 in.; chancel, 30 ft. 11 in. by 16 ft. 11 in. In 1855 the fabric underwent a considerable restoration, and it now has the pleasant appearance of a well-used and exceptionally cared-for church. The restoration, both of the exterior and interior, was extensive; but when we look at the late, debased, and untracered windows of the aisles, as shown in the drawings (*circa* 1820) of Messrs. Meynell and Rawlins, it could only be a mock sentimentalism that would affect to regret the alteration. Previously, too, the edifice contained high-backed pews, whitewashed walls, flat plaster ceilings, and all their accompanying incongruities. The nave is separated from the aisles by arcades of three arches on each side. They are supported on octagon pillars, with plainly-moulded capitals; but those on the north side are of earlier date. The north arcade approximates to the Early English style, and cannot, we think, be later than 1275; but the opposite arcade is distinctly Decorated, and seems to be *circa* 1320. The chancel arch corresponds with the work of the earlier arcade. The square-headed windows of the aisles are new, and so also is the north porch. The hood-mould of the south door is old, and of Decorated date. There are three clerestory windows of two lights on each side, which have at some time in the "churchwarden era" been deprived of the tracery that they undoubtedly possessed when first erected in the Perpendicular period. The north aisle is continued eastwards so as to form a chapel to the chancel, into which it opens by a Decorated archway resting on corbels. In the south-east angle of this chapel is a small piscina niche. This part of the church is now occupied by the organ. The chancel has much new work about it; but one of the two-light square-headed windows on the south side is of Decorated date, and so are the buttresses at its east end. The tracery of the pointed east window is new, but the hood-mould and terminals are original. The two-light north chancel window, with cinquefoil heads, is of Perpendicular date, and exactly corresponds with the architecture of the tower and its deeply-recessed west window of three lights. The Powtrells, on becoming possessed of the manor and advowson, seem to have rebuilt the tower and otherwise repaired the fabric of the church.

The font, which stands at the west end of the south aisle, is of massive octagon shape, rising from a square base, with the angles chamfered off like a broach spire. It is 30 in. in diameter and 43 in. high. We believe it to be of fourteenth century date.

Mr. Reynolds, who visited this church in 1821, says:—"The windows have some few remains of painted glass, sufficient to enable us to conjecture that what was originally placed herein was very fine and good." In the middle clerestory window on the north side is the head and upper half of a bearded, bare-headed man, having in his left hand a book, and over his right shoulder a curiously-shaped club. Over the figure is the mutilated legend—"Sanctam Ecclesiam Catholicam Sanctorum Communionem." This is the figure of S. James the Less, martyred A.D. 62 by a blow from a fuller's bat. No doubt the twelve lights of the clerestory windows were originally filled with the figures of the twelve apostles, with different clauses of the Apostles' Creed appropriated to each.* Two of the small figures under canopies, in one of the south windows of the chancel, are old, and were here noted by Mr. Meynell in 1815. From the same gentleman's notes we learn that there were then no arms in the windows; so that the coats in the north chancel window,† if old, as one or two appear to be, must have been moved here from the old Hall. The interesting quarries of yellow-stain in this same window, representing birds in quaint attitudes, also appear to be ancient glass; but it is said to have been placed in the east chancel window when the Hall was pulled down, and then moved here in 1855, to make way for a new stained-glass design.

Bassano's MS. Church Notes (1710) mention two figures then extant in the north chancel window, and under them the inscription:—"Orate pro anima Roberti Alyn quondam Rectoris hujus Eccle quæ istam fenestram fieri fecit." This gives us the exact date of this window, and consequently, from its similarity of style, of the tower.

On the floor of the chancel is an alabaster slab incised with a figure in plate armour, and the following inscription round the margin:—"Hic jacet Thomas (Powtrell armiger quondam Dñs istius ville et) patron' hujus ecclie qui obiit xxiiii die Augusti Aº Dni MºCCCCºLXXXIII cuj'aie ppicietur Deus amen."

* On the appropriation of the various clauses of the Creed to the respective Apostles, see *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. iii., p. 245.

† These coats are:—Cotton, Strelley, Powtrell and Strelley quarterly impaling Bassett, Powtrell impaling Cotton, Powtrell impaling Strelley, and Newdigate.

The part in brackets is now, unfortunately, worn away: it is supplied from the notes of Bassano and Meynell. This slab used to stand on a raised altar-tomb in the north-east angle of the chancel, within the altar rails. On the slab are the arms of Powtrell (*arg.*, a fesse between three cinquefoils, *gu.*), and also of Powtrell impaling Cotton (*az.*, an eagle displayed, *arg.*). Thomas Powtrell married Katharine, daughter of John Cotton, of Ridware. Their eldest son and heir was John Powtrell, who married Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of John Strelley. In the east window (as noted by Bassano) there used to be the impaled arms of Powtrell and Strelley (paly of six, *arg.* and *az.*). Thomas, their eldest son, married (1) Dorothy, daughter and co-heiress of William Bassett, by whom he had two daughters, and (2) Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Walter Rodney, of Stoke Rodney, Somerset, by whom he had Walter, Gervase, and Maria. This Thomas Powtrell died in 1558. On the chancel floor is a large stone, 7 ft. 2 in. by 4 ft., from which the brasses have been torn. There are the matrices of three shields at the top, of an inscription in a parallelogram at the base, and of a man in civilian dress between two women in the centre. We have no doubt that this was the monument of Thomas Powtrell and his two wives. There is also, on another stone, the matrix of a brass ribbon inscription.

Against the north chancel wall is a costly raised monument, under a canopy. Upon it rest the effigies of a man and his wife, with their hands elevated in prayer; the woman in the usual Elizabethan costume, with a French cap and falling lappet, and the man in late plate armour. Over the figures is this inscription:—

“Here lie the Bodies of Walter Powtrell Esq Lord of this Towne and Patro of this Church, and Cassandra his wife daughter of Frauncis Shirley of Staunton in y^e Countie of Leicester Esq, by whom he had Issue 3 sonnns and 4 daughters, w^{ch} Walter died 16 daie of Septemb^r An^o 1598.”

At the head of the tomb are the quartered arms of Powtrell and Strelley, and a twelve-quartered coat of Shirley—viz., Shirley, Waldeshelf, Milo Earl of Hereford, Meredeth, Bassett of Brailsford, Brailsford, Twyford, Staunton, and Eccleshall.* At the foot of the tomb is Powtrell quartered with Strelley impaling Shirley (paly of six, *arg.* and *az.*, a canton, *erm.*) This shield is flanked by the

* For an explanation of the right of Shirley to these quarterings, see *Stemmata Shirleiana, passim*. In the same volume (p. 259) is an interesting letter from Cassandra Powtrell, who survived her husband, to her nephew, George Shirley, of Staunton, about assuring the West Hallam estate to her son. Another of her nephews, Ralph Shirley, was buried at West Hallam, Dec. 19th, 1623. *Parish Registers*.

crests of Powtrell and Shirley, which are, respectively, a hedgehog, *gu.*, chained and quilled, *or*; and, on a wreath, the bust of a Saracen, side-faced and couped, *proper*, wreathed about the temples, *or* and *az.* In front of the tomb are representations of the children, with their shields over their heads. One of the daughters is represented in grave-clothes, as deceased at the date of the erection of the monument; two of the sons are in armour, and one in a gown.

1. Thomas, the eldest son, baptized July 7th, 1578, married Eleanor, daughter of Sir Thomas Manners. His impaled arms are over his head. He died without issue. 2. John, baptized July 30th, 1580, died in his youth. 3. John, baptized February 14th, 1588, married Maria, daughter of Edward Stanford. His impaled shield is left blank on the monument. 4. Francisca, died in her youth. 5. Eleanor, baptized January 21st, 1572. 6. Dorothy, baptized October 13th, 1574, married George Peckham. The impaled coat of Peckham (*arg.*, a chevron between three cross crosslets fitchée, *sab.*) and Powtrell is over her head. 7. Jane, baptized November 4th, 1576.*

There are also slabs on the chancel floor to the memory of Henry Powtrell, 1666; and his wife, Anne Powtrell, 1669; to Robert Powtrell and Frances his wife, 1662, 1674; and to John Stanford, 1667.

In the chancel chapel is a mural monument to Elizabeth, wife of Rev. Henry Greatorex, 1697.

The slab to Rev. John Scargill, the munificent founder of the West Hallam Free School, who died January 14th, 1669, is covered by the quire stalls on the south side of the chancel. It bears the following inscription:—

"Here lieth the body of John
Scargill Gent. Rector of this
Church. He died a Batchelor
January 17, 1662.

He built a Schoole here for
XII children poore
VI of this Towne and VI of
III Townes more
To whom he gave besides
Their learning fee
IX^d a weeke to each boy
Paid to bee.
Aged 74."

* For the general pedigree of Powtrell, see Harl. MSS. 1,093 f. 60, 5,809, f. 45; and Egerton MSS., 996, f. 39; also Dugdale's *Visitation of Derbyshire*, 1662-4, p. 39, College of Arms. The dates of baptisms given above are taken from the *Parish Registers*.

The west window of the south aisle is a modern insertion to his memory. The stone over his grave was disturbed in a strange way about a century ago, as is shown by the following entry in the registers:—

1787. Rev^d Mr Wm. Clark, Rector of this Parish, buried in the Chancel of this Church under the Rev^d Mr Jn^o Scargill's Tombstone Oct. 23.

At the west end of the church is an inscription to Rev. William Darbyshire, who died in 1634. He was curate at Stanley chapel. His name is on one of the bells of that chapel, with the date 1661.*

The tower contains a ring of six bells, thus inscribed:—

I. "Cast by John Warner & Sons, London, 1876. Bless ye the Lord all ye His hosts. In memory of the Rev. Charles John Newdigate. Given by the congregation A.D. 1876."

II. "Cast by John Warner & Sons, London, 1876. Gloria in excelsis Deo. In memoriam Caroli Johannis Newdigate, A.D. 1876, fratrum et sororis donum."

III. This bell bears the monogram "Ihc," a cross fleury, a fleur-de-lis stamp, and the initials "G. R. H." surmounted by a crown.

IV. "God save His Church, 1743, Tho Hedderley, founder."

V. "God save the Church, 1618." Bell-mark of Henry Oldfield.

VI. "Cast by John Warner & Sons, London, 1876. Laudate nomen Domini. In memoriam Caroli Johannis Newdigate, A.D. 1876, fratrum et sororis donum."

There is a further inscription in the body of the church, against the tower wall, relative to the three memorial bells to the Rev. C. J. Newdigate.

The earliest decipherable date in the first register book is of the year 1539. It is a small book, of parchment, badly kept, and extending to 1692. There are a good many early Powtrell entries, to which we have already referred. Under the year 1637 is this entry:—

Feb. 17. Thomas Higgins servus domine Faux sepultus.

The Lady Faux, or rather Vaux, here mentioned was the Hon. Anne Vaux, daughter of William, third Lord Vaux of Harrowden, and a great friend of the Powtrells. She was an energetic, fearless woman, and had undergone imprisonment in the Tower and

* *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. iii., p. 312.

much persecution for adherence to the Roman Catholic faith. Her residence at Stanley Grange (which she seems to have held on lease from the Powtrells) was a school for young Romanists, the sons of noblemen and gentlemen. It was dispersed in 1635, a Privy Council warrant being issued to certain pursuivants "to seize upon all such books, papers, and Massing stuff as you shall find in the house of Mrs. Vaux, called Stanley Grange . . . and there if you shall find any Jesuit or other suspected person to apprehend him or them, and cause them to be brought up hither to be examined by us, as also all such children as you shall find there."*

From the subsequent registers we make the following extracts:—

- 1698, April 13. Katharine the wife of Tho. Smith a^ls Cutler was found felo de se by y^e Coroners inquest & interred in y^e crosse ways near y^e wind mill on y^e same day.
1712. Robt Cop Chirurgeon found drowned in the Park Mill Brook January the 11th and allowed to be buried Jan. 16th. by Mr. Arthur Dakin Coroner.
1745. Old Sarah Baldack of Dale Parish aged 103 buried Apr. 22.
1747. Joseph Mottershaw, John Owen, and Charles Bennet all three killed by falling in a Pitt and all buried in one grave June 7th.
1815. Rev^d. Thomas Bloodworth, clergyman of the Romish Faith or Church, buried Jan. 31st aged 56 years.

* * * * *

The following extracts from some notes of the late Rev. C. J. Newdigate, kindly lent to us by the present rector, are of some interest:—"The original manor house was a moated residence situated in what is now the Fox Holes plantation. This plantation was made about 1823 or 1824, at which time it was a rough spot, in which some of the hewn stones of the ancient building still remained; the moat may still be distinctly traced. From this circumstance the place was for many years called 'the Mot.'

"It appears that a Hall House was afterwards built on West Hallam hill, westward of the church, of the character of which no record remains. This house was subsequently taken down and a Farm House, with a Romish Chapel attached, built out of the old


* Domestic State Papers, Charles I., vol. ccxciv., No. 74; also ccxcix., No. 36. Though staunchly Anglican, we are glad of this opportunity of doing our little to justify the character of this apparently most estimable and shamefully abused lady. After much reading of the original papers of this period at the Public Record Office, we are at a loss whether to feel the most indignation at the treatment of her and her friends, or at the groundless and maliciously falsified insinuations made against her and the martyred Father Garnett by subsequent Protestant advocates. Those who may be interested in the prominent part taken by the lady of Stanley Grange and her sister in the religious movements of those times, are referred to Morris' *Condition of the Catholics under James I.*, and to the different series of Foley's very interesting and accurate *Records of the English Province of the Society of Jesus*.

materials. After standing for about 60 years this House was removed about A.D. 1833, and the site with the garden was added to the Churchyard, and consecrated by John Lonsdale, Bishop of Lichfield. At this time some ancient stained glass, originally belonging to the Hall House (but afterwards removed to the Romish Chapel) was placed in the east window of the Parish Church."

The finding of an ancient font, buried in a pile of rubbish at the back of the Free Library buildings, in the Wardwick, Derby, caused us quite unexpectedly to light upon another incident connected with the flickering of the Roman faith in this parish. An inquiry made in the *Derby Mercury* (September, 1878) brought us the following information. When Rev. Thomas Bloodworth, the priest of the Hunloke tenantry, was dying, in 1815, he expressed great anxiety respecting an old font—so much so, that it was actually brought into his bedroom. Rumour suggests that this font was used at West Hallam Hall, by Father Campion and other of the seminary and mission priests who there found refuge, for the secret and conditional baptism of the Roman Catholics of the district. After his death it passed into the custody of Robert Wilmot, Esq., of Chaddesden. He, in his turn, handed it over to the custody of Rev. W. Hope, vicar of S. Peter's, Derby; and Mr. Hope thought it best to deposit it at the Derby Museum, whence it was ejected as an unknown piece of lumber when the old buildings were taken down. It is said to have been the font of the old chapel at Mapperley, in Kirk Hallam parish, to which we have already alluded. Might it not be a reverential and comely act to once more replace it within consecrated walls? and what more suitable place could be found for this ancient relic than the Church of the Holy Trinity, at Mapperley? The font, which is destitute of all base, is of eccentric if not unique design, the bowl being hollowed in a cruciform shape (Plate X.) It is 30 in. long by 25 in. broad, and 11 in. deep.

Франко.

Heanor.

 HE manor of Heanor, as parcel of that of Codnor, was held, at the time of the Domesday Survey, by Warner, under William Peverel. It at that time possessed a church; and this church of Heanor was in the eleventh century given to Burton Abbey, being to a certain extent subsidiary (as has been already explained) to the ancient church of S. Mary, in Derby. On the lapse of the royal grant of these churches to the abbey, in a manner that has not hitherto been ascertained, the church of Heanor would seem to have reverted to the crown, and to have been afterwards granted to the Greys of Codnor by King John. Sir Henry Grey, or de Grey, of Turroc, in Essex, married Isolda, one of the nieces and co-heiresses of Robert Bardolf, and thus inherited lands in Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire. But it seems that the lordships of Heanor and Codnor came to Sir Henry by direct grant from the crown in 1211, having formed part of the honour of Peverel, which had reverted to the crown by escheat. Sir Henry and Isolda Grey had six sons, the progenitors of the noble and wide-spreading family of that name. The eldest son, Sir Richard Grey, held the Codnor estates, where he died in 1255. His son John, Lord Grey of Codnor, died in 1271, seized of the manors of Codnor (including Heanor), Shirland, Normanton, Beeley and Hazelbache in the Peak, and the advowson of the rectory of Heanor.* Pedigrees of a distinguished family like that of Grey are easily accessible; so that it is unnecessary to specify the different generations, who respectively held the advowson.

Henry, Lord Grey of Codnor, the last of that branch of the

* Inq. post Mort., 56 Henry III. (an unnumbered miscellaneous bundle).

family, appropriated the great tithes of Heanor church to the neighbouring abbey of Dale, in the year 1473, and hence they also held the advowson of the vicarage. The royal license was obtained for this alienation, on condition of the holders of the tithe perpetually sustaining a vicar, and also providing for the necessities of the poor of the parish.* On the threatening of the dissolution of the monasteries, Dale, like so many of its compeers, hastened to realise all that it could, and sold the next presentation to Nicholas Powtrell † and John Malyn. A presentation by their nominee was made in 1547; but the vicarage then reverted to the crown, with whom it subsequently remained until quite recent years, when it was bought by trustees.

The following list of rectors and vicars is chiefly compiled from the Lichfield Registers and the returns of the First Fruits Office :—

RECTORS.

1298. **Eudo de Derby**; patron, Sir Henry de Grey. This rector was reinstituted, under the same patron, in 1300, probably on account of some informality.
1304. **Roger de Shutton**; patron, Sir Henry de Grey.
1320. **John de Shiringham**; patron, Sir Richard de Grey de Codnor. On the death of R. de S. Instituted 3 Kal. July, and obtained dispensation for absence for study till the feast of S. Margaret the Virgin. ‡
1346. **Gilbert de Grey**; patron, Richard de Wylloughby, he having together with Robert de Rempston joint power of presentation for this turn from Sir John Grey de Codnor. On the death of J. de S.
1348. **Nicholas de Grey**; patron, Sir John de Grey de Codnor. On the resignation of G. de G.
1349. **Roger Sausemen**; patron, Sir John de Grey de Codnor. On the death of N. de G.
R. Newton.
1370. **Ralph de Barton**; patron, Sir John de Grey de Codnor. On the death of R. N.
1385. **Roger de Cherlton**; patron, John, Lord de Grey de Codnor. On the death of R. de B.
1434. **William Thrumpton**; patron, Henry, Lord de Grey.
1435. **William Wethurby**, rector of Morley, exchanges benefices with W. T., rector of Heanor.
1440. **John Fowler**; patron, Henry, Lord de Grey. On the resignation of W. W.

* Pat. Rot., 14 Edw. IV., pt. 2, memb. 10. The transference, owing to legal necessities for the avoidance of Mortmain statutes, was not made direct to the abbey, but in the first place to John, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, William, Lord Hastings, Sir Thomas Stanley, William, abbot of Rufford, Sir Thomas Burgh, Sir William Stanley, James Stanley, clerk, William Babington, Ralph Sacheverell, Henry Statham, John Stanton, Richard Malerya, and William Orell, clerk—and they, as trustees, transferred the rectory to the abbot of Dale.

† See the previous account of West Hallam.

‡ There is also an entry relative to this institution in Bishop Norbury's *Act Book*, from which it appears that John de Shiringham was not at that time even in any of the minor orders. He was ordained deacon at Lichfield, on Easter Eve, 1321. On 15 Kal. November, 1322, he obtained a further dispensation for non-residence for the purpose of study.

VICARS.

1475. William Tykhull; patron, abbot of Dale.
 1477. John Middleton. On the resignation of W. T.
 1485. Richard Nottingham, canon of Dale. On the resignation of J. M.
 1491. William Cutt. On the resignation of R. N.
 Oliver Pyggen. *Valor Ecclesiasticus*.
 1547. Richard Arnolde; patron, Robert Cooke de Little Hallam, for this turn, by virtue of an arrangement between Nicholas Powtrell and John Malyn and the lately dissolved abbey of Dale. On the death of O. P.
 1565. Laurence Brookes; patron, the Queen. On the death of R. A.
 1604-1617. William Ashby. *Parish Registers*. "I married Mr. Ashbie Vicar of Heanor by a license, Oct 3^d, 1614." *Morley Parish Registers*.
 1633. Josias Hawksworth; patron the King.
 (1650). Samuel Wright.* *Parliamentary Commission*.
 1664. James Rathborne. *Parish Registers*.
 1669. George Westwood. *Parish Registers*.
 1698. Samuel Lees; patron, the King.
 1737. William Clarke; patron, the King.
 1774. William Gould. *Parish Registers*. Killed in 1788 by a kick from his horse at Eastwood, on his return from hunting.
 1788. John Thompson; patron, the King.
 1821. Richard Whinfield; patron, the King. On the death of J. T.
 1866. Frederick Corfield;† patrons, Francis Wright, of Osmaston, and other trustees. On the death of R. W.

The church of Heanor was valued at £26 13s. 4d. per annum in 1291, when Pope Nicholas IV.'s Taxation Roll was drawn up. The *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (27 Henry VIII.) estimates it at a like amount. But out of this revenue the abbey had to pay £9 to the vicar of Heanor; three marks to the Bishop of Lichfield, the chapter of Lichfield, and the prior of Coventry respectively, in recognition of the episcopal sanction to the appropriation; seven shillings and sevenpence in archidiaconal fees; and twenty shillings as stipend to the dean‡ of Heanor. In addition to the £9 in money, the vicar also had a house and croft, valued at ten shillings per annum.

The Church Goods Commissioners, 6 Edward VI., thus report of this church:—

* "A good Man and a very able Preacher. He liv'd in much Weakness for divers Years after his being Eject'd. He could not Preach, as the rest of his more healthful Brethren: But when he did, he Preach'd to very good purpose."—Calamy's *Ejected Ministers*, vol. ii., p. 167.

† We are much indebted to the Rev. F. Corfield for kindly supplying us with those names in the above list to which the words *Parish Registers* are annexed, and also for other information pertaining to this church. Mr. Corfield writes to us as follows:—"Since 1868, the chancel, and the lands belonging to it, have been purchased and made over to me, so that I am *Rector*. It was not possible to gazette the alteration, for the Bishop of Oxford's Act, about that time, took away the power of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, but I possess all the rights and the land of a *Rector*."

‡ The word is *decano*, but we are quite at a loss to know who the dean of Heanor could have been; on the whole it seems probable to suppose that it is in error for *diacano* or deacon.

"Heynor. Ser Rychard Arnold Vycar.

"j chalyce parcell gylte j canape with a pyxe of latten—iiij bells in the steeple—ij hande bells—j sakering bell—iiij vestments—iiij albes—ij copes, j oyrede saye, the other of rydd sylke—j corperas clothe & j case—iiij aulter cloyes—ij towells—ij cruytts of pueter—j crysmatorye—ij crosses of latten—j holy water stope of brasse—j surpyce for the prest—j rochet for the clerke."

The Parliamentary Commission, of 1650, says:—

"Heanor is a viccarage really worth twelve pounds per annum, no chappell apperteyning. Codnor Castle and Codnor Parke, small things formerly distant and lying w^{thin} the Constablerye are fit to be united. Mr. Samuell Wright is viccar, an able man."

This church was heraldically visited on August 20th, 1662, by Sir William Dugdale and Elias Ashmole. From the notes of the former, at the College of Arms, and of the latter (which in some respects are rather fuller) at the Bodleian Library, we find that there was a good deal of stained glass then extant in the windows.*

In the east chancel window were the arms of Grey (Barry of six, *arg.* and *az.*), and in the south chancel window those of Strelley† (Paly of six, *arg.* and *az.*).

"In the uppermost south window are two armed knights standing face to face and holding up these two Coates of Armes"—Grey, and *gu.*, a cross, *or.*‡ In the same window—Barry of six, *arg.* and *az.*, a bend compony, *or* and *gu.*—Grey of Sussex, York, and Lincoln. In the next window westwards—Grey, and *sab.*, a pile, *az.*, which is identified by Ashmole as pertaining to the old family of Heynor.

In a south clerestory window, "a Knight in male kneeling having these armes upon his Surcoat—*gu.*, a fesse, *arg.*, between three winnowing baskets, barry of the second and *az.*—and before him this Coate—Barry of six *arg.* and *az.*, on a bend, *gu.*, three mullets, *or.*" The latter is another bearing of Grey.§ There were also three other varieties of the much-changing coat of Grey—viz., in another south clerestory window, the usual bars with a bend, *gu.*; and in a north window near the west, the usual coat, differenced (1) with a label, *or.*, and also (2) with a label of three points, *sab.*, on each three besants.||

* Dugdale's *Visitation*, pp. 100, 101; Ashmole MSS., 854.

† The Strelleys held the manor of Shipley, in this parish, during the fourteenth and two following centuries.

‡ This coat was borne by several families; *gu.*, a cross engrailed, *or.* is given by Papworth as one of the bearings of Grey. Dugdale, however, gives the field of this shield *sab.*

§ Harl. MSS., 1,392, and 1,459.

|| For further information relative to the arms of the Grey family, see *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. i. pp. 333–5.

In the window near the pulpit, on the north side, the quartered arms of Zouch (*gu.*, ten besants, a canton, *erm.*) and Grey. On the death of Henry, Lord Grey of Codnor, in 1496, the castle and manor reverted to Sir John Zouch, son of Sir John Zouch, who had married Elizabeth Grey, aunt to the last Henry, Lord Grey. Dugdale mentions—in a belfry window, *sab.*, three covered cups, *arg.*, and below, “*Orate pro anima Jacobi Coupland;*” also, in the east window of the south aisle—“a Bishop with a Miter on his head and a Crosier in his right hand, and before him kneeling a man in armour, bare headed, with a close sur cote of the armes of Grey. Betwixt which Bishop and the Knight is this Helme and Crest here represented.” The sketch is in pencil—apparently a bird with outstretched wings. Below, in the same window, the arms of Grey twice repeated, and *sab.*, a pile, *az.*

Ashmole also makes mention of a gallery at the west end of the church, on which was inscribed—“This Loft was built at the sole cost of John Clarke, of Codnor, gent., in the year 1633, who dyed An^o Dni 1641, et Ano Ætatis 88.”

When Bassano visited this church, in 1710, there were only six coats of arms left in the window: now there are none, and the grand old family of Grey of Codnor are left without any record of their long-continued ownership of both parish and church.

There is nothing left of the old church of Heanor, dedicated to S. Michael,* except the fine west tower. By a much to be regretted decision, the old fabric was cleared away some ten years ago, as is recorded on a board within the tower:—

“This Church was restored in 1868.
 Frederick Corfield, Vicar.
 George B. Gregory } Ch. Wardens.
 Fletcher Draper }
 Date of tower 1454.†
 Probable date of old Church 12th century.
 W^m Cowlishaw, Clerk.”

The present church consists of a nave, side aisles, and chancel, the style of which is rather a poor imitation of Perpendicular

* In the last edition of Kelly's *Post Office Directory of Derbyshire*, this church is said to be dedicated to S. Lawrence, but we cannot find any ground for believing this. It was certainly dedicated to S. Michael in the sixteenth century.—Pegge's MSS., Bacon's *Liber Regis*, etc. The *Directory* is wonderfully profuse in its errors about Heanor; we are told that the church “was formerly appropriated to Dale Abbey, and was separated from it in 1473,” also that “the register dates from the year 1513,” when no registers were extant!

† We have failed to learn on what authority this precise date is given. It seems more probable that the tower would be rebuilt about 1473-4, when the church was given to Dale Abbey.

work. The old fabric consisted of nave, south aisle, and chancel. The dimensions were:—Nave, 58 ft. by 12 ft. 5 in.; south aisle, 52 ft. 10 in. by 10 ft. 9 in.; and chancel, 31 ft. 4 in. by 17 ft. 9 in. From a south-west view of the church, taken by Mr. Rawlins in 1817, and from a north view of about the same date, from the pencil of Mr. Meynell, as well as from their descriptions, we glean several particulars about the old building. The large west window was blocked up, and outer steps led up to a doorway made through one of the lower lights; this, we suppose, communicated with the singers' gallery at the west end. There was an arcade of four pointed arches between the nave and the aisle. At the east end of the aisle was the vault of the Mundys of Shipley. The font was modern, and of the size of a small bason. There were three windows on the north side of the nave—two without tracery, and one of Decorated tracery—also a small pointed doorway. A wide doorway to the chancel, on the same side, and two pointed windows, but all blocked up. The roof of the nave was flat, but that of the chancel had a high pitch. On the west gable of the nave was a sanctus bell-cote.

From these statements, and other information that we have elsewhere gleaned, it does not seem possible to suppose that there could have been anything about the old building, except, perhaps, some trifling detail, of Norman character. Some of the work may have been Early English; but the church was certainly repaired in the Decorated period, and also considerably re-modelled during the Perpendicular style, at the time the tower was built. It therefore follows that the statement on the board in the tower, about the old church being of the twelfth century, is rather misleading, as twelfth century work, unless otherwise specified, is generally understood to be Norman.

The tower is a lofty, good example of fifteenth century work. It is embattled, but the pinnacles are of poor character and modern date; it has high double bell-chamber windows on each side.

One of the oldest monuments in the church is a brass plate, now affixed to the tower wall, to the memory of John Clark, of Codnor, who died in 1641. He married Mary, daughter of John Kirkeland, of Wheateroft, by whom he had one daughter, Ellen, who was married to Gilbert Clarke, of Somersall. He was the donor, as already mentioned, of the old west gallery.

In the north aisle are mural tablets to "Prudence, daughter of

Fran: Low, of Owgrave, and wife of Tho: Burton of Oldecarr," 1679; and to William Parkes, of Knotcross, Ashover, 1628.

Watson, the principal artist engaged in the elaborate wood-carvings at Chatsworth—to whom is due the credit of the work usually assigned to Grinling Gibbons—was a native of Heanor. A tablet to his memory, which used to be in the chancel, but is now in the south aisle, bears the following inscription:—

"Watson is gone, whose skilful Art display'd
To the very life whatever Nature made;
View but his wondrous works in Chatsworth Hall,
Which are so gazed at and admired of all,
You'll say 'tis pity he should hidden lie,
And nothing said to revive his memory,
My mournful friends, forbear your tears,
For I shall rise when Christ appears.

This Samuel Watson died 29th March, 1715, aged 53 years."

In the tower is a ring of five bells, thus inscribed:—

I. "The Churches praise I sound always, 1781. Tho^a Hedderly of Nottingham fecit."

II. "God save His Church, 1634."

III. A stamp bearing "Ihc," two cross stamps, and a founder's mark that we have not seen on any other Derbyshire bell—three small bells in a shield, and over the shield a crown.

IV. "Gloria in excelsis Deo, Ihc," and the founder's mark of "G. H." above a fylfot cross.

V. "Tole the tune that dul evill is to such as livd amisse,
But sweete my sownd seems unto them that hope for
oifull blisse.

Deo Westwood. 1686."

This lettering is in Roman capitals close together, without any break between the words, in two lines round the haunch, except "oifull blisse" and the two following words, which are in a third line. The words "Deo Westwood" are in Lombardic lettering. The initial D must have been wrongly affixed to this bell, by a careless workman, instead of G.; it being evidently intended for the name of George Westwood, vicar of Heanor, in 1669. The couplet is also evidently confused. From a somewhat similar couplet found in Hedderly's pocket-book,* it seems that "dul evill" should read "dismal."

There were six bells in this tower in 1765.† In the registers,

* *Reliquary*, vol. xiii., p. 85.

† *Cole MSS.*, vol. xxvi., p. 64.

under the year 1781, is a memorandum: "Little bell recast at the cost of £14 14s. 4d. Old bell cast at £1 8s. 0d. per hundred, metal added at 1s. 2d. per pound."

The registers date from the year 1559, and contain various matters of local interest.

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The Strelleys, in the fourteenth century, obtained episcopal sanction for the establishment of an oratory, or private chapel, attached to their manor of SHIPLEY, in this parish. In Wolley's MS. history of the county, written about 1716, it is stated that there was "a chapel of ease" at Shipley. No trace of it remains, nor can we learn anything further respecting it.

There was a chapel attached to the extensive CASTLE OF CODNOR in this parish. Some forty-five years ago, the font, a plain one, was dug up on the site. It now stands in the garden of Mr. T. S. Woolley, of Heanor, having been purchased by him from a farmer of Codnor, who was using it as a pig-trough.

Horsleg.

Øentg.

Horsleg.

THE manor of Horsley was held by Ralph de Buron at the time of the Domesday Survey. Here was the castle of Horeston, or Horsley, the seat of his barony. No mention is made of a church in the Domesday Book; but one must have soon after been erected here by the Burons, for, in the reign of Stephen, Hugh de Buron, with the consent of his sons Hugh and Roger, gave the advowson of the church of Horsley to the priory of Lenton.* We do not know the exact date at which the great tithes were appropriated to that monastery; but it was apparently between 1291 and 1304. At the former date, according to the Taxation Roll of Pope Nicholas IV., the church (*ecclesia*), not the vicarage, was valued at £26 13s. 4d. per annum; but at the latter date we find that a vicar was instituted to Horsley on the presentation of the prior of Lenton.

The *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (27 Henry VIII.) estimates the clear annual value of the vicarage at £7 5s. 5d.

The following is the inventory drawn up by the Church Goods Commissioners, 6 Edward VI. :—

“Horseley, Oct. 5. Thos. Dylke, Viccar.

“j chales parcell gylt with a paten—j canapye with a pyx of laten—ij crosses of laten—j water flatt of brasse in the chauncell—iiij bells in the steple & a lytell bell with a clocke upon the greatest bell—ij sakeryng bells—ij hande bells—iiij vestments—ij albes—iiij corporasses with iiij cases—j old coope—iiij aulter clothes—vij towels—ij cruetts of puter—j hyble & a boke of the Comen Prayers—ij coffers & j crismatorye.”

The Parliamentary Commissioners, of 1650, report :—

“Horsely is a viccaridge really worth thirteene pounds six shillings and eightpence per annum and thirtye pounds from the Committee for plundered ministers paid forth of the Improprate rectory there sequestred from the Earle of Chesterfeild.”

* Stevens' *Continuation to Dugdale*, vol. ii., p. 19.

During the present century, the advowson of the vicarage, with other property in the parish, has been purchased of the Stanhope family by the Sitwells.

The following list of vicars of Horsley is chiefly compiled from the Lichfield Registers and the returns of the First Fruits Office. As the prior of Lenton was invariably the patron up to the dissolution of the monasteries—excepting a brief period in the fourteenth century, when the crown administered, owing to a dispute as to the election of prior—it has not been thought necessary to repeat that fact.

1304. William le Malinere; patron, the prior of Lenton.
 1309. Herbert Poucher.
 1313. Henry Pouger.
 1315. Herbert Pouger. On the resignation of his brother, Henry P.
 1317. Henry de Halum. On the resignation of H. P.
 1329. Roger de la Place de Ambaston. On the death of H. de H.
 1342. Robert de Rodyngton; patron, the King, as holding Lenton Priory. On the resignation of R. de la P.
 1349. Richard de Broydeston; patron, the King. On the death of R. de R.
 . Richard de Grey.
 1363. William de Bromley, vicar of Sawley, exchanged benefices with R. de G., vicar of Heanor.
 . John Gylot.
 1418. Thomas Stacey. On the resignation of J. G.
 1442. John Vycare. On the resignation of T. S.
 1457. Richard Ellys. On the death of J. V.
 1464. John Byngeley. On the resignation of R. E.
 1468. Henry Kent. On the death of J. B.
 1486. Nicholas Wodishawe. On the death of H. K.
 1500. Thomas Mason. On the death of N. W.
 (1536). Thomas Browne. *Valor Ecclesiasticus*.
 1587. Thomas Dylke. On the death of T. B.
 1564. William Herdman; patron, Ellen Blumfylde de Horsley. On the resignation of T. D.
 1565. Thomas Nicholson; patron, Allan Bloundevile. On the resignation of W. H.
 1569. Nicholas Harvey; patrons, William (?) Blundevile and Hellen his wife. On the resignation of T. N.
 1572. Thomas Tunstall; patrons, Alan Blundville and Ellen his wife. On the resignation of N. H.
 (1599). Anthony Benett. *Parish Registers*; buried 6 Oct. of that year.
 1600. Robert Time. *Parish Registers*.
 1617. Robert Evatt; patron, Philip Lord Stanhope. Buried 19 Feb. 1643, having been vicar 26 years and 6 months. *Parish Registers*.
 1663. William Bayley. *Parish Registers*.
 1701. William Taylour; patron, Earl of Chesterfield.
 1715. Thomas Ward. Buried 3 March 1765, aged 76, having been vicar 50 years. *Parish Registers*. On the resignation of W. T.*
 1765. Richard Holmes. On the death of T. W.
 1767. Joseph Goddard. On the death of R. H.

* Rev. W. Taylor resigned this vicarage as a Nonjuror in the year 1715. This is the only instance of a Derbyshire Nonjuror with which we are acquainted.

1778. **Samuel Davenport**; patron, Earl of Chesterfield. On the resignation of J. G.

1800. **Joseph Milward**; patron, Earl of Chesterfield. On the death of S. D.

1837. **Samuel Fox**; patron, E. D. Sitwell. On the death of J. M.

1870. **Grammer Thompson**; patron, Rev. H. W. Sitwell. On the death of S. F.

The church, which is dedicated to S. Clement,* consists of nave, aisles, south porch, chancel, and tower and spire at the west end. It is finely placed on a commanding eminence. The following are the dimensions of the area:—Nave, 46 ft. 1 in. by 21 ft. 2 in.; north aisle, 55 ft. 8 in. by 13 ft.; south aisle, 58 ft. 4 in. by 17 ft. 8 in.; and chancel, 33 ft. 6 in. by 19 ft. 2 in.

The tower, surmounted by a broached spire, having two tiers of projecting lights, reaching to an altitude of about 130 feet, is a good composition of the Decorated period, about the middle of the fourteenth century. It has two single trefoiled lights in the west wall of the basement, and no doorway. At the four corners of the tower, from which the spire rises, are the emblems of the four Evangelists—the Lion, the Man, the Ox, and the Eagle. The square-set buttresses are very massive. Against the east wall of the tower is the weathering-line of the gable of the old high-pitched roof. Over the archway into the nave is a doorway or window, now built up, which probably served for the ringer to know when to sound the sanctus bell at the elevation of the Host. The arcade between the north aisle and the nave is of three pointed arches supported on octagonal pillars. It corresponds in date with the tower and spire, as also does the archway into the chancel. The south arcade is similar, but supported on circular columns, and of rather earlier date. Strictly speaking, this arcade is only a few years old, having been completely rebuilt, as we shall shortly see; but it was reconstructed just after the former plan, and many of the same stones were re-used.

* The wakes of Horsley are regulated by S. James' day, but those of Kilburn, a township within the parish, by the feast of S. Clement. The story goes that the good folk of Horsley and Kilburn used at one time to keep their wakes on the same day, but that, owing to feuds and brawls, they were changed to different times. We will not here repeat what we have several times said respecting the re-dedication of churches, and a consequent confusion of patron saints; but it may be well to again state that the wakes by no means invariably corresponded with the feast day of the saint to whom the church was dedicated. The initial service in a completed church would usually be held on such a feast; but some little time often elapsed in the mediæval times before a bishop was able to consecrate the building. Hence we find, as mentioned in Archbishop Simon's encyclical letter (quoted under Crich), that the dedication day, and the day of the saint to whom the church was dedicated, were sometimes distinct festivals. We may therefore suppose that Horsley church was dedicated to S. Clement, but that the consecration or dedication festival took place on or about the day of S. James. Ecton's *Thesaurus*, published in 1742, gives the dedication as S. Barnabas; but of this we have met with no confirmation, except in Pegge (MSS.), who, however, evidently copies from Ecton.

In the Perpendicular period, about 1450, the church underwent an extensive alteration. The walls above the nave arcades were raised, and particularly good clerestory windows inserted. These windows are pointed and of two lights, and are set in pairs in each bay, there thus being eight on each side. A small two-light square-headed window was placed over the chancel arch. The chancel itself was rebuilt, and lighted with Perpendicular windows; and the aisles were also lighted throughout with square-headed traceried windows of that style. There is a good moulded wall plate, carried round the south aisle from the chancel; but on the north side this stops short with the first bay of the aisle. The masonry of all but the east end of that aisle is plainly of a different character, and is of the same date as the tower and other work of the fourteenth century. It was probably found to be too substantial to be worth renewing in the next century, though they repierced its walls with Perpendicular windows to harmonise with the rest of the church. The blocked-up pointed doorway in the north chancel wall is of Decorated date. The chancel, nave, and south aisle have battlements and pinnacles, but the north aisle retains a plainly-moulded parapet. The south porch is also embattled; it has a small niche over the doorway, and a well-executed crucifix—strange to say, in fair preservation—on the gable. On this side of the church are some remarkable and far-protruding gurgoyles.*

The font is a large and fine example of the Perpendicular period. It is of octagon shape, and boldly carved with roses and stiff foliage. In diameter it is 38 in., and now stands 4 ft. 10 in. high, but the base is new. Up to the time of the recent alterations, it was thickly coated with yellow ochre. There are three sedilia of equal height in the south wall of the chancel. The canopies have cinquefoil heads, and are flanked with uncharged shields. There is no piscina in the chancel, but a small one may be seen at the east end of the south aisle, and a double one at the same end of the north aisle. It should be mentioned that these aisles are each prolonged a single bay on a level with the chancel, into which they open by side arches, supported on corbels, of Decorated date. Mr. Rawlins also noted, in the pavement of the north aisle, part of an alabaster slab, but covered by a pew; and that a portion of the south aisle, at the east end, was "divided by

* The most remarkable of these is engraved in Parker's *Glossary*, vol. ii., plate 64. He gives the date as *circa* 1450.

a screen of rudely ornamented open work, which is used as a Sunday school."

The church was restored—on the whole, most judiciously—in 1858–60, at a cost of £2,221. The top of the spire was then renewed, new roofs were supplied throughout, and the whole of the church reseated and repaved. "While the pillar nearest the west end of the South Clerestory wall, and which had long seemed in an insecure state, was being examined, it fell down, October 4th, 1858, bringing with it the whole of that side, and demolishing in its descent the greater part of the old pews, and of a gallery that ran along the length of the west end; the arch under the steeple being at that time bricked up."*

The tower contains a ring of four bells, of which the tenor is of exceptionally sweet tone. It is said in the parish that at the time of the rebuilding of S. Alkmund's, Derby, the then vicar was disposed to sell the tenor to that church, and that negotiations were entered into respecting it; but the projected sale was summarily checked on it coming to the ears of the churchwardens.

I. "Ihs be oure sped." Mark of Henry Oldfield.

II. "I sweetly toling men do call

To taste on meats that feeds the soule, 1620."

Mark of George Oldfield.

III. "God save our King, John Beardsley, 1660." Mark of George Oldfield.

IV. "Ihc Gloria in excelsis Deo, Anno Dni 1603." The Heathcote mark, "G. H.," above a fylfot cross.

The registers begin in the year 1558. Down to 1599 they are a transcript from an older book. There is a blank between 1643 and 1660. The first volume ends in 1707; many of the earlier pages, subsequent to 1599, are in poor condition. There are no interpolations. There is a tradition current in the parish that Horsley has the honour of being the birthplace of Dick Turpin. John Tyrpin was churchwarden in 1599, and the name continues in the registers down to the present century. The unusual Christian name of Pascha occurs within the year 1705.

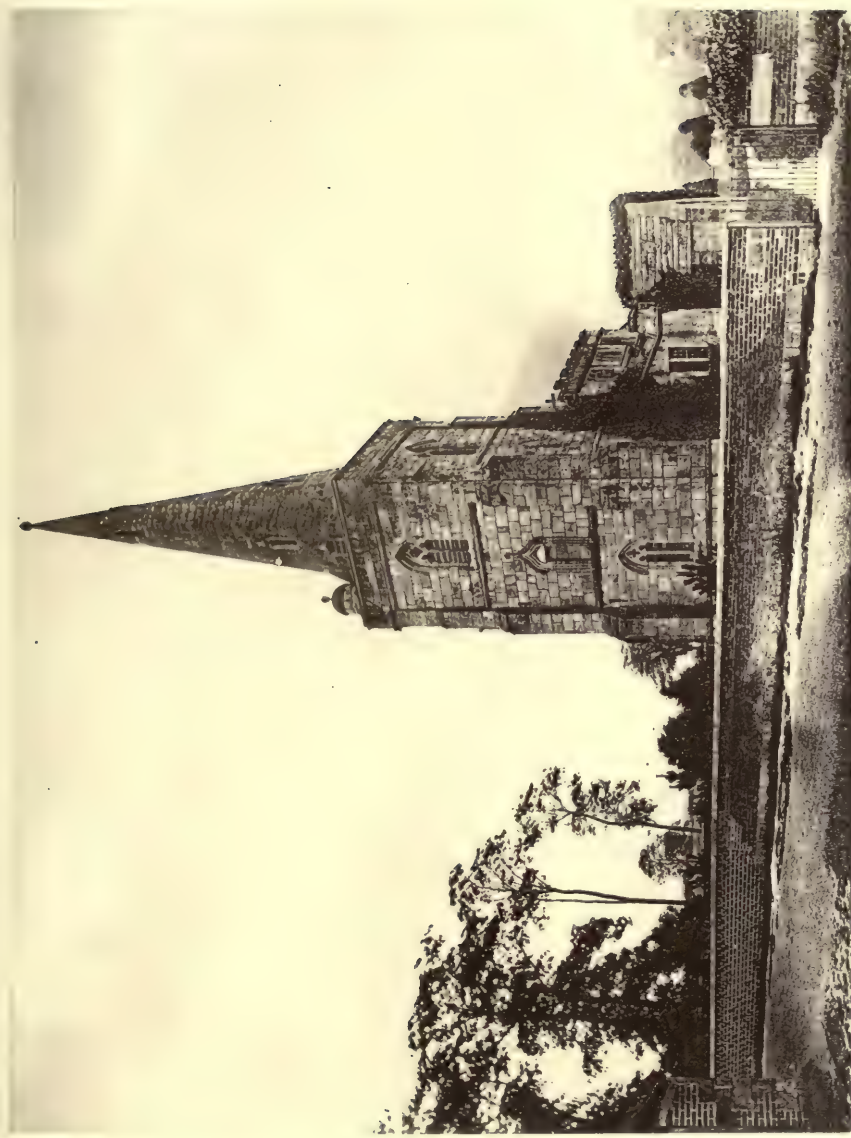
* We quote this from the flyleaf of the Parish Registers, where a succinct account of all the alterations made in 1858–60 has been carefully entered by the present vicar. "for the benefit of posterity." This is an example that cannot be too highly praised, and which is well worthy of imitation.

The Chapelry of Denby.

THE old parish of Horsley comprised not only the townships of Horsley, Woodhouse, and Kilburn, but also the parochial chapelry of Denby. The great tithes of Denby were appropriated to Lenton priory at the same time as those of Horsley, and the vicar of Horsley was bound to see that divine service was duly celebrated in the chapel of Denby. On the feast of S. Clement, 1484, a covenant was entered into between Henry Kent, vicar of Horsley, with the consent of Richard, prior of Lenton, and Lawrence Lowe, of Denby, to have a priest to say daily Mass in the chapel of Denby. It was proved, and acknowledged by Henry Kent, that the vicars of Horsley had previously, from time immemorial, provided and paid a resident priest at Denby, and an undertaking was given that the same should be done for the future. But Lawrence Lowe, finding no resident priest, had, in default, engaged Sir Christopher Bury, from Michaelmas day last passed, for a year, at a stipend of seven marks, to say the divine service daily. If the vicar paid these seven marks, and continued to do so yearly, either to Sir Christopher Bury or to some other suitable priest, then the bond was to be void; but otherwise, on failure thereof, the vicar bound himself to pay a fine of £40 to Lawrence Lowe.*

The manor of Denby, at the time of the Domesday Survey, belonged to Ralph de Buron, under which family it was held, in the reign of Henry I., by Patrick Rossel. It remained with the Rossels for upwards of three centuries, when it passed, by marriage with the heiress, to Lawrence Lowe, serjeant-at-law, a younger son of the Lowes, of La Lowe, in the parish of Great Budworth, Cheshire.

* Meynell MSS.; Add. MSS. 6,666, f. 208.



HELIO TYPE

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The Church Goods Commissioners, 6 Edward VI., thus report:—

“Denby. Oct. 5. Rich Heiths curate.

j chales of sylver—iij bells in the steple—j litle bell called a saunce bell—j sacrying bell—j hande bell—iij vestments of wyte and redd say—ij albes of sylke—j cope of saten sylke—ij corporasses with cases—j table clothe—iij towells—ij cruettis of puter—ij surplusses for the prist—j rochet for the clerke—j crosse of brasse gyldett—j byble—j boke called the comen Prayer.”

Jane Massie, by will dated 1728, left £200 to meet a like sum of £200 from Queen Anne's Bounty for the augmentation of the living.* This augmentation being granted, changed Denby from a simple cure to a perpetual curacy, and thereby initiated its independence of Horsley. The benefice was subsequently increased by a Parliamentary Grant, and it is now regarded as a vicarage.

The church, or chapel, which is dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, consists of nave, aisles, south porch, chancel, and tower and spire at the west end. The dimensions of the building, according to Mr. Rawlins, are—Nave, 33 ft. 8 in. by 18 ft. 3 in.; north and south aisles, each 30 ft. 5 in. by 7 ft. 11 in.; and chancel, 27 ft. by 14 ft. 6 in. The nave is separated from the south aisle by two rounded arches, springing from a circular central pier and two semicircular responds. The capitals of the responds have a narrow band of the “nail-head” moulding, though that at the east end has been nearly clipped away. The date of this arcade is towards the end of the Norman style, not earlier than the reign of Stephen. The opposite arcade was described by Mr. Rawlins, in 1825, as consisting of two arches, “cut out of the wall, like those on each side of the reading desk and pulpit in Repton church, springing from a circular column, with a square capital rudely sculptured and profusely whitewashed so as nearly to obliterate its design.” Mr. Rawlins was well acquainted with Repton church, having long been resident in that village; and there seems no reason to doubt, judging from this description, that this arcade was of Saxon origin.† In 1838, this church was most disastrously and barbarously treated, the north arcade being removed, the wall of the north aisle being raised level with that of the nave, and the north clerestory windows placed above those of the aisle. A gallery was erected on the north side, supported by iron pillars which run up to the roof; a west gallery was built to block up the tower; the massive old oak seats and benches removed; the ancient timbered roofs concealed by flat plaster ceilings; old

* *Charity Commissioners' Reports*, vol. xvii., p. 161.

† *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. iii., p. 435, plate xix.

heraldic glass recklessly destroyed; and, in short, a shameful havoc made of an exceptionally interesting fabric.

The chancel is of good Decorated character, about the middle of the fourteenth century. The four-light east window has a flamboyant character. There are two two-light pointed windows and a narrow priest's door in the south wall, and one similar window in the north wall. The east window of the north aisle is also of this style. The remaining windows of the aisles are square-headed Perpendicular lights, *circa* 1450, except a debased west window to the south aisle; that aisle having been extended a bay to the west, so as to include one of the tower buttresses. There are three three-light clerestory windows, of a late character, on the south side; the similar ones on the north side having been, as already remarked, replaced immediately above the aisle windows. The high-pitched, picturesque porch, having a stone roof, did not form part of the original design, when the church was rebuilt in the fourteenth century. It is not set quite straight with the Decorated inner doorway: its date seems to be *circa* 1375. The inner walls are panelled into two compartments. The tower and spire are a fair sample of Decorated work, and, judging from the west window, are tolerably early in that style. The general features are well shown on Plate XI. Note the large ogee-shaped, moulded niche; the crown of the stair-turret; and the wavy line of moulding on the parapet, corresponding to that on the Decorated towers of Chesterfield and Crich.

The ogee doorway to the tower stairway, from the inner basement of the tower, is built up, and a stove-pipe thrust through it. Access is now gained by a doorway in the outer north wall, which was pierced in 1838. The present belfry floor is four feet below the proper level, which is shown by the perfect stone corbels which still project from all four walls. Part of the lintel of the south single-light window to this belfry is formed of the head of an incised sepulchral cross, which pertains to the eleventh or early in the twelfth century.

In the south chancel wall are two sedilia of equal height, with ogee crocketed canopies, and a corresponding piscina beyond. In the north wall is an oblong almary recess. The Holy Table is of seventeenth century date, with a locker or deep drawer below it. In the projecting chancel pier at the east end of the north aisle is a rather rudely cut small piscina, with a credence shelf, also cut out of the stone, above it. Of the east end of this aisle Mr.

Rawlins gives the following quaint and rather unintelligible account—an account which cannot be further explained, owing to the Goths of 1838:—"Near to the reading desk and pulpit is the family pew of the Lowe family, which, through a Tudor arch, partly walled off, was once the entrance into a small confessional, which supposition is good, as there appears to have been a wall across this end of the north aisle from the nave; and still more strong is this my supposition, as there is herein a piscina nearly perfect in a small recess. Over this arch is a little pointed opening, it might have been for giving light to a room over this confessional, once occupied by the Confessor, previous to the hour of confessing, that he might be ready for the arrival of the Penitent!"

Below the east window of the south aisle is a sort of panelled recess with a moulded border of stone. It is now thickly coated with whitewash, but was probably originally painted in fresco with an altar piece for the side altar of that aisle. It should be compared with the similar stone panels at the east ends of the aisles of Chaddesden church, where traces of the fresco still remain.* The octagon font, under the west gallery, resembles the capital of a pillar. From the mouldings we judge it to be of Decorated date. The basin is unusually shallow; it stands on a plain octagon base, which is wider than the actual stem of the font.

When Mr. Rawlins was here (1825), he noted "a rudely carved screen" between the nave and the chancel. At Bassano's visit, in 1710, there were the arms of Rossel in a south aisle window, and of Grey† in the east window of the north aisle. On the roof of the church, carved on the beams, were (1) a plain cross, (2) a cross engrailed, in each quarter a rose, (3) a buck couchant, (4) three mullets on a fesse between as many crescents, and (5) a cross formée. In one of the north clerestory windows, under a figure of the Virgin, was the quartered coat of Cokayne and Harthill. Mr. Meynell (1817) also observed against the south aisle wall an

* *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. iii., p. 309.

† "Richard Lord Grey, of Codnor, held a small manor at Denby, which he possessed by the gift of William Rosel and William Bernack, representatives and co-heirs of John de Denby; this manor afterwards acquired the name of Park-Hall. Richard Lord Grey procured, in 1344, a charter for a market at Denby on Thursdays, and a fair for two days at the festival of the Nativity of the Virgin Mary. From the Greys the manor of Park-Hall passed to the Frechevilles, and was sold, about the beginning of Henry VIII.'s reign, by Sir Peter Frecheville to Vincent Lowe, Esq., of Denby, who settled it on his younger son. On the death of Francis Lowe, Esq., of Denby, without issue, in 1563, Jasper Lowe, Esq., of Park-Hall, succeeded to the Denby estate, and they have since continued to be united."—*Lysons' Derbyshire*, p. 188. From the appearance of the Grey coat in this window, it would seem as if this north aisle had formerly pertained to the Park-hall manor.

escutcheon of the Lowe quarterings impaling Cokayne and Harthill quarterly. He further records this inscription on the gate of the altar rails:—"Maid by mee Tho Gillott April the first day, 1686." One and all of these details were swept away in 1838.

Vincent Lowe, of Denby, grandson of Lawrence Lowe, who died about the year 1558, married Jane, elder daughter of Sir Thomas Cokayne of Ashbourn.*

Against the north chancel wall is a large and costly monument consisting of two canopies, in which kneel the full-sized effigies of a man and woman, facing outwards. The former is represented bareheaded and in plate armour; and the latter in French cap and ruff, and with a triple chain round the neck. Each holds a book in their clasped hands. In the background against the wall, and almost concealed by the larger figures, are representations of a boy and a girl; and also of two other children, their heads covered with a white veil or shroud, but otherwise dressed like the other two. This is the only instance that we are aware of, of so singular a method being used to signify the death of those represented. Below the two principal figures are spaces for inscriptions, but these spaces are now blank. At the top of the monument is the following quartered coat:—(1) *sab.*, a hart trippant, *arg.* [Lowe of Denby], (2) *sab.*, three roses, *gu.* [Rossel], (3) *sab.*, on a fesse engrailed, between three crescents, *gu.*, as many mullets, *arg.* [Ashborne ?], and (4) *or*, three annulets, *gu.* [Mylton].† On

* See plate xxxiv., *Reliquary*, vol. xi., where there is an elaborate Lowe pedigree, by Capt. A. E. Lawson Lowe, F.S.A. For the connection between the Lowes of Denby and of Alderwasley, see the account of Wirksworth and Alderwasley in *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. ii.

† These arms have, at some "restoration," been repainted, and the tinctures are now thoroughly confused. The arms, as given in St. George's Visitation of 1612, are—Quarterly, 1, *az.*, a buck trippant, *arg.*; 2, *arg.*, three roses, *gu.*, barbed, *vert.*, and seeded, *or*; 3, *arg.*, on a fesse engrailed, between three crescents, *gu.*, as many mullets, *or*; and 4, *az.*, three millstones, *arg.* The third of these coats is that of Ashborne, probably introduced by the marriage of a Rossel with an heiress of that family. The millstones of the fourth coat have been altered to annulets on the monument; the second wife of Lawrence Lowe was a co-heiress of Mylton. Captain Lowe, F.S.A., has kindly furnished us with the following note relative to the vexed question of the early pedigree of this family:—"The Lowes of Denby claimed to be the elder branch of the family. Thomas Lowe, the ancestor of the Alderwasley branch, being stated to have been one of the younger sons of Lawrence Lowe, serjeant-at-law, who is said to have acquired the manor of Denby by his marriage with the heiress of the Rossels. But the statement that Thomas Lowe was the son of Lawrence Lowe is clearly disproved by a charter, dated on the Monday after the feast of the Purification, 1472 (*Additional MSS.*, 6,666, f. 110), whereby this Thomas Lowe mentions his brothers, Lawrence Lowe and George Lowe, and likewise Humphrey, Ottiwell, and Brian, the sons of the said Lawrence. Another charter, which is dated on the 8th of April, 1481 (*Additional MSS.*, 6,666, f. 119), distinctly refers to Lawrence Lowe, 'learned in the law,' as the brother of Thomas Lowe, of Alderwasley. That such was their relationship can hardly be doubted, and there are grounds for believing that Thomas was the elder brother; but it is a remarkable fact that the Lowes of Alderwasley certainly quartered the arms of Rossel, and, indeed, to judge by a shield carved outside the old chapel at Alderwasley, seem to have borne them at one time in place of their paternal coat. Documentary evidence of the match between Lawrence Lowe and the heiress

the capital of the central pillar is the same quartered coat impaling quarterly 1 and 4, *gu.*, a lion rampant within a bordure engrailed, *sab.* [Harpur], and 2 and 3, *sab.*, a chevron and in chief a lion passant-guardant, *or* [Brock].* On the capitals of the side pillars are the crests of a wolf and a boar, pertaining respectively to Lowe and Harpur. From the armorial bearings it is clear that this is the monument of Patrick, eldest son of Jasper Lowe, who married Jane, daughter of Sir John Harpur, of Swarkeston. Their two surviving children were—Vincent, who married Anne, natural daughter of Henry Cavendish, of Tutbury; and Isabella, who became the wife of Sir John Zouch, of Codnor Castle. Patrick Lowe was born in 1562; but we do not know the year either of his death or of that of his wife. He was the son of Jasper Lowe, by Dorothy, daughter of William Sacheverell, of Stanton-by-Bridge, and grandson of the previously mentioned Vincent Lowe, who died in 1558.

When Mr. Meynell was here there were wooden rails in front of this monument, "erected at the proper cost of John Lowe Esq., 1726." This John Lowe, fifth in descent from Patrick of the monument, married Sydney, heiress of Richard Marriott, of Alscot. He died in 1771, and there is a mural slab in the chancel to his memory. Another mural stone is to the memory of Richard Lowe, of Locko Park, who succeeded his brother John, and died in 1785, without leaving lawful issue. The estates then passed to his cousin, William Drury, merchant, of Bread Street, London, who assumed the additional arms and name of Lowe in 1790. He died in 1827, aged 74, as is recorded on the slab to his memory

of Rossel seems to be wanting, yet most authorities appear to concur in the statement that he was twice married, first to the heiress of Rossel, and subsequently to Alice, daughter and co-heiress of William Mylton, of Gratton, and widow of Oliver de Newton, of Newton, in Cheshire. In the pedigree of the family entered in the Visitation of 1612, there is no mention of any marriage with the heiress of Rossel, and the children of Lawrence Lowe are given as the issue of the above-named Alice. It is, however, sufficiently obvious that she could not have been the mother of Humphrey, the eldest son of Lawrence Lowe, for her first husband, Oliver de Newton (by whom she had three children), died of the plague in London, in 1452, and was buried in the church of St. Andrew, Holborn, and in 1462, Humphrey Lowe was married; for by a charter dated in that year, he, together with Margaret his wife, united with Lawrence Lowe, his father, in granting certain lands in the meadows of Clifton, to John Cokayne and Thomas, his son. Janet, the daughter of Lawrence Lowe, must also have been the issue of some former marriage, for she became the wife of Richard de Newton, the eldest son of the above-named Alice, by her first husband. Notwithstanding the fact that no marriage with the heiress of Rossel is recorded in the pedigree entered in the Visitation of 1612, the Lowes were allowed to quarter the arms of Rossel, and also those of Mylton, but that the latter quartering was improperly borne is sufficiently evidenced."

* This coat is also wrongly tinctured. It seems to be intended for Brock, but the field should be *gules*, and the chevron *argent*. Gilbert le Harpur, ancestor of Sir John Harpur, of Swarkeston, married, in the reign of Henry III., Aviee, heiress of Robert de Brock of Chesterton, Warwick.

against the south chancel wall. He left only one daughter and heiress, Mary Anne, who became the wife of Robert Holden, of Nuthall Temple. She died in 1840, and he in 1844, and were both buried in this church, as is also recorded on the plain slabs to their memory on the same side of the chancel. Their eldest son, William Drury Holden, assumed the name and arms of Lowe, on the death, in 1849, of his maternal grandmother, Anne, widow of William Drury Lowe, of Locko Park.

In the tower is a ring of four bells, bearing the following inscriptions:—

I. "God save His Church." The bell-mark attributed to Robert Mellour, and the Lombardic capital letters, "H. D."

II. "Ihc Nazareus Rex Judeorum."


III. "Ihc. Gloria in excelsis Deo, 1604." The Heathcote mark of "G. H." above a fylfot cross.

IV. "Patricke Lowe Esquire, Anno Do. 1604." The mark of Henry Oldfield. This is a richly-ornamented bell.

There are no registers extant earlier than the year 1725.

Elkston.

Ilkeston.

T the time of the Domesday Survey, the manor of Ilkeston was partly held by Gilbert de Gand, and partly by thanes immediately of the King. There is no record of a church at that date. Gilbert de Gand, nephew of William the Conqueror, in the reign of Henry I. gave the manor of Ilkeston to his seneschal, Robert de Muskham. After four descents, the heiress of Muskham married Sir Ralph de Gresley. Eustachia, daughter of Sir Ralph, and eventually heiress of her brother Hugh, married Nicholas de Cantelupe.* Nicholas was the fourth son of William de Cantelupe, of Bowden and Harborough, Leicester. He was living in 1275.† Nicholas de Cantelupe, of Ilkeston, was succeeded by his son William, who died in 1309;‡ and he, again, by a son of the same name. An inquisition of 1321 states that William held the manor and advowson of Ilkeston; the latter being of the annual value of twenty-one marks.§ William de Cantelupe was succeeded by his son Nicholas, the founder of Beauvale Priory; he died in 1355, leaving a son and heir also named Nicholas. This Nicholas died without issue in 1372, and was succeeded by his brother William, who also died issueless in 1376, seized of both manor and advowson.||

William, Lord Zouch of Harringworth, then inherited the estate, his great-grandfather having been the son of Millicent, younger sister and co-heir of George Cantelupe, granddaughter of William

* Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. i., pp. 962, 963.

† Quo Warranto and Hundred Rolls; Nichols' *Leicestershire*, vol. iii., p. 493; Dugdale's *Baronage*; Nichols' *Collectanea*, etc.

‡ Inq. post Mort., 2 Edward II., No. 51.

§ Inq. ad quod Damnum, 14 Edw. II., No. 131.

|| Inq. post Mort., 45 Edw. III., No. 13; 49 Edw. III., No. 28.

de Cantelupe, eldest brother of the first-named Nicholas, who settled at Ilkeston.

On the attainder of John, Lord Zouch, for complicity with Richard III., Ilkeston was granted by Henry VII., in 1485, to Sir John Savage. It remained in that family until 1608, when it was purchased of Sir Thomas Savage by Sir John Manners, whose descendant, the Duke of Rutland, still holds it.

William, Lord Zouch, died in 1381, seized, *inter alia*, of the advowson of Ilkeston church.* His son and heir, William, who died in 1396,† was seized of the manor of Ilkeston, having conferred the rectory in 1386 on the neighbouring abbey of Dale.‡ The vicarage remained in the gift of the abbot of Dale until the dissolution of the monasteries, when the advowson, together with the appropriated tithes, were granted to Savage, and thence passed by purchase to Manners.

The rectory was valued at £14 per annum in 1291. The *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (24 Henry VIII.) gives the clear annual value of the vicarage at £5 7s. 9d.; the value of the rectory cannot be accurately given, as it is stated collectively with the mediety of Egginton, the two together averaging £19 6s. 8d.; but only a clear value—after deducting various charges to the Bishop and Chapter of Lichfield, etc.—of £11 19s. 0d.

The Church Goods Commissioners, 6 Edward VI., drew up the following inventory at this church:—

“Ilkeston. Oct. 5. Sir Wyll. Carter vicar & curatte.

j challes of sylver parcell gylt—iiij corporas clothes—iiij vestments—iiij albes—j of y^e vestments of red velvet, y^e odder ij of sylke party collers—j cope of grene sylke—j crosse of copper—iiij auter clothes—vj towels—iiij of dyaper & iiij of lynen—ij towells wolle, & j broken—a sanctus bell—j housell bell—ij holy water fatts—ij cruetts—ij candlestykes of latten—a per of scensures—j canybe—j pyx of coper—j bybell & a boke of mynistration.”

The following is the brief report of the Parliamentary Commission, of 1650:—“Ilkestone is a viccaridge really worth sixteene pounds per annum. Mr. Fox is minister and scandalous.”

The subjoined list of rectors and vicars is chiefly compiled from the Lichfield Registers and the returns of the First Fruits Office:—

* Inq. post Mort., 5 Ric. II., No. 62.

† Inq. post Mort., 19 Ric. II., No. 52.

‡ Pat. Rot., 9 Ric. II., pt. 1, memb. 34. It was not granted direct to the abbey; but, in order to avoid the statutes of Mortmain, it was in the first instance transferred to Hugo de Wyloughby, John Pole de Nuburgh, William de Sallowe de Stanton, Henry Coton (rector of Aston), Richard (rector of Hanston), and John de Halun. These trustees thereupon transferred it to the abbey. The patent is dated at York on July 21st.

RECTORS.

1315. William . . .; leave of absence for sickness.
 1322. William de Loscow; patron, Nicholas de Cantelupe. On the death of William, the last rector.
 1334. John de Kendale; patron, Nicholas de Cantelupe. On the resignation of W. de L.
 1341. Thomas de Saxeby; patron, Nicholas de Cantelupe. On the death of J. de K.
 1349. William de Broydeston; patron, Nicholas de Cantelupe. On the death of T. de S.
 1351. William de Lynton; patron, Nicholas de Cantelupe. On the resignation of W. de B.
 1375. Stephen de Cundale; patron, William de Cantelupe. On the death of W. de L.

VICARS.

1391. Hugo de Thurgarton, canon of Dale; patron, Abbot of Dale.
 1402. John, son of Simon de Ilkeston. On the resignation of H. de T.
 1418. Richard de Ilkeston.
 1438. John Spencer.
 1446. Robert Edmond. On the resignation of J. S.
 . Richard Nottingham.
 1497. Robert Brownlow. On the death of R. N.
 1510. Robert Aston. On the death of R. B.
 (1536). William Carter. *Valor Ecclesiasticus*.
 . William Parker.
 1568. John Wyttes; patron, Sir John Savage. On the death of W. P.
 . Thomas Howell.
 1573. Richard Seyrdan (?); patron, Sir John Savage. On the resignation of T. H.
 1629. Thomas Lowe; patron, Grace, Lady Manners, widow.
 1633. William Hope; patron, Grace, Lady Manners, widow.
 (1650). Mr. Fox. *Parliamentary Commission*.
 (1710). Humphrey Courtman. *Bassano's MSS*.
 1736. Matthew Birch.
 1748. George Allen; patron, the Duke of Rutland.
 1802. Jervase Brown; collated by the Bishop through lapse of time. On the death of G. A.
 . George Searl Ebsworth.
 1863. James Horsburgh; patron, the Duke of Rutland. On the resignation of G. S. E.
 1873. J. F. N. Eyre; patron, the Duke of Rutland.

The church, which is dedicated to S. Mary, consists of a nave with side aisles, a large chancel with north aisle or chapel, and a tower at the west end. The dimensions of the area of the church, according to Mr. Rawlins, who was here in 1825, are:—Nave, 43 ft. 5 in. by 19 ft. 10 in.; north aisle, 44 ft. 10 in. by 14 ft.; south aisle, 42 ft. 6 in. by 13 ft. 3 in.; and chancel, 46 ft. 3 in. by 24 ft. 1 in.

The west end of this church used to be graced by a lofty tower, surmounted by a lead-covered spire. Mr. Wolley, writing about 1716, says:—"The church has a spire steeple covered with lead,

which suffered extremely in the Hurricane in the year 1714, and in the chancel there is an old monument supposed to be a Cantelupe. On the east side the liberty, on the High Road from Wirksworth to Nottingham, stands a pair of gallows which the Inhabitants are obliged to keep in repair, they say by that they hold the privilege of Gaunt fee.* At the south-west end of the town is a Row of Alms Houses, but not endowed. There was another chancel, but it is taken down and the monuments lie bare in the churchyard."† In the year 1723, money was collected by Brief for the rebuilding of the tower, the estimated cost being £1,350. But the moneys came in slowly, and it was not until 1731 that a new tower was built. From a sketch of this church, taken by Mr. Meynell in 1814, we find that the new tower was of the debased, incongruous style then affected. It had round-headed bell-chamber windows, and a plain parapet with pinnacles at the four angles. Its height was upwards of seventy-five feet. The "other chancel" of which Mr. Wolley speaks was the large north chapel or chancel aisle. Mr. Rawlins, who was here in 1825, says:—"On the north side of the chancel was originally an aisle, which a few years since gave way in the foundations. The Duke of Rutland used to repair this aisle, but room being wanted to enlarge the churchyard, it was never restored." Instead of being "a few years," we know from Wolley's MS. that this aisle had disappeared more than a century earlier; but it is interesting to find that the repairs used to be in the Manners family, which tends to prove that this chapel was erected by the Cantelupes, probably to serve as a mortuary chapel, and for a chantry altar for Masses for their souls. It has been conjectured that this beautiful addition to the chancel was made *circa* 1360, by Joan, relict and second wife of Nicholas de Cantelupe, founder of Beauvale Priory. In 32 Edward III., she "founded a Chantry for five priests, in honour of St. Peter the Apostle, for the health of the soul of the said Nicholas de Cantelupe, her husband, ner own soul, and the souls of all the faithful deceased."‡ The arcade of three arches, separating this chantry from the

* A passage in Farey's *Survey of Derbyshire* (vol. iii., p. 632), published in 1815, explains this:—"The Lord of the Manor of Ilkeston maintains a Gallows (on which I could not learn that anyone was ever hanged) near the Erewash River and county bounds, on the East of the Town; in order, as is said, that the Inhabitants of the Manor may avail themselves of a Charter, of John of Gaunt, for paying only half of the usual Tolls in any of the Markets or Fairs of the Kingdom."

† Wolley's MS. *History of Derbyshire*, *circa* 1716; at the College of Arms.

‡ Glover's *History of Ilkeston and Shipley*: Derby, 1831. But we do not know whence Glover got this information, and much doubt a foundation of five priests in this church.

chancel, was not destroyed, but simply walled up; and a good pointed doorway removed from the old outer wall, and inserted in the new one. The capitals and columns of the arcade showed on each side of the masonry. This arcade—re-opened and repaired in 1855—is of singular beauty; the capitals of the clustered piers being moulded into elegant foliage, having characteristics of the human face (Plate VIII).

The church underwent a thorough, and, in many respects, most unfortunate "restoration" in 1855, when the outer walls of the north and south nave aisles were taken down and rebuilt; and the tower, west end of the aisles, south chancel vestry, and north chancel aisle built new, but on the old foundations. The tower, beneath which is the principal entrance to the church, is a pretentious affair, but singularly poor and bald in all its details. A glance at the carving of the capitals of the shafts in the jambs of the west doorway is sufficient to prove the character of the work. The vestry on the south of the chancel is said to be built on old foundations; and Sir Stephen Glynn, who was here three years before the restoration, remarks that "the priests' door south of the chancel is set curiously sideways within a large exterior arch, as presented externally." It would therefore appear that there was also at one time a south chancel chapel. In a pamphlet, issued when the restoration of the church was in contemplation, it is said that there was originally a sacristy on the south side of the chancel. But sacristies are hardly ever found on that side of the chancel, and no such building would require a large archway opening into it.

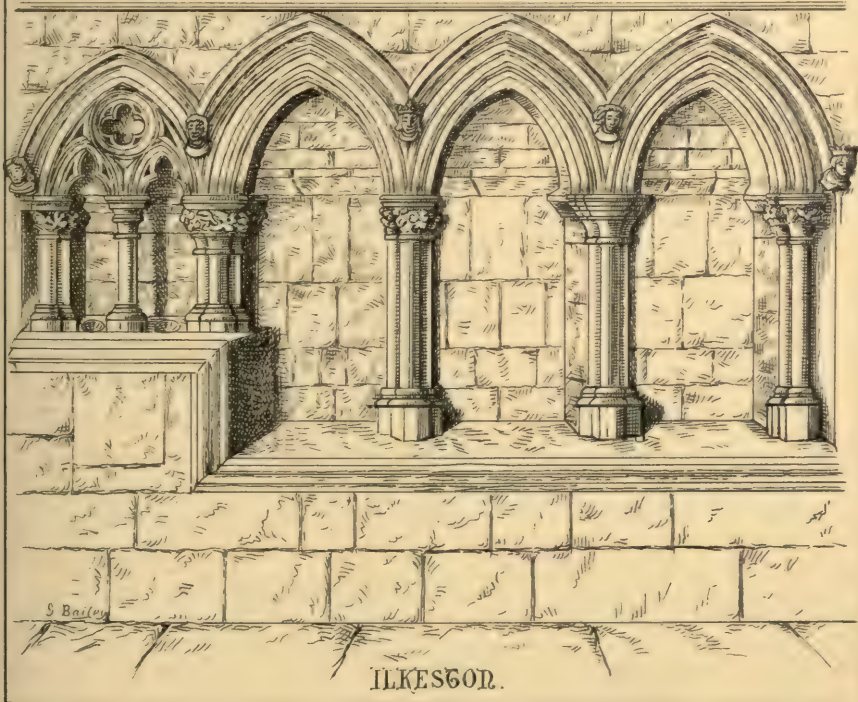
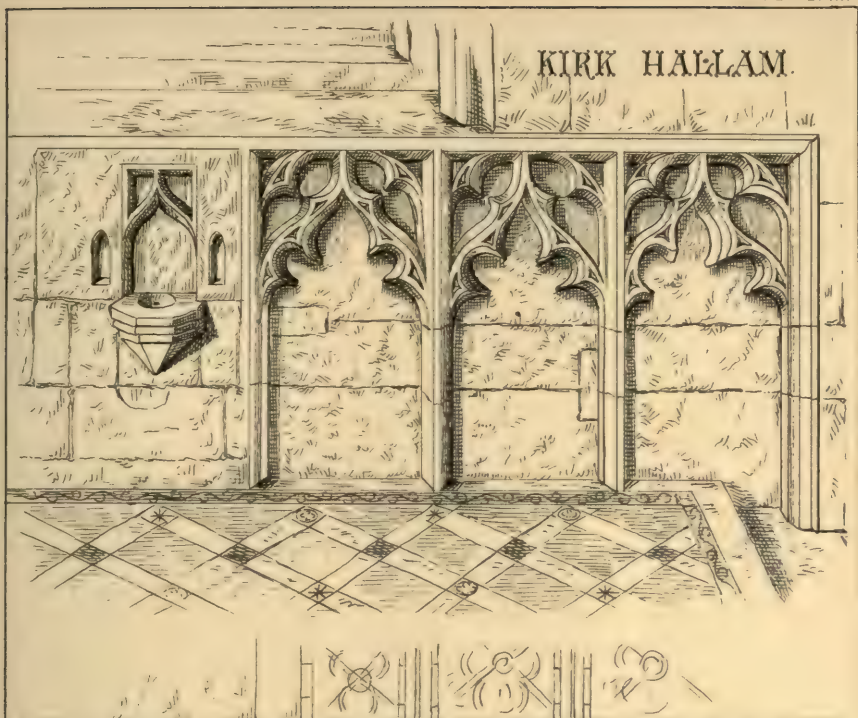
The lofty arcade of three arches that divides the nave from the south aisle is specially interesting, being of the transition period from Norman to Early English, about the time of Richard I. The pillars are circular, and the arches, which only just partake of any pointed character, are ornamented with the chevron pattern and an outer moulding of the nail-head device. The arcade between the nave and the north aisle is supported on lofty octagonal pillars with plainly-moulded capitals, and is of Decorated date, but early in the style. The windows of both the aisles are also of that style, *circa* 1300, but were rebuilt in 1855. The old patterns were not very carefully followed. The spacious chancel is also of good Transitional character, of the last quarter of the thirteenth century; but the alterations of 1855 were here also apparently of an unnecessarily extensive character.

At the east end of the south aisle is a small piscina niche. In the north wall of the north aisle, near the east end, is a shallow sepulchral or founder's recess, quite plain. "The font," says Sir Stephen Glynn, "has an octagonal plain bowl, upon a raised base and kneeling step." From Mr. Meynell's drawing, we judge it to have been coeval with the south nave arcade. In 1855, this font disappeared, and we have not been able to trace what became of it. The one now in use is a modern effort, with a good deal of carving about it. The taste or reverence of those who would substitute a new for an old font, however plain the workmanship of the latter, is not to be envied.

Against the south chancel wall is a row of three sedilia, and a double piscina. The good and noteworthy workmanship of these, *circa* 1280-90, can be better learnt from Plate XII. than from any verbal description.

There is a remarkable stone screen, dividing the chancel from the nave, having five cinquefoiled, arched compartments, with pierced quatrefoils in the spandrels, and grey marble shafts, of circular form, with moulded capitals and bases, the whole resting upon a stone wall (Plate VIII). The doorway occupies the centre arch, and has its shafts rising from the ground. This screen has been repaired at various times. The mouldings of the capitals and bases of one or two of the columns, which are original, appear to be of Early English character, but the general style of the workmanship and the details of the tracery show that it is co-eval with most of the chancel work, viz., at the beginning of the Decorated period. It has been thought by some that the marble shafts were not originally designed for the screen, but have been removed from older window jambs; but we see no reason for such a supposition, which would be entirely contrary to the use of mediæval architects.

On the north side of the chancel is an altar tomb, bearing the effigy of a knight, wearing a hood of mail (Plate VIII). His feet rest on a lion, and he has prick spurs. The sword-belt is studded. Only part of the sword is now left, and the small lion on which the sword-point originally rested. On the left arm is a large shield, bearing the arms of Cantelupe—a fesse vaire between three fleurs-de-lis. The sides of the monument are panelled into a series of trefoiled niches, in the spandrels of which are small, uncharged shields. Nicholas de Cantelupe, first Lord of Ilkeston of that name, died *circa* 1275-80, and his son William in 1307. This



monument pertains, we believe, to one or other of these knights; and from the general details and character of the work, we are inclined to think that it is to Sir Nicholas. Previous to 1855, this monument stood in the centre of the chancel, of which Sir Nicholas was probably the founder. Mr. Meynell speaks of it being "very perfect, excepting that it has been repeatedly white-washed;" adding—"a short time since the bones were taken up; they were near the surface in a sort of coffin made of several stones, and the legs were crossed as upon the monument, but no inscription could be found. The bones were very perfect, and the teeth particularly sound and fresh. I had this account from the clerk of the parish in 1814."*

The same gentleman gives a drawing of another raised tomb on the north side of the altar, the upper slab of which was of Purbeck marble, but the brasses had been taken from it. Sir Stephen Glynn describes (in 1852) the sides of this tomb as being of alabaster, and "having pierced arches, which are trefoiled and hollow within—there are three arches on the sides and two at the ends." This interesting tomb disappeared at the "restoration."

Mr. Meynell also makes mention of two brass plates to Francis Gregge, gentleman, 1667, and to Robert Gregge, gentleman, 1680. "The church having undergone some alterations the above monuments of the Gregge family are removed, but the brasses are in the possession of the clerk." Where are they now? He further mentions several more modern inscriptions that cannot now be found, concluding with the remark—"These appear to be all the inscriptions now remaining, but many are removed and lately destroyed." The destruction of monuments in this church certainly seems to have been peculiarly wanton, even for Derbyshire.

This church was visited heraldically on August 21st, 1662, by Dugdale and Ashmole. The notes of the latter are as follow:—"In the middle of the Chancell is a raised monument having thereon a Knight lying at length cross leg'd in Male, & on the left arme a Shield wth this Coat of Armes (a fesse vaire between three fleur-de-lis). Under the uppermost arch on the north side of the Chancel is a raised monum^t having a large marble for the top stone, whereon seems to have been y^e Portraiture of a Clergyman

* This was not the first time of the unseemly disturbance of this knight's bones. Bassano, writing in 1710, says:—"Under y^e tomb is a stone coffin with large white bones in it, as appeared when opened by Isaac Gregory, y^e present clerk of y^e church. A chale (jaw) bone taken out of y^e coffin was so wide y^t it slipped over y^e chale of a lusty full man. Test. Humphrey Courtman, Vicar."

in his habitt,* but y^e Brass is stolen away. In the East window of the South Isle (1) *gu.*, a fesse vaire, *arg.*† and *az.*, between three fleur-de-lis, *or*, (2) *arg.*, a cross, *gu.*, and (3) *az.*, three crowns, *or*. In the window of the North Isle* *arg.*, a saltire, *gu.*, (2) chequy *az.*, and *or*, a canton, *erm.* This Church seemes to have been very ancient, all the Arches in the south side of the body of the Church are semicircular, and the worke indented. The Windowes and Pillars of the Chancell are of excellent neate worke."‡

Bassano visited the church in 1710, when only one of the coats mentioned above remained in the window, and that has long since disappeared. There was then a stone coffin against the recess already noticed in the north wall of the north nave aisle; and Bassano also noticed lions carved on some of the seats in the chancel.

In the vestry is an oak parish chest, the carving on which shows that it dates from the Perpendicular period. On the Holy Table are carved the words:—"Ex dono Thome Harrison, qui obiit Octobris Anno Domini 1622."

The tower contains a ring of five bells:—

I. "Prosperity to all my benefactors, 1732," and the bell-mark of Abraham Rudhall, of Gloucester.

II. "God save His Church, 1660," and the bell-mark of George Oldfield.

III. "All glory bee to God on high, 1660," and the bell-mark of George Oldfield.

IV. "Prosperity to this Parish, 1749," and the bell-mark of Abraham Rudhall.

V. "Robert Skevington & Sam^l Taylor, Ch: Wardens, 1732," and the bell-mark of Abraham Rudhall.

The registers, according to the Parliamentary Return, begin in 1586, but are defective between 1670 and 1679.

* Bodleian Library, Ashm. MSS., 854; also Dugdale's *Visitation of Derbyshire*, 1662-4 (in the College of Arms), f. 101.

† Dugdale gives the vaire *or* and *az.*

‡ Walter Cantelupe, brother of the first Sir Nicholas, was Bishop of Worcester from 1237 to 1266. Bassano states that this tomb pertained, by tradition, to the Cantelupes, and there was in his time a pastoral staff in brass still remaining.

Kirk Langley.

Kirk Langley.

THE manor of Langley was held, according to the Domesday Book, by Levenot, under Ralph Fitz-Hubert. There is no record at that date of a church. The manor at an early period was divided into two moieties, one of which became known as Kirk or Church Langley, from having a church fabric on the estate ; and the other as Meynell Langley, from the name of the proprietor. At the beginning of the reign of Henry III., 1218, Kirk Langley was held by one Nicholas. To him succeeded his son, Robert Fitz-Nicholas, who died in the last year of Henry III.'s long reign. He died without issue, and the jury, at the inquisition after his death, found that his nephew, Ralph Pipard, then aged 28, the son of Ralph Fitz-Nicholas, was his heir. He died seized of landed property at Thurvaston, Etwall, and Eggington, as well as of the manor of "Chirche Longley" and the advowson of its church ; the rectory being valued by the jury at twenty marks per annum.* Names at this period were changed with much caprice, according to the residence of the individual. It has generally been supposed that a Fitz-Nicholas sold this manor to a Pipard ; but the inquisition that we have just quoted shows that Ralph, the son of Ralph and nephew of Robert Fitz-Nicholas, inherited it by descent. It would seem that he had assumed the name of Pipard from having resided, previously to his becoming heir to his uncle, at Rotherfield-Pipard, in Oxfordshire ; or possibly from having married an heiress of the Pipards, who gave their name to that place ; for the Pipards are said to have originally sprung from a hamlet of that name in Somerset-

* Inq. post. Mort., 1 Edw. I., No. 19.

shire. Robert Fitz-Nicholas had also owned the manor of Twyford,* in Buckinghamshire, which his nephew, Ralph Pipard, also inherited, and of which he was seized at the time of his death, in 1310.† Twyford, Bucks., was one of the most important of their manors, and hence the heir of Ralph assumed that name in preference to Pipard, and was known as John de Twyford.

The manor of Kirk Langley, together with the advowson of the rectory, remained in the hands of the Twyford or de Twyford family until the time of Henry VIII., when Henry Pole, of Chesterfield, son of Peter Pole, of Heage, married Ursula, the daughter and heiress of Thomas Twyford, who died in 1522. Henry Pole was succeeded by his son, of the same name, who died in 1558. He died without issue, and was succeeded by his brother Augustine, whose son, German Pole, sold the manor of Kirk Langley to the Bassets of Blore, then also lords of Meynell Langley, and the two manors were for the most part subsequently held together.‡ William Basset married Judith, daughter of Thomas Osten, and widow of William Boothby. On the death of her second husband, she was married to Sir Richard Corbett, of Morton Corbett, Shropshire. We find Lady Corbett presenting to the rectory of Kirk Langley both in 1619 and in 1621. By her second husband, William Basset, she had one daughter, first married to Henry Howard, son of the Earl of Suffolk (by whom she had a daughter, married to Sir John Harpur, of Swarkeston), and secondly, to William, Earl and afterwards first Duke of Newcastle. On the Restoration, the Earl of Newcastle presented to this rectory. In the eighteenth century the advowson and next presentation were repeatedly sold; but during the present century it has been in the gift of the Meynells of Meynell Langley.

The following list of rectors is chiefly compiled from the Lichfield Registers and the returns of the First Fruits Office :—

. William de Henoure.

1340. Nicholas de Over; patron, Sir John de Twyford. On the death of W. de H.

1349. William de Curson; patron, Robert de Twyford. On the death of N. de O.

1357. Hugo de Bolton; patron, Robert de Twyford. On the resignation of W. de C.

1391. William Mackworth; patron, Robert, son of Robert de Twyford.

(1411.) William Arrowsmythe.

. John Papenham.

1474. Richard Rolston; patron, Walter Twyford. On the death of J. P.

* Placita Quo Warranto, Com. Bucks, p. 87.

† Inq. post Mort., 3 Edw. II., No. 25.

‡ Meynell MSS Throughout this account of Kirk Langley church we are greatly indebted to the valuable MSS. of the late Godfrey Meynell, Esq.

1496. Ralph Shepard; patron, Thomas Twyford. On the resignation of R. R. The new vicar pledges himself on the Gospels to give an annual pension of four marks to his predecessor *pro victu et vestitu*.
1508. Robert Middulton; patron, Thomas Twyford. On the death of R. S. John Rayne.
1518. Ralph Hygden; patron, Thomas Twyford. On the resignation of J. R.
1553. Robert Prestwyche; patron, Henry Pole, de Wythcoke, Leicester. On the death of R. H.
1556. Ralph Wrigley; patrons, Henry de Pole and Dorothy his wife. On the deprivation of R. P.
1619. Thomas Godwin; patron, Judith Corbett, widow. On the death of . . .
1621. James Hulmes; patron, Judith Corbett, widow. On the death of T. G.
1644. Francis Allsop. Buried February 22nd, 1656. *Parish Registers*.
1656. Robert Seddon.*
1662. Thomas Meynell;† patron, William, Earl of Newcastle. On the ejection of R. S.
1706. Charles Wilmot; patrons, Robert Wilmot, and Robert Wilmot, junr. On the death of T. M.
1724. William Daniel; patron, Godfrey Meynell. On the death of C. W.
1747. John Bayley; patron, Richard Bayley, for this turn.
1768. William Cant; patron, John Marsh.
1789. Edward Pole; patron, William Bayley Cant, a minor, by the advice and approval of John Morse, his guardian. On the death of W. C.
1791. David Francis Curzon; patron, William Bayley Cant.
1794. Edward Sacheverell Wilmot; patron, Edward Sacheverell Wilmot.
1809. John Ward; patron, Godfrey Meynell. On the death of E. S. W.
1820. Henry James Feilden; patron, Godfrey Meynell. On the death of J. W

The Taxation Roll of 1291 valued this rectory at £12 per annum—a considerable increase on the valuation at the death of Robert Fitz-Nicholas. The *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (27 Henry VIII.) gives the clear annual value at £12 1s. 9d.

The Church Goods Commissioners, 6 Edward VI., say:—

“Kyrkelangley. Oct. 1. Raulf Higdon parson.

“j chalys of sylver parcell guylt—j pyxe of pure metal—ij corporas with cases—iij alter clothes—iij chesables, whereof j of redde velvet old and worne, j other of blewe silke of antyke worke, j other of tany sylke of same worke—j other of whyte damaske—j albe with the armes whole—ij other albes old and

* Robert Seddon, M.A., of Christ's College, Cambridge, was of Prestwich, Lancashire. He was first minister at Gorton chapel, whence he proceeded to Kirk Langley. “He was a Man of great Piety, Patience, and Meekness. . . . He was so far concern'd in appearing for the King, at a day known in this County by *White-Fryday* (because one White was the Leading Man who appear'd at Derby for the King) that he was forc'd to fly into Lancashire to Sir George Booth, who rose at the same time, and was Threatn'd to be carried to London to be Try'd for his Life, but the King's coming in prevented that. After his Ejectment, he was for many years in the Family of Samuel Hallows, Esq., and when Liberty was granted *Anno Primo Gulielmi et Marie*, he Preach'd in his course with some other Ministers at Derby, being on other Days employ'd in Places Adjacent. In King Charles' time coming up to London, he was taken up as he was preaching in Mr. Baxter's Pulpit: and notwithstanding that he had before suffer'd Imprisonment from the Cromwellians for seeking to bring in the King, yet he was sent to Gaol, where he continu'd some time.” Eventually he returned to Lancashire, residing chiefly at Bolton. He died in 1695, aged 77. *Calamy's Ejected Ministers*, vol. ii., p. 167.

† He was made Prebendary of Whittington and Baswich, Lichfield Cathedral, in 1676. Harwood's *History of Lichfield*, p. 254.

torne—ij coopes, j of skarlet, j other of tany silke olde and torne—j serples—j holy water stocke of brasse—j hand bell—ij bells in the steple—ij lytle candel-stycks of brasse—ij lytle bells and j bell in the steple for the wech iiij li. ys owing to Ser Raulf Hygdon.”

The following is the report of the Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650:—“Kirk Langley is a parsonage really worth three score pounds per annum. Mr. Francis Alsop Incumbent able preacher and of godly conversason.”

The church at Kirk Langley, which is dedicated to S. Michael, consists of nave, north and south aisles, chancel, and tower at the west end. Mr. Rawlins gives the following as its dimensions:—Nave, 40 ft. 9 in. by 19 ft. 4 in.; north aisle, 34 ft. 3 in. by 12 ft. 3 in.; south aisle, 56 ft. 5 in. by 15 ft. 9 in.; and chancel, 37 ft. 10 in. by 17 ft. 2 in.

By far the greater part of the present fabric is of the Decorated style, *circa* 1300–1320, when the church was evidently rebuilt throughout. The nave is divided from the aisles by arcades, each consisting of three rather low pointed arches, supported on octagon pillars. The north wall of the north aisle is lighted by five two-light pointed windows, plain intersecting tracery, without any foliage. Up to 1839, the chief entrance was on the north side of the church, where there was a porch, and one of these windows now occupies its place. The east window of this aisle is of the same character, but of three lights. There was a single lancet window at the west end of this aisle, where there are some traces still visible in the masonry of the previous aisle of the Early English period. The chancel arch is pointed, on octagonal shafts. On the north side of the chancel are two two-light windows like those of the north aisle, and one of a single light; also a priest's doorway, and another small doorway, built up, near to the east end.* The use of this latter doorway is somewhat puzzling; we conjecture that there has at some time been a small vestry on this side of the chancel. The east window is of four principal lights, with a quatrefoil in the apex of the gable. There are three blocked-up two-light windows on the south side of the chancel, which correspond to those in the north wall, but are shorter, owing to their being placed over the sedilia. The three sedilia are of good character, with trefoiled heads and clustered shafts. There is a piscina beyond them. In the opposite wall is a square

* This doorway is filled up externally by a large stone to the memory of the Rev. E. S. Wilmot, patron and rector of this church, who died in 1809.

almery recess. One of the sedilia has been opened out so as to form a doorway into a specially obtrusive and ill-placed vestry. An inscription states that "This vestry was erected by Godfrey Meynell A.D. MDCCCXXIV."* There is another two-light south chancel window, which is now cut down and open, so as to communicate with the extended east end of the south aisle, where the organ is placed. The archway at the west end of the church into the tower, which rests on corbels, is also, like all the details hitherto mentioned, of the Decorated period, and so, too, is the two-light west window of the tower. The west doorway into the tower is now the chief entrance into the church. The general character of the tower is throughout Decorated; but the battlements, which are moulded into panels, have probably been renewed at a later date.

The windows of the south aisle are for the most part of a debased character. The east end of this aisle was extended a bay subsequently to the erection of the present chancel. The east window is square-headed, of three lights, and has a transom across it. Externally, over this window, is the hood-mould, with head terminals, of an older window, *circa* 1350.

The chancel still retains, externally, its high pitch; but the walls above the nave arcades were raised in the fifteenth century, so as to permit of the flattened roof then in vogue. The square-headed clerestory windows have been debased and deprived of their tracery in the "Churchwarden era."

A tempest that raged with much severity in Derbyshire on June 20th, 1545, did considerable damage to the church and village of Kirk Langley. A contemporary account, ascribing the mischief, as was then wont, to the direct interference of the devil, says:—"And from thence he went to Langley, w^{ch} is lyke iiij myles from Darby, & there he hath pullyd downe a great p^{te} of the churche, & rowled up the leade & lefte it lyeing, & so went to Syr Wyllam Bassett's place in the same towne & all soe rente it, & so pullyd a great parte of it downe wth his . . . & the wood that growethe abowte his place, & in his parke he pulled downe his pale, & dryve out his deare, & pulled downe his woods, and some broken in the mydds that was xvi or xx loode of wood of some one tre. And

* "At the request of the Clergyman and Vestry assembled, I built at my own expense the Vestry." Meynell MSS. The degraded condition of ecclesiastical art at that date is strikingly shown, when we find a gentleman of such undoubted ability and so keenly interested in archæology, as Mr. Meynell, the active agent in erecting this unsightly excrescence.

after that he went into the towne to Awstens house of Potts & hath slayne his sonne and his ager, & perused all the hole towne, that he hath left not past ij hole howsses in the same towne." *

At a vestry meeting held July 4th, 1839, it was decided to renew the roof of the south aisle, to re-pew the whole of the church, and to erect a gallery over the south aisle. This was effected at a charge of £526 8s. 2d., £370 of which was raised upon the rates. In addition to this, Mr. Meynell spent £46 14s. 6d. on chancel repairs, including £20 for "stained glass and wire," and £14 9s. 0d. for lowering the east window two feet, so as to show the upper tracery. Sad havoc was made with the ancient wood-work of the church. The screen round the Meynell quire, at the east end of the north aisle, which extended (as we find from Mr. Rawlins' notes, taken in 1827) as far as the centre of the first arch, was removed, and the best of the work used up as a reredos at the back of the Holy Table. The cornice is of a flowing vine-leaf and grape pattern; the tracery in the panels is surmounted by four-leafed and other conventional flowers. The whole is of Perpendicular date. The screen round the Twyford quire was also taken down, and some of it was used to make up the screen across the chancel arch. But there were previously considerable remains of the rood-screen; and the present screen is evidently a composite one, comprising work both of the Decorated and Perpendicular periods. In the south aisle were four substantial oak benches, on which was the inscription:—"The parson made theise seats, 1586." These and many other excellent oak fittings disappeared during the reseating. The arrangement of the pews that was then adopted was most unseemly, and, fortunately, nearly unique. The pulpit was removed from its old position by the east respond of the south arcade, and placed at the west end of the church, just in front of the tower arch. The pews were all made to face the pulpit, the preacher being preferred to the Sacrament, and the congregation consequently have to sit and worship with their backs to the altar.

The old octagon font used to stand against the middle pillar of the south arcade. It was removed in 1839, and thrown out of the church; but it was subsequently recovered, and now stands in the vestry. Mr. Rawlins, writing before the alterations, tells us of the singular use to which it was put:—"The font is modern, of marble, and circular, to supply the place of the old font, which,

* Lysons' *Derbyshire*, p. 161.

having a cover upon it, fastened down, is now used as the poor-box."

When the church was new-pewed, on removing the plaster on the wall of the south aisle, there was discovered an ancient inscription of the Creed, and, apparently, beneath it another inscription still more ancient; the former being in Roman characters, and the latter in Old English. Three different sorts of old Abbey tokens, of bronze metal, were then found at the east end of this aisle, near the Pole monument. A large number of old encaustic tiles were also found under the pavement of the Meynell quire. There were only two patterns, bearing respectively (according to Mr. Meynell) the letters "Seb," surmounted by a crown, and "Mich." These tiles were submitted to a meeting of the Archæological Institute, in 1847, when it was considered probable that the lettering stood for—"Sanctus et beatus Michael," S. Michael being the patron saint of the church. About fifty of these tiles were placed under the altar in the chancel, where they still remain. On carefully examining the lettering of the crowned tile, it is obvious that the characters had been mis-read; they are "See" (not "Seb") which is the usual abbreviation of *Sancte*.

There is a piscina at the east end of each of the aisles; also a "squint" from each aisle into the chancel; but these openings are now blocked up. The squint from the Twyford quire is within the doorway of the old staircase leading to the rood-loft.

At the east end of the south aisle, is a raised or altar tomb, upon the surface of which are incised the effigies of a man and his wife. The man is represented in late plate armour, and bareheaded, and the woman in a French cap, long fur-lined mantle, and gown with slashed sleeves. His head rests on a helmet, and hers upon a cushion. Round the margin is the following inscription:—

Hic jacent Henricus Pole armg. hujus ecclesie patronus et Dorothea uxor ei qui quide Henric' obiit tertio die mensis februarii Ano Dni M^o do lviij cuj' aie ppicietur Deus amen.

On the front of the tomb are three coats of arms:—

I. Quarterly of four, 1st, Pole quartering Chandos: 2nd, Twyford quartering two coats that seem to be Shakerley and Lytton;* 3rd, Dethick; 4th as 1st.

* We have spared no pains to arrive at the different alliances of the Twyford family, but have not been able to meet with any reliable pedigree.

II. The same quarterings that are in the last shield, impaling—Fretty a fesse.

III. Pole quartering Chandos impaling Fretty a fesse.

Henry Pole, who married the heiress of Twyford, was the second son of Peter Pole, of Heage and Chesterfield. Peter Pole was the son of Henry Pole, of Heage, by his wife Alice, daughter and co-heir of Robert Dethick, of Dethick. Henry Pole was the second son of Peter de la Pole, of Radbourn, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Lawton, and eventually sole heiress of Sir John Chandos.

It has hitherto been assumed that this monument was to the memory of Henry Pole, who married the heiress of Twyford, but the arms above are sufficient to disprove this; Twyford is quartered, not impaled. The twice impaled arms, fretty a fesse, might pertain to different families according to the tinctures, but they probably belong to the Leicestershire family of Flemmyng. This must be the tomb of Henry, eldest son of Henry Pole, by the heiress of Twyford. He died without issue, as did also his brothers William, Peter, Richard, and Anthony; and the property passed, as has been already stated, to another brother, Augustine, who married Cicely, daughter of William Bowden, of Bowden. There was also a sister, who became the wife of James Noel, of Hilcote, Stafford, and several other children, who died in their infancy.

In the east window of this quire, there used to be a memorial of Henry Pole, who married Ursula Twyford, and which must have been put up some little time before he inherited the property, for Thomas Twyford, as we shall presently see, did not die until 1522. The following inscription was in this window about the middle of the seventeenth century, and the whole of the glazing was doubtless of stained glass:—

*Orate pro animabus Henrici Pole et Ursula uxoris ejus cum 10 filiis et 3 filiabus et pro bono statu Henrici Pole qui nuper comant in de (sic) Rothley qui istam fenestram fecerunt A^o 1510.**

In this part of the church, which pertained to the old manor of Kirk Langley, and which used to be known as "Twyford's Quire," Bassano (writing in 1710) describes another alabaster slab, whereon were inscribed the effigies of a man and woman. The man was in plate armour, and below the woman was the small figure of a female child. Between their heads was the coat of Twyford, quar-

* Dodsworth's MSS., Bodleian Library; quoted in *Reliquary*, vol. xii., p. 220.

tering, on a bend three martlets. Round the margin was this inscription:—

Hic jacent Thomas Twyford armig. et Anna uxor ejus qui quidem Thomas obiit decimo octavo die Julii Ano Dni Millimo DXXXII cujus anime ppicietur Deus amen.

The child on this tomb would be the heiress who brought Langley to the Poles. This monument was most unfortunately removed and destroyed about the beginning of this century, when Cornelius Brough, who had purchased the manor house near the church, claimed this quire and repaved it.

When Bassano was here this quire was enclosed with a screen or parclose, and over the doorway entering into it were the arms of Twyford (*arg.*, two bars, *sab.*, on a canton of the second a cinquefoil, *or*) impaling *arg.*, upon a bend, *sab.*, three martlets of the first.*

Against the north wall of the north aisle is an alabaster stone, having on it the portraiture of a lady in the kennel-shaped head-dress, and wearing a close-fitting dress confined round the waist by a girdle with long pendent ends. The inscription round the margin is much defaced. It is as follows, a word or two being supplied from Bassano:—

Hic jacet Alicia Beresford vidua quondam uxor Thome Beresford de Neuton Grange gen' quæ quedam Alicia obiit in tertio die Junii A.D. Milesimo quingentesimo undecimo cuj' aie ppiciet' de' amen.

After Bassano's time, this monument was displaced and buried, for Mr. Meynell speaks of discovering it "about a foot beneath the earth, and partly under the slabs of two children of the Meynell family." Thomas Beresford, of Newton Grange, was the second son of Thomas Beresford, of Fenny Bentley, by the heiress of Hassall. He married Margaret, daughter of Roger Welgathorpe,† and must have married the lady of this monument for his second wife. The quire at the east end of this aisle pertained to the manor of Meynell Langley, and was sometimes called "Meynell Quire," and sometimes "Basset Quire." From the situation of this tomb, it seems reasonable to surmise that the widow of Thomas Beresford was a member of the Basset family.

The manor of Meynell-Langley, in this parish, took its name from the ancient family of that name, who held property here

* This coat might pertain to the families of Bileston, Bougheron, Boughton, Ditton, or Hinton. Papworth's *Armoriais*, p. 230.

† See the elaborate pedigree of Beresford by Mr. Sleight, *Reliquary*, vol. ix., p. 177.

as early as the reign of Henry I. Robert de Meignell, son of Gilbert de Meignell, of Dalby, Leicestershire, was the first who held the manor, probably by grant, of Ralph Fitzhubert. The chief seat of Sir Hugh de Meignell, who died in 1252, was in this parish.* The fifth in descent from Sir Hugh, was Ralph de Meynell, who died in 1376,† seized, *inter alia*, of the manor of Kirk Langley. He left four daughters, co-heiresses:—Joan, married to (1) John Staunton, of Staunton Harold, and to (2) Sir Thomas Clinton—Elizabeth, to William Crawshaw—Margaret, to John Dethick—and Thomasine, to Reginald Dethick.‡ Margaret's share was the manor of Meynell Langley, which she carried to her husband. Sir John Dethick dying without male issue, the estate devolved upon his only daughter, Margaret, who was married to Ralph Bassett, of Blore. It remained with the Bassetts for six generations, when, as has been already stated, it passed by marriage to the Duke of Newcastle. In 1670 it was sold, owing to the financial embarrassments of the Duke, consequent on the Civil War, to Richard and Isaac Meynell, the sixth and seventh sons of Godfrey Meynell, of Willington.§ The price of the estate, together with part of the manor of Kirk Langley, but not the advowson, was £12,524 11s. 6d. It seems to have been purchased by Richard in trust for his brother Isaac, who was a banker of the city of London. Elizabeth, only daughter of Isaac Meynell, was married to Hon. Robert Cecil, second son of the Earl of Salisbury. They sold the estate to Godfrey Meynell, son of Rev. Thomas Meynell, rector of Kirk Langley, and ninth son of Godfrey Meynell, of Willington. On the death of Godfrey Meynell, grandson of Rev. Thomas Meynell, without issue in 1758, the estate was bequeathed in severalties to no less than nine of the testator's cousins. One of the legatees was Katharine, only child of Susanna (sister of Godfrey Meynell, son of Rev. Thomas Meynell), who was married to Walter Lord. Katharine Lord became the wife of Joseph Ward,

* Dugdale's *Warwickshire*, p. 798.

† Another account says that he died in 1389; but it is not of much consequence, as the landed property, including Meynell Langley, was settled in dower on his mother, Joan, who survived him, dying in 1398 (Inq. post Mort., 21 Ric. II., No. 40), so that Ralph's daughter did not inherit until after their grandmother's death.

‡ Meynell MSS., *passim*. But there are a good many discrepancies in the various Meynell pedigrees in the Harl. MSS. (6,128, 1,093, 5,809, etc. See *Topographer and Genealogist*, vol. i., p. 357, etc. The account there given makes the name of Margaret's husband Roger Dethick, and of Elizabeth's husband William Aston, but the statement in the text can be proved to be right by various Inquisitions.

§ The Meynells of Willington were descended from William Meynell (a younger brother of Ralph Meynell, the father of the four co-heiresses), who died in 1409. Godfrey Meynell, mentioned in the text, was ninth in direct descent from William. See pedigree of the Meynells of Willington, *Topographer and Genealogist*, vol. i. p. 493.

of Little Chester. Their only surviving child and heiress, Susanna, was married to John Meynell, of Derby. This John Meynell was directly descended from Francis Meynell, of Anslow, Stafford, younger brother of Godfrey Meynell, of Willington, and uncle of Rev. Thomas Meynell, rector of Kirk Langley, and of Isaac, who purchased the estates of the Duke of Newcastle.

Godfrey Meynell (the antiquary to whom we are so much indebted) was the eldest son of John Meynell, and we thus find that he inherited through his mother one part of the ancient family estates. Two other parts were subsequently conveyed to him by purchase, and now the majority of the old property, together with the advowson of the church, is once more vested in the hands of the Meynells, in the person of Godfrey Franceys Meynell, of Meynell Langley, High Sheriff for the county in 1875.

We have gone into the outline history of this ancient family at greater length than usual, as we are not aware of any other instance of the history of a manor (certainly it has no parallel in this county) in which the estates have repeatedly reverted to different offshoots of the same family in so remarkable a manner.

In the chancel, in front of the altar rails, there used to be an alabaster slab, on which was incised the effigy of a priest, in Eucharistic vestments, having a book on the left side of his head, and a chalice on the right. Mr. Meynell took a drawing of it about 1825, from which we can gather that it was of fifteenth or early sixteenth century date; but he adds that the figure was worn off by the feet of the Sunday-school children a few years later. In 1839 the slab altogether disappeared. It may here be noted that a *day* school was kept in the Twyford quire up to the year 1750!

In the chancel are numerous memorials to the Meynells. The oldest one is thus inscribed:—

“Here lieth the body of Godfrey Meynell late of Willington Esq^r who married Dorothy daughter of John Whitehall of Yeldersley gent. by whom he had 9 sons and 3 daughters and departed this life the 21st of Aprill 1667 about the 77th yeere of his age.”

Below, on the same slab, having been added to it in recent years:—

“In memory of Rev. Thomas Meynell, Am. Prebendary of Lichfield, and 44 years Rector of this parish, youngest son of the above Godfrey Meynell, he married Katherine, daughter of John Lane, Esq^r of Bentley in the county of Stafford, and died August xxii., MDCCVII., having had five children, viz., Godfrey, Katherine, Dorothy, and Susanna, and Sarah who died an infant.”

There are also memorials to William, fourth son of Godfrey Meynell, of Willington, 1669—to Sarah, infant daughter of Rev. T. Meynell, 1670—to Dorothy, daughter of Godfrey Meynell, of Willington, 1674; she was married to (1) James Dangerfield, to (2) George Jessop, and to (3) John Hutton—to Godfrey Meynell, son of Rev. T. Meynell, and patron of the church, 1705—to Thomas Meynell, eldest son of Godfrey Meynell, 1701; died in infancy—to Catharine Meynell, second daughter of Godfrey Meynell, 1703—to Godfrey Meynell, son of Godfrey Meynell, 1758—to John Meynell, son of Francis Meynell, of Derby, and his two wives, 1802—to Godfrey Meynell and his two wives, 1854—to John Meynell, of Tapton, eldest son of Godfrey Meynell, 1851—and to Lt. William Meynell, who fell at Guergivo, on the Danube, 1854.

There are also monuments to Rev. Charles Wilmot, rector, fifth son of Robert, eldest son of Sir Nicholas Wilmot, of Osmaston, 1724—to Rev. William Cant, patron and rector, “an orthodox and exemplary divine,” 1789—and to William Bayley Cant, only son of Rev. W. Cant, 1800.

The following is a copy of a curious document of the year 1702, relative to the manner of collecting tithes of hay in this parish:—

“The gathering of Hay Tithes was after this manner. After the Inhabitants had cut the grass and tedded it, or cast it abroad, they cocked it up into rake cocks, and sent for the titheman to come and take his tenth, who, beginning at the entrance of the meadow, counted ten, and pricked a bough or some other mark of separation, and so up one row and down another till all the meadow was tithed. And when the owner or his servants came to break his own hay, he always left a space for the titheman to break the Rector's part, when the tithes man managed it till it was taken away.

“In this state the tithe of corn and hay was gather'd all Mr. James Holmes time, who died about the latter end of the year of Our Lord 1644. Mr. Francis Alsopp succeeded Mr. Holmes in the Rectory (who was put in by the Sequestrators in the time of the Civil War), and he kept a titheman and gathered his tithes, in the same manner as Mr. Holmes his predecessor had done before him, all his time, he died about the latter end of the year of Our Lord, 1655. Mr. Robert Seddin succeeded Mr. Alsop in the Rectory who kept a titheman and gathered his tithes in the same manner his predecessor had done before him, he was turned out for Non-conformity at Bartholomew tide A°. dni. 1662.

“Mr. Thomas Meynell succeeded Mr. Seddin in the Rectory and gather'd his tithes in the same manner as his predecessors had done before him until the year of Our Lord 1675, as the said Mr. Meynell let the Rectory out to farm to Robert Smittam, Inhabitant of this parish of Kirk Langley.*

The flagon and chalice of the Eucharistic plate was the gift of Lady Francis Kniveton, of Bradley, in the seventeenth century.

* From a document quoted by Mr. Meynell, then (1830) in the possession of Mr. James Brough.

She was also the donor of similar plate to the churches of Ashbourne, Bradley, Kniveton, Mugginton, Brailsford, and Osmaston, much of which is now lost.* "The plate (*i.e.*, paten)," says Mr. Godfrey Meynell, writing in 1825, "about 16oz. 3dwt., I gave as there was only a pewter one before. My mother gave the Crimson Communion Tablecloth, the old one being blue† serge, and very shabby."

There are three bells in the tower, thus inscribed:—

I. "God save His Church, Thō Doulfyn Ric Parber Wardens, 1698."

II. "God save the Church, 1629."

III. "Hec campana sacra fiat Trinitate beata. R. H. T. T. C. Wardens, 1679. T. M. Minister." We find from the registers that the names of these two churchwardens were Thomas Taylor and Richard Hickling.

There has not been a clock in this tower within the memory of man, but that there was one formerly is evident from the fact that the clerk occupies a piece of land, near the Burrows, as a remuneration for the imaginary duty of winding it up!

* * * * *

There is no chapelry attached to this parish, but the old Hall of MEYNELL-LANGLEY contained a chapel of some size. This Hall, which was built about the time of Henry VIII. and inhabited by Sir William Bassett—judging from the arms, etc., which used to be on the wainscot—was a large building covering three sides of a square. The whole was taken down by Mr. Meynell in 1757, except that part wherein was the state-room, lobby, and stairs leading to the chapel. The chapel was 28 ft. by 20 ft., and "the ceiling groined with oak in the Gothic way of roofing churches." It had a large window of four lights in the gable looking to the east. Adjoining to the chapel was a small apartment known by the name of the priest's or chaplain's room. Several abbey-tokens, resembling those discovered in the church, were found under the floor of the chapel, when it was pulled down in 1834.

* *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. iii., pp. 31, 49.

† May not this have been the old cover of the Lady altar, blue being the colour of the Blessed Virgin?

Markworth.

Allestree.



HELIOTYPE

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MACKWORTH, S. E.

Mackworth.



AT the time of the Domesday Survey, Hugh, Earl of Chester, held the manor of Markeaton, of which Mackworth and Allestree were then considered berewicks or hamlets. There was at that time a priest and a church on the manor, though it almost appears from the Survey as if the church was then at Markeaton and not at Mackworth.* The two manors have always been held together from a very early period. They were held by Thomas, son of Robert Touchet (under the Earl of Chester), in the reign of Henry III., when he obtained a grant of free warren over them, which was confirmed to his son Robert by Edward I.†

But the chartulary of Darley Abbey affords us earlier proof of the connection of this family with these manors, and of a church which was undoubtedly situated at Mackworth. About the year 1200, Matthew Touchet was rector of Mackworth church, and in 1238, Simon Touchet was rector, on the presentation of Thomas Touchet. In the latter year Simon Touchet—with the assent of the patron (probably his father), of the patron's son Henry, and of Bishop Alexander de Stavenby—granted to the abbot of Darley tithes of Welleflat, Marledeflat, and Feliceflat, all within the parish of Mackworth.‡

Sir Robert Touchet, *temp.* Edward I., was succeeded in his estates, including the advowson of the church of Mackworth, by

* There is a distinct tradition and belief in the parish that there was an old church at Markeaton, and a particular field is generally credited with the site.

† Chart. Rot., 36 Henry III. memb. 26; Placito de Quo Warranto, Edw. I.

‡ Cott. MSS., Titus C. ix., f. 140. The abbey also held certain cultivated lands in Mackworth. Markeaton, and Allestree, the gifts of the families of Touchet, Frances, etc. See ff. 138–140b.

his son Thomas, and Thomas by his son John. In the reign of Richard II., Sir John Touchet, by his marriage with Joan, daughter and co-heiress of James, Lord Audley, and by the decease of her sister Margaret, became entitled to two parts of the barony of Audley, and took the style of Lord Audley. His grandson, James, Lord Audley, was attainted for rising in rebellion at the head of the Cornish men, 12 Henry VII. It was about this time that the rectory of Mackworth was appropriated to the abbey of Darley. The abbey had to bind themselves to annual pensions of 6s. 8d. to the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, of 7s. to the dean and chapter of Lichfield, and of 2s. to the priory of Coventry, before the episcopal sanction was obtained. The abbey took the whole of the tithes, but undertook to pay £9 per annum to the vicar of Mackworth, and 3s. 4d. to the poor of the parish on Christmas-day. The tithes of this parish were of considerable value, being estimated at £30 per annum in 1291, when the taxation roll of Pope Nicholas IV. was drawn up. The vicar, according to the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (27 Henry VIII.), had no further income beyond the £9, except a manse valued at 3s. per annum.

The abbot of Darley only enjoyed a single presentation to this vicarage, when the dissolution of the monasteries intervened. Foreseeing the storm, the abbey made what they could by selling the next presentation to one William Rague. The advowson of the vicarage afterwards changed hands once or twice, but eventually it came to the Mundys, who were lords of the manor and impropriators of the great tithes, and with them it has remained for about three centuries.

The tithes did not come directly from the dissolved abbey by grant to the Mundys, for the abbey, almost immediately before its overthrow, adopting the same tactics as they did with the advowson, farmed the whole of the tithes of Mackworth, Markeaton, and Allestree, on a lease of fifty-three years, to John Shepherd, at the low annual rental of £10 per annum, but receiving doubtless a heavy fine in ready money.* But this arrangement does not seem to have been afterwards recognised by the crown, for the tithes were soon afterwards in the hands of Ralph Gell, of Hopton, a large farmer of ecclesiastical property. In 6 Edward VI., the great tithes were granted to Sir Edward Bray, John Thornton, and John Danby, coupled with a proviso to insure the annual

* Ministers' Accounts, Darley Abbey, 31-32 Henry VIII., No. 126.

payment of the £9 to the vicar.* Up to that date the Receiver General of the revenues of the monastery had been responsible for the stipend, according to a decree of the Court of Augmentations, dated November 28th, 1541.†

The Church Goods Commissioners, 6 Edward VI., made the following inventory at this church:—

"Mackworth, Oct. 1. Thos. Gilbertt Curatt.

"j chalyce of sylver parcell gylt with a cover—ij great belles in the steple & a lyttell belle in the churche—j hand bell & a lytell bell—iiij vestments, ij albes & j surplece, whereof j of redd velvet, j of grene velvet, j of grene sylke, & j of whyt sylke—j cross of tynne."

The Parliamentary Commission, of 1650, affords a proof of the spiritual destitution of the parish during the Commonwealth:—

"Mackworth is a parsonage and vicaridge impropriate. Francis Mundy Esq^r is Impropiator receives the proffitts w^{ch} are really worth two hundred and fiftye pounds per annum and procures the cure supplied as he can agree, destitute at present."

The following list of rectors and vicars of Mackworth is chiefly compiled from the Lichfield Registers and the returns of the First Fruits Office:—

RECTORS.

1200 *circa*. Matthew de Tuschet. *Darley Chartulary*.

1238. Simon de Tuschet; patron, Thomas de Tuschet. He was living in the year 1285. *Darley Chartulary*.

1318. Edmund Touscher; patron, Sir Robert Toucher. He obtained leave of absence for a year at the time of his institution. In the year 1331, Edmund Touchet, in the presence of Bishop Roger de Norbury, who personally visited Mackworth to hear and settle the dispute, agreed to give up all claim to tithes and other dues from a certain place within the parish, *qui vulgariter vocatur Hascowe*, held by the abbot and canons of Darley. The canons were able to produce documents showing their immunity from tithes for this piece of land from time immemorial, and rector Edmund, on behalf of himself and his successors, and with the consent of his "venerable father," Sir Robert Touchet, lord of Mackworth, and patron of the church, signed an agreement renouncing all such claims for the future. —Titus C. ix., f. 145b.

1348. John, son of Walter de Felnitt; patron, Thomas Tocher, lord of Markeaton. On the death of E. T.

1352. John de Ossewell; patron, John Tocher.

1381. Thomas Touchet.‡

1409. John Scot; patron, John Tochet. On the death of T. T.

1409. Thomas Holwell; patron, John Tochet. On the resignation of J. S.

* Pat. Rot., 6 Edw. VI., pt. 9, memb. 28.

† Augmentation Decrees, vol. iii, p. 219. A copy of this document, as well as of those mentioned in the two preceding notes, were kindly shown to us by the Rev. W. Gilder, the present vicar.

‡ Thomas Touchet, rector of Mackworth, in the year 1398, gave lands situate in Derby, Aston, and Weston, to the Priory of King's Mead, Derby. Inq. post mort., 16 Ric. II., No. 134.

1427. **Richard Bernard**; patron, James, Lord Audley, and Margaret, his wife. On the death of T. H.
 . **Philip More**.
 1465. **Edward Audley**; collated by the Bishop. On the death of P. M.
 1466. **Thomas Toolne**; patron, James, Lord Audley, de Audley. On the resignation of E. A.
 1471. **H. Wryght**; patron, James, Lord Audley. On the death of T. T.
 . **Edward Somer**; patron, James, Lord Audley. On the death of H. W.

VICARS.

1509. **Edmund Lowe**; patron, the Abbot of Darley.
 1543. **Robert Thacker**; patron, Robert Ragge, owing to an arrangement between the lately dissolved Abbey and William Ragge.
 . **William Pendleton**.
 1571. **Hugo Cart**; patrons, John Wesby, and Katharine, his wife. On the resignation of W. P.
 1610. **Edward Hinchclyffe**. Buried 9th March, 1638. *Parish Register*.
 1639. **John Ravensdale**. "1642, Mr. John Ravensdale went away." *Parish Register*.
 . **James Hinchclyffe**. Signs the registers in 1646. He also seems to have temporarily served the cure between the ejection of Ogden and the institution of M. Hope.
 1657. **Samuel Ogden**. Ejected 1662.*
 1663. **Mark Hope**. "Ad presentationem Dni Regis per lapsum temporis aut quocunque alio modo hac vice Patronis."† On the ejection of S. O.
 1695. **Jasper Horsington**; patron, Francis Mundy. On the death of M. H.
 1724. **William Laughton**; patron, Wrightson Mundy.
 1731. **John Pickering**; patron, Wrightson Mundy.
 1791. **William Pickering**; patron, Francis Noel Clarke Mundy. On the death of J. P.
 1802. **George Pickering**; patron, Francis Noel Clarke Mundy. On the death of W. P.
 1858. **William Gilder**; patron, William Mundy. On the death of G. P.

The Church, which is dedicated to All Saints, consists of chancel, with modern north vestry and organ chamber; nave, with north and south aisles; tower at the west end surmounted by a spire, and large south porch with a parvise over it. The dimensions of the area, according to Mr. Rawlins, are:—nave 43 ft. by 21 ft. 3 in.; north aisle 27 ft. 6 in. by 12 ft. 7 in.; south aisle 37 ft. 8 in. by 16 ft.; and chancel 33 ft. 1 in. by 20 ft. 1 in. The present body of the church, with the tower and spire, dates almost exclusively from the end of the Decorated period, *circa* 1370–80, when it was evidently rebuilt throughout. The chancel, which is earlier work of the same period, is about half-a-century older. It is a particularly handsome specimen of the style. The

* He was ordained by the Wirksworth Presbytery in 1653, and served the chapels of Buxton and Fairfield up to 1657, when he moved to Mackworth. After his ejection for nonconformity, he taught a private school in Derby; but in 1685 the master of the Free School proceeded against him in the Court of Arches for teaching to the prejudice of the Free School, and won his cause. Sir John Gell, thereupon, gave him the Free School of Wirksworth, and there he taught until his death in 1697. See a long account of Samuel Ogden, in Calamy's *Ejected Ministers*, vol. ii., p. 197.
 † Episcopal Registers, vol. xvii., f. 36.

buttresses, placed at the right angles at the east end of the building, are well worked, and crowned with crocketed pinnacles. There are two two-light pointed windows in the south wall, and also a priest's door, ornamented with the ball-flower moulding. The same moulding runs round the exterior cornice of the chancel. The east window is a beautiful example of four lights, having two trefoils and a quatrefoil in the upper tracery.

The tracery of this window was renewed at a general restoration of the church in 1851,* but it is a precise reproduction of the tracery of its predecessor. Many other parts of the chancel were then renewed, and the organ chamber and vestry on the north side were added. At the same time a west gallery in the nave was abolished, and the old pews removed.

The nave is separated from the aisles by three arches on each side, supported by octagonal pillars and responds. There are three small square-headed clerestory windows of two lights, on the north side, but none on the south. The chancel arch issues from the walls without corbels or capitals. There is no regular archway into the tower from the nave, which is rather singular, but only a large pointed doorway. There are two three-light square-headed windows in the south wall of the south aisle, and similar ones in a like position in the north aisle. In the western bay of the north wall of the latter aisle is a blocked-up plain pointed doorway. The west window of that aisle is a two-light pointed Decorated window, with simple intersecting mullions. Its date is nearer to the beginning than the end of the fourteenth century, and it belongs to an older fabric than the rest of the body of the church. The east and west windows of the south aisle were renewed in the Perpendicular style of the latter half of the fifteenth century, and are pointed ones of three principal lights. A good bold wall-plate, something like that at Tideswell church, runs round the north and south aisles, the south porch, and the tower, showing they are all of the same date. The tower is somewhat remarkable. It is divided into two stages by a string course; it has no west door, and the lower stage is very plain, except that just below the string-course, on the west and north, are cross-bow loop holes,†

* The total expenditure on this restoration was £1,167 13s. 9½d., and it was carried out, considering the time in which it was done, with much care, and with less destruction of old parts than might have been expected.

† Cross-bow loop-holes are of rare occurrence in ecclesiastical architecture. They may be noted in the battlements of the churches of Pickering and Witheringham, Yorkshire, and Rushton, Northamptonshire; also in the angular turrets of the tower of Kettering, Northamptonshire; but we do not remember any other instance of their occurring in a similar position to those at Mackworth.

and another on the south side is now concealed by the clock. The upper stage of the tower is lighted by large square-headed windows of two lights, divided by a transom. The parapet is embattled, and from it springs an octagonal spire, lighted towards the summit by four projecting windows.

Against the south wall of the chancel are three ascending sedilia, and beyond them a piscina, all in trefoiled arches, with hood-mouldings. At the east end of the south aisle is a piscina in a small trefoiled niche, which was brought to light in the restoration of 1851. At the east end of the north aisle, flanking the archway into the organ chamber, but formerly on each side of the east window, are two richly carved canopied niches of unequal height. They are of the Perpendicular period, and the window which was here before the restoration was also of that style, corresponding with the similar one in the south aisle. Against the north wall is a curious arched recess—now occupied by a table recounting the parish charities—and over it, at a considerable elevation, is a projecting canopy, exhibiting two ogee-shaped crocketed arches, with double feathering, surmounted by a small battlement. This large canopied recess has given rise to a good deal of antiquarian conjecture, but the old local name for it, as mentioned in Sir Stephen Glynn's MSS.—the Abbot's Seat—seems to us to undoubtedly afford the true solution. Not only was this church appropriated to the abbey of Darley at a late date, but the abbey possessed considerable landed property here almost from the very time of its first foundation. Certain fields in the parish are still known by the name of Abbot's Meadow. Probably one of the abbots of the adjacent monastery helped to rebuild, or completely rebuilt this aisle, and what more likely than that he should there provide for himself and his successors an official seat of a permanent character. A basin-font of comparatively modern date was in use before the restoration of the church. For it is now substituted a good font of Caen stone, much resembling that of S. Mary Magdalene's, Oxford. Some old oak carving, that seems to have formerly formed part of an ancient screen, is now used to wainscot the back of a seat within the porch.

In the south wall of the south aisle is a sepulchral arched recess, having a continuous flowered moulding. Beneath it is an alabaster slab, seven feet long by twenty-six inches broad, with the sculptured head and tips of the hands of a priest, sunk in a quatrefoiled circle. The rest of the slab is occupied by an incised

cross, rising from a "calvary" base. Round the margin is an inscription, the greater part of which is completely worn away. All that we can decipher is:—" *in parte . . . australi . . . qui obiit anno dni M: CCCC nono ppiciet: Deus amen.*" This slab was found under the flooring at the east end of the south aisle in 1850, but we have little doubt, from the inscription, and from its fitting this recess, that it is now in its original position, from which it had been carelessly ejected at some period when the church was repewed. This recess is certainly that of a founder or rebuilder, a fact that was probably chronicled on the inscription when complete. We have little or no hesitation in assigning this tomb to that member of the manorial family, to whom allusion has already been made as a benefactor of the priory of King's Mead—Thomas Touchet—who died in 1409, and who held the rectory of Mackworth from 1381 until the time of his death.

Against the east wall of the south aisle is a raised tomb of brown veined alabaster, on which rests the rather clumsily sculptured effigy of a man dressed in a long gown with hanging sleeves. Round the neck and wrists are ruffs, and the beard and hair are worn short. On the margin of the tomb is inscribed, in Roman characters,

"Here lyeth Edward Mundy Esquier. He dyed June y^e 7, 1607, and Jane his wife, daughter to William Burnell of Winkburne, Esquier, June y^e 17, 1611."

Within a wreath, at the north end of the monument, are the impaled arms of Mundy (Per pale, *gu.* and *sab.*, on a cross engrailed, *arg.*, five lozenges, *purp.*; on a chief, *or*, three eagles' legs erased a-la-quise, *az.*) and Burnell (*arg.*, a lion rampant, *sab.*, crowned, *or*).

In front of the monument are the small effigies of six sons and two daughters. About the year 1516, John, Lord Audley, sold the manors of Mackworth and Markeaton to John Mundy, a native of Winchcombe, Bucks, but then a citizen of London. Sir John Mundy was Lord Mayor of London in 1522, and died in 1538, seized of Markeaton, Mackworth, Allestree, etc. His second wife was Juliana, daughter and co-heiress of William Browne, of London. On the wall above the monument are the arms, in alabaster, of Mundy quartering Browne, who bore—*az.*, a chevron between three escallops, *or*, sometimes given within a bordure, *or*. Edward Mundy, of the monument, was the eldest son of Vincent

Mundy, son and heir of Sir John. Vincent was slain by his fourth son, who bore his own name. The children of Edward Mundy were (1) Francis, father of John Mundy, mentioned under Allestree, who died in 1681; (2) Henry; (3) John; (4) Vincent; (5) William; (6) Zaccheus or Zacchary; (7) Constance, wife of Adrian Farnham; and (8) Jane, wife of Thomas Lewis.*

There is now no old glass in this church (except a few flowered quarries in the north aisle windows), but Mr. Rawlins, who visited Mackworth in 1818, and again in 1825, thus speaks of the east window:—"The great east window is very light, having some grand tracery, much dilapidated towards the summit, but secured by two cross iron bars, braced round the mullions with rings of the same metal. In the compartments of this window are five specimens of delicate painted glass. When I viewed them on Sept. 23rd, 1818, they appeared, from the strong light cast upon them, exquisitely beautiful." The centre subject, he adds, was Abraham at his tent door, and the three angels; and the others, Israelites encompassing Jericho, Philip and the Eunuch, Spoiling the Amalekites, and the Dedication of Solomon's Temple. This window is now occupied with stained glass of the Four Evangelists, to the memory of Francis Noel Clarke Mundy; and a very effective and handsome reredos, chiefly composed of Derbyshire alabaster and marble, has just been erected "In memory of William Mundy, born 1801, died 1877." To the left hand, on this reredos, are the arms of Mundy impaling Frampton (*arg.*, a bend, *gu.*, cotised, *sab.*), and to the right Mundy impaling Cavendish.†

The east window of the south aisle is of modern stained glass, and contains the various impalements of the direct line of the Mundys, of Markeaton, from the commencement of their pedigree, when John Mundy, *temp.* Edward I., married Isabel, daughter of Robinget Eyre, of Hope.

The parvise, or chamber over the porch, is gained by a circular staircase within the wall in the north-west angle. This room formerly had a fire-place and chimney in the south wall, which were most needlessly and unfortunately done away with in 1851. It no doubt served as a dormitory for one of the chaplains, or for

* From Mundy pedigree in Nichols' *Leicestershire*, vol. iv., pt. 2, p. 525, and Pegge's MSS., Coll. of Arms.

† William Mundy married, in 1830, Harriet Georgiana, daughter of James Frampton, Esq., of Moreton, Dorset; Francis Noel Mundy, his son, married, in 1864, Emily Georgiana, daughter of the Hon. Richard Cavendish, of Thornton Hall, Buckinghamshire.

a sacristan, who would from thence be able to watch over the valuables that adorned the side altars, through two cunningly contrived "squints," pierced in different directions through the masonry. The one that commands the south altar terminates outwardly in a transverse or cross-bow loop-hole.

Over the doorway into the porch is a graved mural sundial, and on the stones of the two diagonal buttresses are others. Above the sundial over the doorway, may be noticed a connecting link with the older church that stood either on this site, or else at Markeaton. One of the square-cut stones bears on its face two parallel lines, which once formed part of the stem of an early incised sepulchral cross.

There are three bells in the tower, thus inscribed:—

I. "God save the King, 1662;" and the bell-mark of George Oldfield. Weight, 5 cwt. 2 qr.

II. "Jhesus be our speed, 1612;" and the bell-mark of Henry Oldfield. Weight, 7 cwt.

III. "God save His Church, 1616;" and the bell-mark of Henry Oldfield. Weight, 8 cwt. 2 qr.

The earliest registers are of the year 1611. "The Register booke of Mackworthe bought by Xofer Bludworthe and John Croshawe churchwardens A^o. dni 1611—iiij^s." There is a curious license for eating flesh in Lent, under the year 1618:—

"Whereas the right wor^{full} Francis Mundy, of Markeaton, in the parish of Mackworth and countie of Derby Esq, for the avoidinge of the penalties and dangers of the lawes and statutes made for restraunte of takinge fleshe in Lente, and in consideracione y^t he hath in his howse at dyett or table the right worth M^{rs} Dorothe Poole, gentlewoman, about the age iiij score yeres, who is verie weake and sicklie, not able to goe or stand without helpe, hath desired me to grante License to and for the said Dorothe Poole to eate flesh for and duringe the tyme of her sicknesse, w^{ch} I have thought fittinge and in regarde of the consideraciones aforesaid to be most true, and doe herebie graunte Lycense unto the said Dorothe Poole to eate fleshe for and duringe the tyme of her sickness, according to the lawes and statutes of this realem in y^t case made and provided, and hereunto I have putt my hand the ixth daie of Februarie in the reigne of Kinge James of England the xvjth and of Scotland the lijd An. Dni. 1618, by me
"Edward Hinchelyffe, clerk."*

* For other instances of post-Reformation licenses to eat meat in Lent, see *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. iii., p. 363, and the previous account of S. Alkmund's in this volume. Henry VIII. permitted the use of white meats by proclamation of 1543, which continued in force until 1618, when James I., by proclamation, wholly forbade meat in Lent, a proclamation which was repeated by him in 1625, and again by Charles I. in 1627 and 1631. The dispensations granted by those holding parochial cures were given under a statute of 5 Elizabeth, by virtue of which they could sell licenses according to the rank of the applicants! Is this statute repealed?

Soon after the induction of John Ravensdale to the vicarage, 1639, the following interesting inventory of Church Goods was inserted at the end of the first Register Book:—

The goods belonging to the Parish Church of Mackworth.

1. A church bible of the last Translatione.
2. A Common booke for the minister.
3. A Common booke for the Clark.
4. Jewells Apology against Hardinge.
5. Booke of the Canons. (In a later hand) Mr Rausdale tooke away.
6. A silver cup with a cover or plate to lay bread on.*
7. A pewter flaggon.
8. A Carpet of greene for the Communion Table.†
9. A table cloth for the Communion Table.
10. A Surplesse for the minister. (In a later hand) Taken away by Souldiers and William Uelton (?) in warr tyme.
11. Divers towells for the seattes in the Chancell.‡ (In a later hand) Taken away in Alexander Benetts and Tho. Lassells tyme.
12. This Register booke, consisting of 27 leaves.

Ita testantur

John Ravensdale, Minister
 William Jackson }
 Thomas Parker } Churchwardens
 and 12 others.

Appended to this inventory are the following additions:—"A ladder, a chest, a pulpit cushion, and a boxe to carry bread and the cup and cover in at the Communion." The last entry is certainly noteworthy, and almost looks as if there had been reservation of the Blessed Sacrament for the sick, as in the Church of Scotland at the present day.

In the vestry is a parish chest, bearing the date 1640. The ironwork of the hinges and clamps is unusually well-finished and handsome.

* This plate is now in use. The hall-mark shows it to be of the year 1627-8.

† Probably this was the old altar frontal for ferial or ordinary use. The ferial colour of the Use of Sarum was red, but there are good reasons for supposing, as has been already stated under Crich, etc., that Derbyshire followed the Use of Lincoln.

‡ This looks as if the sedilia were then in use. Probably the "towells" were embroidered seat cloths of pre-Reformation date.

The Chapelry of Allestree.



ALLESTREE, from its earliest foundation, seems to have been a chapel of Mackworth, and the rectors of the mother church were bound to find a chaplain for the daily celebration at its altar.

The Church Goods Commissioners, *temp.* Edward VI., give the following inventory for this chapel :—

“ Alestre, Oct. 5. Tho. Harryson curate.

“ j chalyce parcell gylte—iiij bells of acorde in y^e Stepull—j handebell—j sacryng bell—j senser—j holy water bucket of brass—ij cruetts—iiij aulter clothes—ij towells—ij vestments—j cope of sylke—iiij corporis clothes & cases, j of red velwet, ij of crule—j olde cope of sylke.”

The Parliamentary Survey of Livings, 1650, says :—

“ Allestree is a vicaridge and parsonage impropriate worth about three score pounds per annum the same Mr Francis Mundy is Impropiator receives the proffits and procures the place supplied. Mr Botham is curate insufficient and a drunkard.

“ Allestree is a small parish and may conveniently be united to Aukmonds in Derby it lynyng neare.”

The Commissioners were wrong in speaking of Allestree as a vicarage and a district parish. It remained a parochial chapelry of Mackworth until recent years, when, under legislation of the present reign, it secured its independence and was gazetted a vicarage in 1868. When Mackworth was appropriated to Darley Abbey, the tithes of Allestree also became the property of the monastery, and they subsequently, like those of Mackworth, came into the hands of the Mundys. Allestree was served either by the vicar of Mackworth, or by a curate of his appointment.

On November 16th, 1682, an Inquisition was held at Derby, before Rowland Okeover, Thomas Rudyard, Matthew Smyth, Henry Lowe, Joseph Parker, and Gervas Raynor, by virtue of a commission for the due execution of a statute of 34 Elizabeth, entitled,

“An Act to redresse the misimployment of Lands Goods and Stocks of money heretofore given to Charitable Uses,” when it was found that the rents and profits of “certain closes or parcells of ground situate lying and being in Marton als Marke Eaton feilde in the parish of Mackworth, called Sawcy Hill, formerly lying open in the saide feilde and now inclosed and divided into three closes,” had, from time immemorial, until about twenty-eight years ago, been employed towards the repair of the parish church of Allestree, “called St. Edmund’s.” This was proved, not only by the oaths of divers credible witnesses, but by the production of several leases between the churchwardens and other inhabitants; the oldest being for a moiety of the premises on a thirty years lease for 22d. yearly rent, 36 Henry VIII., between the wardens of S. Edmund’s and one Richard Kindar; and the most recent one, 18 James I., for the whole land at an annual rent of 33s. 4d. It was also stated on oath that “one John Mundy late of Marke Eaton Esq^r,” in the year 1654, “being then Lord of the Manor of Allestry aforesaid and a powerfull man and takeing advantage of the then rebellious and distracted tymes, caused the then Tenant of the said Sawcy Hill to Attorne Tennt to him, and since that tyme the said John Mundy received the Rents of the said grounds and withheld the same from the parish Church of Allestry till the tyme of his death, which was on the nineteenth day of March then last, and that after his death William Mundy Esq^r, Son and Heire of the said John Mundy, possessed himselfe of the said grounde and withheld the same till he dyed, which was the two and twentieth day of September last past, After whose death Francis Mundy Esq^r, Son and Heire of the said William Mundy, possessed himself of the said Sawcy Hill,” and still withheld it from the church of S. Edmund’s.

It was further proved by “ancient witnesses” that a cottage and certain lands situate in Micklemeadow, Abbeyfield, Crosshill-field, etc., etc., in Allestree, had also belonged to the church for its repair from time immemorial. The wardens leased this property, 10 Charles I., to one Thomas Peate for twenty-one years, at a rental of 40s., and at its expiration, in consideration of a fine of £20 laid out upon the church, renewed the same for life. Four years later that lease expired, and then John Mundy got the then tenant to “Attorne” to him the property, and it had been withheld from the church ever since.

Evidence was also given on oath of the value of the lands whilst

they were held by the Mundys, and that "John Mundy dyed possessed of a very great personall estate, and that Gilbert Mundy of Allestry gent^l and Edward Mundy gent^l, Two of his younger Sonnes, Administred of a great part thereof to the value of above Six Thousand pounds."

The Commissioners, after hearing all the evidence that could be adduced by the Mundys, and after having adjourned their sitting at the request of Sir Simon Degge, counsel for the defendants, until January, met finally on May 5th, 1683, and decreed that Francis Mundy should within one month yield up to the Churchwardens of Allestree the whole of the lands in dispute, "from henceforth forever hereafter to be imployed disbursed and layd forth in repairs of the said parish Church of Allestry," and further that Gilbert and Edward Mundy, as administrators of John Mundy, should within one month pay to the churchwardens £63 13s. 4d., for the rents received by John Mundy in his lifetime, and a further sum of £7 for the costs of the suit.*

The church, which is dedicated to S. Edmund, and not to S. Andrew, as has been several times asserted of late years, was considerably rebuilt and enlarged in 1866-7, and now consists of nave, north and south aisles, south porch, chancel with north chapel and south vestry, and tower at the west end. Its dimensions, as taken by Mr. Rawlins in 1825, were—nave, 33 ft. 7 in. by 19 ft. 3 in.; north aisle, 56 ft. by 9 ft.; and chancel, 30 ft. 7 in. by 16 ft. 9 in. When the church was rebuilt in 1865-6, a south aisle was added. The only parts of the old fabric now remaining are the south doorway, parts of the east wall of the chancel, and the tower. From south views of the old church, taken by Messrs. Meynell and Rawlins, as well as from an artistic south-west drawing taken just before its demolition,† we find that the chancel had a priest's door in the south wall, flanked by two two-light pointed windows of fourteenth century date. In the south wall of the nave was a three-light window of the same style and date. The chancel had a steep-pitch roof, but the walls of the nave had been raised in the Perpendicular period, and three square-headed clerestory windows inserted below the embattled parapet.

Sir Stephen Glynn, who visited Allestree May 6th, 1866, says:—

* From "A true Coppy examined by Jo: Hayne, Clerke to y^e Commissioners," in the parish chest at Mackworth. There is a modern copy of the same decree with the parish papers at Allestree.

† *Drawings of the Derby Facsimile Society*, vol. i. The same volume also contains a very good drawing of the Norman doorway, and another plate of the old font and other details by Mr. Bailey.

"This church at the above date was dismantled, the nave in course of rebuilding, but not far advanced. The tower remaining entire, and the chancel partially so. On the south of the nave a very fine Norman doorway is preserved; the outer moulding has a kind of wheel ornament, another has bold beak-heads on a cylinder—the inner shallow chevrons, and with one order of shafts. The tower is plain and poor, of three stages, with meagre parapet and four ugly pinnacles (now removed), no west window or door. Good base mouldings, flattish buttresses. Belfry windows of two unfoiled lights, except on the east, which is a single long trefoiled light. In the stage below the belfry are plain slit openings. The tower is enlarged at the west end of the north aisle, rising on short pointed arches, the one opening to the nave on octagonal corbels with bold male and female heads, fairly sculptured."

The corbel-heads, mentioned by Sir Stephen Glynn, were unfortunately removed after his visit. The old south doorway is a particularly good specimen of late Norman work. The carving of the jambs is unique and specially noteworthy. It has been supposed to represent the parable of the Sower, and the devil plucking the seed out of the hearts of the hearers; but we scarcely think it will bear any other interpretation than the caprice of the sculptor. The tower is undoubtedly, in the main, of the Early English style of the beginning of the thirteenth century.

The left hand side of the road leading to Mackworth, on the verge of the village of Allestree, is flanked by a stone wall that is obviously composed of previously well-cut masonry. Here we noted a large stone, upon which are carved in relief three quatre-foils in panels. Another stone is sculptured with a free running pattern. We believe that the first of these stones formed part of the coping, and the other, part of the doorway jamb, of a fourteenth century stone screen or *septum* (like that at Chelmorton), which used to divide the chancel from the nave. Probably it was turned out when the church was thoroughly re-pewed, etc., in 1637.

Some remains of black-letter texts in ornamental borders were found on each side of the east chancel window. They were of Elizabethan date. There was also some scroll work at the west end of the nave. In the south chancel wall is a piscina with a trefoiled head; the lower part has been renewed. In the north wall of the church was found a well-designed incised cross, having the floriated limbs of the head in a circle. It seems to be of

Norman date, and is probably coeval with the south doorway. It now rests under a founder's sepulchral arch in the north wall of the chancel. Possibly this stone may have been originally over the interment of the first builder of a church or chapel on this site, but the plainly-moulded archway, beneath which it now rests, is of much later date, and was constructed for the founder or rebuilder of this church at the beginning of the fourteenth century. When Bassano was here in 1710, he noted, under this arch, "an old tomb of stone raised one foot high, and a little above centre of arch, upon a stone appearing out of y^e wall, on a shield is a chevron, and in y^e uppermost part of south window of chancel in glass is Ermine a chevron gules. Y^e same are in north window of church, and in another north window Argent a chevron between three eagles displayed sable (Franceys of Allestree)." * The first of these coats is that of Touchet, of Mackworth, and Bassano's description makes it certain that the rebuilder of this church was one of that family, as might be expected from their owning the subordinate manor of Allestree.

The old font, which stood at the west end of the north aisle, was a good and rather unusual specimen of fifteenth century workmanship. Mr. Meynell took a drawing of it in 1814. It was of octagon shape, and on each face was a six-leaved rose within a quatrefoil; the margin was embattled. It was in very fairly good condition at the time of the rebuilding of the church, but was unfortunately discarded for one of modern manufacture. The old font was handed over to the clergyman of an adjacent parish, since promoted to the Colonial Episcopate, in the expectation that it was to be used in another church. On inquiry, we find that its new possessor absolutely ordered its demolition, lest it should be used "for any superstitious purposes!" And thus ends the history of this well-chiselled stone font, wherein for four centuries the Church had dedicated the little ones of Allestree to God; it fell a victim to Puritanical ignorance. But possibly better so, than that it should have survived to meet with the painful desecration to which so many old Derbyshire fonts have been exposed, as mentioned in these pages.

* The wide-spread and wealthy family of Frances, of Derbyshire, is first met with at Osmaston. The chief branches of the family were for many centuries at Tickenhall, Foremark, and Ingleby, see *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. iit., pp. 459-63, 467-8, etc. One of the rather conflicting pedigrees of this family at the College of Arms styles Robert Franceys, *temp.* Edward III., as "de Allestree et de Formarke;" and both William and Hugo Franceys, father and grandfather of Robert, are also styled "de Allestree" in another pedigree (Harl. MSS., 1,537, f. 3).

In the chancel are a large number of mural monuments, as well as some slabs on the floor within the altar rails, to the Mundy family:—John Mundy, 1681, aged 81, eldest son of Francis Mundy, of Markeaton—Anne, youngest child of Sir Francis Coke, and wife of John Mundy, by whom he had eleven children, 1615 (the date now gone)—Adrian Mundy, of Quarndon, third son of Francis Mundy, another grandson of Edward Mundy of the Mackworth monument, 1677 *—William Mundy, son and heir of John Mundy, 1682; but the date is now missing—Frances, wife of William and mother of Francis Mundy, 1672; she was the daughter of Gilbert Coke, second son of Sir Francis Coke, of Trusley—Mary, the wife of Gilbert Mundy, of Allestree, 1695; Gilbert was High Sheriff of Derbyshire in 1697, and one of the younger sons of John Mundy; from him is descended the Shipley branch of the family—Gilbert, son of Gilbert Mundy, of Allestree, 1701—"Collonel Robert Mundy," third son of Gilbert Mundy, Esq., of this town, 1708—Wrightson Charles Mundy, third son of Wrightson Mundy, 1755—four children of Francis Mundy and Sarah his wife, 1804–23—Francis Mundy, 1837, and his wife Sarah, 1836.

Several of the Mundy memorials seem to have disappeared of late years. We failed to notice the following, which were described in 1812 by Mr. Meynell:—Gilbert Mundy, of Allestree, 1709—Wrightson Mundy, fourth son of Francis Mundy, 1750—Wrightson Mundy, 1762, and Ann his wife, 1759—Betty, first wife of Francis Noel Clarke Mundy, 1768—Elizabeth, second wife of the same, 1807.

It is rather curious that the Mundys of Markeaton, after using Mackworth church for interment for three generations, should have then moved to the parochial chapel of Allestree.

In the north chancel chapel are several modern memorials to the family of Evans, of Allestree Hall.

There are three bells in the tower, thus inscribed:—

I. "Mary: Sadler, Churchwarden. G. Hedderly fecit Nott^m, 1790."

II. "God save His Church, 1711"

III. "I to the Church the living call

& to the grave do summons all, 1781.

Joseph & Francis Sadler, Churchwardens. Tho^s Hedderly founder Nott^m." The weight of this bell is 8 cwt. 26 lbs.

The registers of the parochial chapelry of Allestree begin in

* Nichols' pedigree gives the date of his death, in error, as 1662.

1596, and are in fair condition. In the early pages we find the names of John Ridge and John Botham as curates. Jasper Horsington is described as "curate of Allestree, vicar of Mackworth, curate of Quarndon, and one of y^e Friday Lecturers at All Saints in Derby." In 1634 William Darbyshire was curate. There are very few entries between 1643 and 1651. Under the year 1685 occurs the following entry:—

"A copie of this register was taken to y^e Visitation of y^e Archbishop of Canterbury held by Dr Lake Bishop of Bristol at All Sts Church in Derby y^e 11th day of September, Bishop Wood* being suspended. The Profits sequestred in order to build y^e Palace which y^e Bishop neglected."

There is a volume of Churchwardens' Accounts, beginning in 1618, but having many gaps, and in a fragmentary condition. In 1618 the total sum laid out on the church was £1 16s. 7d., of which 2s. 8d. was for "mending bel frame." The church seems to have been repewed in 1637, when the total account was £15 13s. 4d.

1637. For boards and timber church repair	...	...	...	£9 0 0
" At the Articleing about y ^e seats	...	...	...	4
" At severall times upon the workmen in Ale	...	...	...	1 0
" One load of bords out of Kedleston park	...	...	...	2 0
1643. For Glasinge the Church widdoes	...	...	...	12 0
1662. July 2 ^d An assessment then granted for the settinge upp of the Kings Armes and some necessary repayres about the Church.				

* "Residing at Hackney, in Middlesex, in a mean house in which he was born, Sancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury, called him to repair to his diocese; which mandate the bishop disobeying, the archbishop suspended him, and imposed the building of the present palace of Lichfield upon him, as a fine for the waste of the woods belonging to the see."—Harwood's *History of Lichfield*, p. 156. Bishop Wood was suspended by Archbishop Sancroft, on July 9th, 1684—*pro absentia sua a sua Diocesi neglectu officii sui et omnibus aliis criminibus contra eum allegatis et probatis* (Sancroft's Register, Lambeth Library, f. 308). The history of this miserable man, both as Dean of Lichfield and subsequently as Bishop, is almost incredible and most painful. He has fairly been termed "an episcopal old heathen."—See Waters' *Genealogical Memoirs of Chester of Chicheley*.


Mickleber.

Littleber.

Findern.

Potlock.

Mickleover.

T the time of the Domesday Survey (1086) the manor of Mickleover, with its berewicks of Littleover, Findern, and Potlock, was held by the Abbot of Burton. In the time of Edward the Confessor it had been a royal manor, worth twenty-five pounds, but it was then only estimated at ten pounds. Probably this depreciation in value was caused by the havoc incidental on the incursion of the Normans, especially as we find mention made of the *sites* of two mills. No church or chapel is named in the Domesday Book as then extant on the manor. Perhaps the ecclesiastical buildings had shared the fate of the mills, or it may be only one of the instances of omissions to note churches by the Domesday scribes. At all events, we know that there were four houses of God on this manor in the reign of William the Conqueror; for that monarch gave to the monks of Burton the town of Mickleover, with its church; the town of Littleover, with its chapel; the town of Findern, with its chapel; and the town of Potlock, with its chapel.*

From the taxation roll of Pope Nicholas IV. (1291), where Mickleover is spoken of as an *ecclesia*, and not a vicarage, it would appear that the tithes had not then been appropriated to the monastery, but that the abbot had merely the presentation to the rectory. At that date the rectory was valued at £16 13s. 4d., and the various temporalities of the manor at a total of £19 17s. 10d. In the next century, we find the tithes appropriated, and a vicar nominated by the abbot, in whose hands would doubtless be the appointment of chaplains for the three chapelries.

* Dugdale's *Monasticon* vol. i. pp. 271, 272.

According to the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (27 Henry VIII.) the rectory of Mickleover *cum membris* was of the annual value of £8 13s. 4d.; and the manor, according to one estimate, brought into the monastery an annual total of £46 16s. 2d., and, according to another estimate, the larger sum of £56 5s. 1d. The vicarage, which was endowed with the tithes of hay, pigs, geese, flax, hemp, lambs, and wool, together with the Easter offerings, and certain of the tithes of grain,* was estimated at the yearly value of £9 11s. 6d.

The Church Goods Commissioners, 6 Edward VI., give the following inventory of this church:—

"Mykylover. Oct. 5. Sir Nicholas Coton Vicar.

"j chalys of sylver with the patent—ij lytle bells in the steple—ij copes—iiij vestments of sylke of dyverse colors—ij surples—ij albes—j amyses—j cross of bras—ij alter clothes—ij towels—ij handbells—ij copes be off sylke (saracenet) & off dyverse."

The Parliamentary Commission of 1650, to inquire into the value of benefices, thus reports of this parish:—

"Mickleworth is a vicaridge having two chappells apperteyning, really worth one hundred pounds per annum (vizt) Mickleover itselfe fiftye pounds, Littleover twentye fowre pounds, and Finderne six and twentye pounds. Mr William Harcott is viccar, a man insufficient and scandalous. Finderne being two myles distant may conveniently be united to Willington lying neare it."

On the dissolution of the monasteries, Henry VIII. granted the manor of Mickleover, with its appurtenances, including the appropriated tithes and the advowson of the vicarage, to his secretary, Sir William Paget. Thomas, Lord Paget, sold the property to Sir Thomas Gresham. It then devolved to Sir William Reade, Lady Gresham's son by a second husband. Sir William's daughter and heiress married Sir Michael Stanhope, who had three daughters, his co-heiresses, between whom these estates were divided. In 1648, Edward Wilmot purchased two of these shares (Littleover and Findern), of whose descendant, Sir Robert Wilmot, of Chaddesden, they were purchased in 1801 by Edward Sacheverell Chandos Pole. The remaining third (Mickleover) was sold in 1648 to Sir John Curzon, but was re-purchased of the Curzons by Mr. Newton, who died in 1789. The ancestor of Mr. Newton, Robert Newton, who died in 1619, had previously inherited the manor-house of Mickleover by marriage with the heiress of William Gilbert, to whom it had been sold by Sir Thomas Gresham. Mr.

* We find from subsequent documents, that the vicar of Mickleover was endowed with one-third of the rectorial tithes (*i.e.*, tithes of grain), a most exceptional arrangement, making this benefice unusually wealthy for a vicarage.

Newton did not, however, purchase the share of the impropriate tithes and advowson of the Curzons, so that Lord Scarsdale still holds one turn in the presentation to the vicarage, and the Poles the remaining two.

The following is as complete a list of the vicars as we have been able to compile from the Episcopal Registers, and the returns of the First Fruits Office. The abbots of Burton being always patrons in pre-Reformation days, it has not been thought necessary to repeat their names as patrons:—

- 1350. John le Parker. Collated by the Bishop.
- 1361. John Hardyng. On the death of J. le P.
 . John de Weylonby.
- 1375. William de Rosteleston. On the death of John de W.
- 1375. John de Wylinton. W. de R., the previous vicar, died of the plague at a time when it was raging in Derbyshire.
- 1389. Alan Leeke.
- 1400. John de Fynder. On the resignation of Alan Leeke, to whom was secured a pension out of the fruits of the vicarage.
- 1422. Thomas Crull.
- 1423. William Cook, rector of Crofte, Lincoln, exchanged benefices with T. C., vicar of Mickleover.
- 1428. William Hawton.
 . John Turner.
- 1436. James Foljambe. On the resignation of J. T.
- 1438. Richard Somersale. On the resignation of J. F.
- William Gadesby. On the death of R. S.
- 1440. Richard Roton. On the resignation of W. G.
- 1449. Thomas Sharpe. On the resignation of R. R.
 . Richard Hethcote.
- 1489. Richard Wode. On the death of R. H.
- 1505. Christopher Chaveney. On the death of R. W.
- 1526. Nicholas Coton; patrons, Sir Anthony Fitzherbert, Richard Coton, and Richard Clerke de Hamstall Ridware, by grant from the Abbey of Burton. On the death of C. C.
- 1554. John Fenton; patron, Richard Barslowe, by arrangement with the dissolved Abbey of Burton.
 . Robert Bannecroft. Buried April, 1607. *Parish Registers*.
- 1650. William Harcott. *Parliamentary Commission*.
- 165-. Samuel Charles; * patron, Sir John Curzon.
- 1662. Samuel Bold; patron, Edward Wilmot. On the ejection of S. C.
- 1667. Thomas Hoster; patron, Edward Wilmot.
- 1669. Elizeus Farneworth; patron, Richard Carrow, for this turn.
- 1691. John Ward; patron, John Wilmot.
- 1740. Richard Wilmot; patron, Robert Wilmot, for this turn.

* Samuel Charles was born at Chesterfield in 1633, and educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. He was ordained, after the Presbyterian manner, in 1655, and first served the church at Kniveton. Then he resided in Sir John Gell's house at Hopton, from whence he was promoted to Mickleover vicarage by Sir John Curzon. After his ejection he chiefly lived at Hull, where he was much persecuted for his nonconformity, once undergoing a term of six months' imprisonment. *Calamy's Ejected Ministers*, vol. ii., pp. 182-7.

1772. **John Ward**; patron, Richard Stanton Wilmot Sitwell, for this turn. On the death of R. W.
1820. **Frederick Emanuel Hippolyte Curzon**; patron, Sir Robert Wilmot, of Chaddesden. On the death of J. W.
1872. **Reginald Canning Bindley**; patron, Lord Scarsdale. On the death of F. E. H. C.

The church, which is dedicated to All Saints, consists of nave, north and south aisles, south porch, chancel, with north vestry, and tower at the west end. It underwent an extensive restoration in 1858, and is justly described by Sir Stephen Glynn, who visited it in 1864, as "a respectable church, fairly restored, and in good order." A new porch was built, at the time of the restoration, in place of a comparatively modern one of brick, the north aisle was lengthened, a north vestry built, and other extensive repairs, both internal and external, were then effected.

All the old features of this church are of the same date, viz., of the Decorated style, *circa* 1310-30. Mr. Meynell mentions a tradition that the older church was destroyed by fire, and this is corroborated by the evident fact that the church was not in any way "restored" about that date, but completely rebuilt. Unfortunately our efforts to obtain a sight of the old chartulary of Burton Abbey, which *ought* to be among the Anglesea muniments, have been unavailing; and it would be there, if anywhere, that we might naturally expect to find evidence respecting such a catastrophe. In the south wall of the south aisle are a pair of two-light pointed Decorated windows, without any foliation. In the south wall of the chancel is a two-light window, and another of three-lights of the same character. The priest's doorway is circular headed, but is nevertheless of Decorated date. The arrangement of the hood-mould over this doorway, which runs on into the string course, is rather peculiar. At the south-east angle of the chancel is a good rectangular buttress. On the north side of the chancel is an old two-light pointed window corresponding with the others. The east window is of three lights and filled with geometrical tracery; this window, as well as the windows of the north aisle, and those at the east and west end of the south aisle, were new in 1858.

A south-east drawing of this church, taken in 1820, by Mr. Meynell, and one taken in 1825 by Mr. Rawlins, show us a single steep-pitched lead-covered roof, covering both nave and aisles, with a dormer window in the roof, which probably gave light to a

gallery. On the west wall of the tower was the weather-line of the older high-pitched roof. There was a debased square-headed window of three-lights in the south wall of the aisle, and the east chancel window was a tall narrow pointed one of two lights. Mr. Rawlins describes the entrance from the nave to the chancel as being through a wooden arch, near to which were the remains of a piscina.

The nave has on each side an arcade of four pointed arches, three being uniform, and supported on octagonal pillars, but the eastern ones narrow and springing at once from the wall. These arcades were considerably restored in 1858, especially on the north side. On the north side of the chancel is a stone lectern, supported by a corbel head, and just beyond it a large square almyer recess (Plate II.) Against the east wall, to the north side of the window, is a finely moulded large bracket, supported by a female head. Against the south wall is a piscina, having a trefoiled arch, an octofoil drain, and a stone credence shelf, which stretches across the outside of the moulding. The sill of the south chancel window has been cut down for a sedilia bench. In the vestry, over the chimney-piece, is a stone corbel, carved into a female head, with the horned head-dress of the fifteenth century.

The archway into the tower is a narrow pointed one, springing from corbels. The west window is of the same character and date as the other old windows of the nave and chancel. The tower is supported at the west by shallow rectangular buttresses, which die down into the wall-plate. The whole of the tower is of the Decorated period, though the embattlements and short pinnacles have doubtless been renewed at a later date.

The font is a modern one, its predecessor having been unfortunately discarded. The old font may still be seen, in very fairly good condition, in a cottage garden to the left of the entrance to the churchyard. It is an octagon chalice-shaped font, of Decorated date, 28 in. in diameter, and standing 32 in. above the garden mould in which it is planted. It serves as a flower vase.

When Bassano was here in 1710, he noted on one of the beams of the roof—"gules a cross floure or." It seems probable that this was intended for the arms of the old family of Burnaston, of Burnaston.

Dr. Pegge, *circa* 1775, says of this church—"there were inscriptions on tombstones of y^e Newtons in y^e Chancel, but they are

quite worne out by boys trampling and playing therein, school being frequently taught there." *

There are now no old monuments within the church.

In the tower are three bells :—

I. "God save the Church, 1657," and the mark of George Oldfield.

II. "John Campion C. W. Thomas Hedderley, Founder, 1742."

III. "Jhesus be our spede, 1591," and the mark of Henry Oldfield.

The registers begin on May 3rd, 1607.

* Pegge's MSS., vol. v., f. 193.

The Chapelry of Littleover.



HERE is no ecclesiastical history pertaining to this chapelry of which we are aware, other than that which has been already recorded under the mother church of Mickleover.

The Church Goods Commissioners, 6 Edward VI., say:—

“Lytall Ovar. Oct. 5. J. Stones prest & curate.

“j chailes of sylver with the paten—ij lytill bells in the steple—j hand bell—ij vestements—j surples—j of the vestments of black chamlett, & y^e other of rede crule and grene—j crosse of brasse—ij towells—ij autler cloythes—j cope of rede saye—j lytell sacrynge bell—j corporas—j cruett—j old torne vestment of rede sylke.”

The church, which is dedicated to S. Peter, consists of nave, north aisle, chancel with north vestry, and bell turret on the west gable. The dimensions of the ground plan are—nave 38 ft. 9 in. by 16 ft. 3 in.; north aisle 35 ft. 6 in. by 5 ft.; and chancel 24 ft. 5 in. by 15 ft. 2 in.

In the west gable of the nave is a round-headed Norman doorway, rather late in the style. It is now blocked up. The indented capitals and the bases to the jamb shafts remain, but the shafts themselves are missing. The font, which is a massive circular one, is also of this period. It is 35 inches in diameter, and the same in height.

The chancel and nave windows are of the 14th century, and are of much the same style and date as those of Mickleover. The church seems to have been very thoroughly restored in the Decorated period. There is a pointed priest's doorway in the south chancel wall, and in the interiør is a plain piscina niche. In

1872 the north organ chamber and vestry were built, the chancel floor tiled, quire stalls introduced, and an effective reredos placed below the east window. The old bell-turret was a singularly ugly square wooden erection, as we learn from the drawings of Messrs. Meynell and Rawlins.

Against the north wall of the chancel is a costly monument to Sir Richard Harpur and his lady. The knight is represented in a long gown with hanging sleeves, and the lady in a ruff, black dress, and hood. They are kneeling at a desk, on which are the arms of Harpur (*arg.*, a lion rampant within a bordure engrailed, *sab.*) impaling Reresby (*gu.*, on a bend, *arg.*, three cross crosslets fitchée, *sab.*) Below are three boys kneeling, an infant swathed in its chrysom, and three girls also kneeling. On a panel is the following inscription:—

“Richardus Harpur Miles justiciarius Pacis & Quorum ad annos triginta & quinque Justiciariorum hujusce Comitatus dum vixit antiquissimus necnon ejusdem vice prefectus ad annos quamplurimos. In uxorem duxit Mariā filiam Thomæ Reresby de Thribur in Comitatu Eborocensi armigeri, prolemque ex ea habuit quator filias & tres filios. Obiit Martii 16^o A.D. 1635.”

There is also on the monument the quartered coat of Harpur, Findern, Brock, and Willington.*

Chief Justice Harpur, whose monument we described at length under Swarkeston church, had, by his wife Joan, sister and heiress to Thomas Findern, of Findern, two sons, Sir John Harpur, of Swarkeston, and Sir Richard Harpur, of Littleover. The Harpur property at Littleover came to them through Findern, and the Old Hall of Littleover was built by the Chief Justice. The names of the sons of Sir Richard Harpur of the monument were Richard, John, Henry, and Jasper, who all died without issue, except John, who became rector of Morley, and of whom we shall have more to say in our subsequent account of that church.

On a tomb in this church, which has long ago disappeared, was this inscription, as read in 1662:—

“Hic jacet Ricus Sangon Ar: et Dorothea uxor ejus filia Radi Sacheverel de Radcliffe Ar: qui Ricus obiit.....”†

Mary, another daughter of Ralph Sacheverell, by Joan, daughter of Sir John Curzon, of Kedleston, was married to Thomas Findern,

* See *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. iii., p. 499, also previous account of the monument in the chancel of Denby church. This monument was repaired and repainted in 1872, and, as is usually the case, some one has been employed who was ignorant of heraldry, so that several of the tinctures are wrong.

† Dodsworth's MSS., Bodleian Library, as quoted in *Reliquary*, vol. xii., p. 219.


of Findern, and hence probably ensued the marriage of her sister Dorothy with a gentleman of this neighbourhood.

In Bassano's Church Notes (1710) it is mentioned that there was "upon y^e verge of y^e canopy of y^e pulpit—'The gift of Richard Harpur, Bachler.'" This would be the eldest son of Sir Richard of the monument. He died in 1676, and there used to be a monument to his memory in the chancel.

In the bell turret is a single modern bell.

The registers date from the year 1680. Littleover is now an ecclesiastical parish, and the benefice an independent vicarage.

The Chapelry of Findern.

LL the early ecclesiastical history that we have been able to glean of Findern—and it is but little—has been given under the mother church of Mickleover. It is now, like Littleover, an independent vicarage, having a distinct ecclesiastical parish of its own.

The Church Goods Commissioners, 6 Edward VI., give the following rather full inventory of this chapel:—

“Fyndern, Oct. 5. Ambrose Bradshawe curate.

“j chalys of sylver parcell gylte wyth a cover—j vestymment of red russett—j vestymment of serge imbroidired whyth sylke—j coope of redde russett—j serples of flaxen clothe—iiij alter clothez of flaxen—j corporis case of blacke velvett—j corporas case of redde sarcenett—j canape of brass—ij candelstycks of maslen*—ij flaxen towells—j hand bell—ij bells in y^e steple—j lytyll sacryng bell—j pyxe of maslen—j sensor of maslen—j crysmatonge of pewter—ij cruetts of pewter.”

The interesting old chapel, which was dedicated to All Saints, was completely swept away in 1862.† Its successor consists of a nave, chancel, and tower, surmounted by a spire, at the west end. The dimensions of the old chapel, according to the measurements taken by Mr. Rawlins in 1818, were—nave 50 ft. 5 in. by 17 ft. 9 in.; and chancel 26 ft. 2 in. by 14 ft. 1 in. The building consisted of a nave and chancel, and a square wooden bell turret over the west gable. There was a porch on the south side of the nave, but this was

* Maselin, or maslin, was the name of a metal, the precise nature of which is rather uncertain. It seems to have been chiefly tin.

† There is an excellent account of the old chapel by Mr. L. Jewitt in vol. iii. of the *Reliquary*, illustrated with several woodcuts. To that article, and to the descriptions and drawings of Messrs. Meynell and Rawlins, we are indebted for our account of the old fabric.

closed up and used as a vestry, the only entrance being at the west end. There was a plain round-headed priest's doorway on the south side of the chancel, but that was also built up. Mr. Meynell's drawing, taken about 1820, shows that the south side of the nave was lighted by a three-light square-headed window of debased date, and the chancel by a similar one of two lights, as well as by a much smaller one, of the same character, to the right of the priest's door. The three-light east window of the chancel was also of corresponding style, the probable date being the middle of the seventeenth century. A board within the chancel stated that the building was "Beautified in the year of our Lord 1796." The beautifying chiefly consisted in reseating the church, in making the west doorway, with an ugly window over it, and in repairing the north wall of the chancel with brick. In the old part of the north chancel wall was a small single-light window with an angular head, which must have been here when this chapel was given by William the Conqueror to Burton Abbey, for it was of Saxon date. At the west end was a Norman corbel-table, carved on the face with an indented, and underneath with a billet moulding, and supported by twelve corbel stones, all of which were carved into masks and heads, except a remarkable one on which were two figures with their arms "a-kimbo," and their legs continued on the under side of the stone.

In the north wall of the chancel a recessed founder's arch, of a rude and early description, was found, when the old fabric was being pulled down. It had been concealed by the 1796 pews, to make way for which the effigy of the priest within the recess had been most rudely mutilated. Bassano noted this in 1710:—"In y^e north wall of y^e chancell, under an arch is y^e effigy of a priest, which seems to be very antient." The remains of the effigy showed, however, that it was not as old as the recess; for which it had not been originally intended.

On the chancel floor was an alabaster slab, incised with the effigy of a lady, but very much worn. Fortunately, however, the greater part of the marginal inscription was still legible:—

"Hic jacet Isabella q̄dā ux' Henrici de Bothe armigeri filia Johis de Fyndern senior' (?) que obiit decimo octavo die mentis martii.....ppiciet' De' amen."

At the four corners of the inscription were the Evangelistic symbols, and to the right of the figure a scroll bearing the words, "Jesu mercy." There were also four shields on the slab. The

first bore Bothe (*arg.*, three boars' heads erect and erased, *sab.*, with a crescent for difference) impaling Findern (*arg.*, a chevron engrailed between three crosses formée fitchée, *sab.*), the second, entirely defaced; the third, Bothe impaling Fitzherbert, of Norbury; and the fourth, Bothe impaling a defaced coat.

The priest's effigy and the Bothe slab both, alas! disappeared in 1862.

The pedigrees of the ancient and important family of Findern, of Findern, do not carry us back further than Robert de Fynderne, *temp.* Edward II.,* but we have incidental allusions to them of an earlier date. Walter de Findern was one of the witnesses to a charter relative to Repton Priory early in the reign of Henry III.;† and Nicholas Findern was one of the eye-witnesses of a remarkable meteor that startled the good people of Alvaston, on September 18th, 1253, and which was thought of sufficient importance to be chronicled in the annals of Burton Abbey.‡ Isabella seems to have been the daughter of John and Catherine Findern, who were living in the reign of Henry IV. Her husband was Henry Bothe, of Arleston, in the adjacent parish of Barrow-on-Trent, and their daughter, Alice, was the first wife of Sir Nicholas Fitzherbert, of Norbury.§ Henry Bothe died in 1446.||

Another interesting relic of the Norman church was the tympanum over the south doorway (not the north as stated in the *Reliquary*). It is carved in a chequered pattern, and has a cross formée in the centre. On each side is a quaintly-shaped human figure. This stone is built into the interior wall of the north aisle of the new church.

The font is of octagon shape and poorly moulded. It bears on one face the year 1662, a date at which so many new fonts were made to replace those destroyed by the Puritans.

The two bells in the new church are those which were removed from its predecessor.

I. "Thomas Mears founder London, 1841."

II. "John Cooke : John Porter, 1704," and the initials D. H., for Daniel Hedderly.

This church possesses, in a small chalice and cover, the oldest

* Harl. MSS. 1092, f. 76, etc.

† *Topographer*, vol. ii, p. 254.

‡ Cott. MSS., Vesp. E. III., f. 41.

§ *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. iii., p. 235.

|| With respect to the Bothes, see the previous account of the church of Barrow-on-Trent, and the subsequent one of the church of Sawley.

Church Plate, with which we are acquainted, in the county. The chalice is beautifully engraved with arabesque work. The paten fits the top of the chalice as a cover, but has also a light stand of its own. The hall-mark shows it to be of the year 1564-5, ten years older than the Elizabethan chalice of Derwent chapel.

The earliest register book begins in 1558, and ends in 1779. It has been carefully bound by the present vicar, but the ink is much faded, and in many places it is wholly illegible. Down to 1600, it is a copy of an older book. This book was for some time missing, but the conscience of the appropriator caused him recently to return it anonymously by Her Majesty's mails.

The Chapelry of Potlock.

THE manor of Potlock, within the parish of Mickleover, also possessed a chapel in early times, and we have already recorded its gift by William the Conqueror to the abbey of Burton. This manor was divided into two parts by the River Trent, that on the further side, which was the larger mediety, pertaining to Repton Priory, and that on the north side being held by the Finderns; but both portions did service to the abbot of Burton. When the former was granted to Repton Priory in 1373, the jury found that it was held of Burton Abbey on an annual service of thirty-nine shillings.*

The chapel, which was dedicated to S. Leonard, stood close to the old mansion house of the Finderns, whose principal seat was, from the fourteenth century downwards, at Potlock, and not at Findern itself, as has usually been supposed. This old hall was pulled down about 1805, but nothing more than the foundations of the chapel had been then apparent within the memory of man.

The field adjacent to the Trent, where the chapel used to be, is still called "Chapel Close."

In 1327, John de Touke endowed a chaplain with one messuage, fourteen acres of arable land, and 46s. 8d. out of the manor of Potlock, to celebrate daily Mass within the chapel of S. Leonard, for the souls of Robert de Touke and Ermetrude his wife, and for the souls of all his ancestors, and of all the faithful departed. For license from the king for this alienation of property, the founder of this chantry had to pay £5.† John de Touke at that

* Inq. ad quod damnum, 46 Edw. III., 2nd part, No. 45. Both this and the next quoted inquisition are wrongly classified at the Record Office under Inq. post Mort.

† Inq. ad quod damnum, 1 Edw. III., 2nd part, No. 101.

time held the northern mediety of the manor of Potlock of the abbot of Burton, by the annual service of ten shillings.

It had been thus held by the Toukes for several generations, but John de Touke was a priest, and therefore died issueless. On his death the manor was held by the Finderns. In the year 1413, we find an entry in the episcopal registers of the institution of William Jonson to this chantry, on the presentation of John Findern. This institution was made on November 9th, but, on December 12th of the same year, William Jonson was instituted to the rectory of Brailsford, and Henry Fox, who had been rector of Brailsford, was admitted to this chantry.*

We can learn nothing respecting the chapel in post-Reformation days. It seems to have been one of those very numerous chapels that were then desecrated. The chantry lands were probably confiscated before the time of Edward VI., as there is no mention of them in the Chantry Roll.

* Lichfield Registers, vol. vii., f. 47.

Morley.

Smalley.

Morley.

THE earliest historical mention of Morley is in Wulfric Spott's endowment charter of the Abbey of Burton, in the year 1002. A small portion of the manor was left by him to that Abbey.* Morley formed part of the vast estates of Henry de Ferrers when the Domesday Survey was compiled. In the reign of Henry III., we find that the manors of Morley, Smalley, and Kydsley, *inter alia*, were held in free alms of Hugh, Earl of Chester, by the Abbot of Chester;† and there seems but little doubt that they were held by the abbey in the previous century.

Though there is no mention of a church at Morley in the Domesday Book, it seems probable, from circumstances that will be afterwards mentioned, that there was one here at that date, and that this is one of those instances wherein the return of a church, which the commissioners were in no case bound to enter, was omitted. Edmund de Morley, soon after the Conquest, is said to have given the advowson of Morley church to his second son, Walter de Morley; and from one of the old chartularies of the Abbey of Chester, it appears that the advowson was conferred upon that monastery by Robert, son of Walter de Morley, when Robert de Hastings was abbot.‡ Robert de Hastings was elected abbot in 1186, and deposed in 1194.§ The same chartulary also mentions a gift of lands at Morley from William de Verdon;|| that Richard de Morley, son of Henry de

* Thorpe's *Diplomatarium Anglicum Ævi Saxonici*, p. 547. Lysons is wrong in saying that the *manor* of Morley was given to Burton, as it was merely the heriot-land that was thus bequeathed. This term has been already explained, *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. iii., p. 53.

† Testa de Nevill; Dodsworth's Collections.

‡ Harl. MSS., 1,965, f. 13; Add. MSS., 6,675, f. 36b.

§ Dugdale's *Monasticon* (new edit.), vol. ii., p. 376.

|| William de Verdon, in the last half of the twelfth century, married Alice, daughter of Robert de Morley.

Morley, gave to the abbey full license to dig and take away marl from his marl pits at Morley, Smalley, and in Morley Park, the final agreement respecting these pits being dated 1280; and that Sibilla, relict of William Wilde, gave to the abbey her fourth part of the manor of Smalley.* The canons held, too, the important right of free warren throughout the parish, by grant from Edward I.,† so that they were quite the lords paramount of the district, the De Morleys of later times, and the Stathums holding under them.

The church of Morley was valued, at the time of Pope Nicholas' Taxation Roll, 1291, at the yearly sum of £13 6s. 8d.; and it was declared to be of precisely the same clear annual value in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of Henry VIII.

On the dissolution of the Abbey of S. Werburgh's, Chester, the manors of Morley and Smalley, together with the advowson of Morley rectory, were conferred upon Sir William Paget. Subsequently, on the forfeiture of the Paget estates, these manorial rights and the advowson reverted to the crown, and were granted by James I., in 1612, to Anthony Roper and his wife Maria.‡ From thence the advowson passed to the Sacheverells, who had inherited the property of the Stathums; and on the manor being divided into moieties, the patronage of the rectory was considered to rest jointly in the different lords, and not turn by turn, as was usually the case with the holders of manorial moieties.

The Church Goods Commissioners, *temp.* Edward VI., drew up the following inventory of the possessions of Morley church:—

"Morley, Oct. 3. Sir Christ. North parson & curate.

"j chalys of sylver with a paten parcel gylt—a canopye with a pyx of laten—j holy water flatt of brasse—iiij bells in y^e steple—j lytle hand bell—j sacryng bell in y^e chauncell—ij cruetts of puter—ij copys of sylke, y^e j of blew, y^e other chaungable—ij vestments y^e one blew damaske, y^e other grene saten of Brugs with albes and other necessaryes—j and ij olde vestments without albes—iiij corporaxes of cloth with cases to them—iiij aulter clothes—iiij towells of clothe—j lytle pyllow of cloth of gold—j surplesse for y^e pryest & j rochet for y^e clarke & a shete y^t hanged afor y^e Rode—j lytle bell taken off y^e chauncell in value ij^d—a pax of wood and glasse."

The Parliamentary Survey of Livings, 1650, at Lambeth Library, thus speaks of this parish:—

"Morley is a parsonage really worth foure score and five pounds per annum and hath a chappell att Smawley apperteyning a myle distant. M^r John Harpur Incumbent a man able and honest."

* Harl. MSS., 1,965, ff. 12, 13.

† Harl. MSS., 2,062 (which is another Chester Abbey Chartulary), f. 14.

‡ Patent Rolls, 10 James I., pt. 23, No. 13.

The following list of rectors is chiefly compiled from the Lichfield Episcopal Registers, and from the returns of the First Fruits Office. We have not reiterated the fact of the Abbot of Chester being patron at each institution, but it should be understood that that was always the case up to the time of its dissolution, unless otherwise mentioned.

1334. Robert de Heyford; patron, Abbey of S. Werburgh, Chester. A Commission issued to ascertain in whom the patronage was vested, which resulted in favour of the Abbey of Chester.
1349. William dictus Lombe de Salop; patron, Abbot of Chester. On the death of R. de H.
1350. Roger de Saperton, rector of Fenny Compton, exchanged benefices with W. L., rector of Morley.
1361. John de Snaythe, LL.D. A year's dispensation from residence for study.
1390. William Couper.
1393. John de Scheynton. On the resignation of W. C.
 Robert Balstone. On the resignation of J. de S.
1402. Thomas Derby. On the resignation of R. B.
 Edmund Drury.
1430. William Weathurby, vicar of Marston, exchanged benefices with E. D., rector of Morley.
1435. William Thrumpton, rector of Heanor, exchanged benefices with W. W., rector of Morley.
1438. John Fletcher. On the resignation of W. T.
1467. Thomas Brodhurst; patron, Sir Thomas Stathum, for this turn, by leave of the Abbot of Chester. On the death of J. F.
1471. William Tykhull; patron, Abbot of Chester. On the death of T. B.
1504. Milo Hudleston; patron, Peter Leigh. On the death of W. T.
1508. Bartholomew Tatton; patron, Abbot of Chester.
1536. Christopher North; patron, Thomas Byrmyngham, citizen of Lichfield, for this turn, by leave of the Abbot of Chester. On the death of B. T. "S^r Xfor North, clarke, was buried xx of Februerie, 1561."—*Parish Registers*. He was probably ejected on the accession of Mary.
1553. John Stanton; patron, William Paget.
1559. William Bill; patron, William Paget. On the death of J. S.
- (1591). James Walker. Buried April 22nd, 1603. *Parish Registers*.
1603. William Bennet. "Mem^d that William Bennett Rector of Morley departed this life about five of the clocke in the morning the 21st day of October, And was buried by M^r Hows Rector of Drecott in the county of Stafford the 23^d day of Octobr Anno Domini 1647, And he was parson of Morley 44 years three moneths and odd dayes. (Signed) William Bennett Minister of Wilne and Breaston." *Parish Registers*.
1647. John Harpur. On the death of W. B. He was episcopally instituted in 1662, on the presentation of Henry Sacheverell.
1690. William Wilson; patron, Francis Pierpoint. On the death of J. H. Sometime Archdeacon of Coventry.
1741. Richard Wilmot; patrons, Jane Sacheverell and others. On the death of W. W. He was also canon of Windsor, and vicar of Mickleover.
1772. Joseph Twemlow; patrons, Joyce Osborne, spinster, Hugh Bateman, junr., Edward Sacheverell Pole, John Newton, Isaac Liptrot, clerk, and Dorothy Wilmot, widow, as lords of the manor of Morley. On the death of R. W.
1777. Robert Wilmot; patrons, lords of the manor of Morley.

1804. Edward Willes; patrons, Hugh Bateman and Edward Sacheverell Sitwell. On the death of R. W.
1807. William Sitwell; patrons, Edward Sacheverell Sitwell, Sir Robert Wilmot, Bart., and Richard Bateman. On the resignation of E. W.
1844. Samuel Fox: patron, John Wood Andrews, of Long Bennington, Lincolnshire. On the death of W. S.
1871. Arthur Alfred Wilmot. On the death of S. F.
1876. Henry Holden Bradshaw; patrons, John George Crompton and Meynell Horton Miller Mundy, of Bath, as trustees of Robert Sacheverell Sitwell. On the death of A. A. W.

The Church, which is dedicated to S. Matthew, consists of nave, north and south aisles, which are continued eastwards as chancel chapels, chancel, south porch, and tower, surmounted by a spire, at the west end. Mr. Rawlins' measurements, taken in the year 1827, give the following as the dimensions of the area:—nave 39 ft. 2 in. by 15 ft. 7 in.; north aisle and chapel 54 ft. 3 in. by 18 ft. 6 in.; south aisle and chapel 54 ft. 3 in. by 9 ft. 9 in.; and chancel 23 ft. 3 in. by 16 ft. 9 in.

When the church was restored in 1850, it was found that the Norman arcades of the nave, consisting of two semicircular arches on each side, had been formed by cutting through the original nave walls, which were of an earlier date.* This masonry must have been of Saxon or very early Norman times, as the present arcades are of the time of Stephen, or the beginning of the reign of Henry II.

Departing from our usual plan in these church sketches, we shall interweave the account of the architecture of the church with that of some of the older monuments, inasmuch as they throw special light on the dates of different parts of the fabric. The early pedigree of the family who took their name from the manor—the De Morleys—is vague and confused. The fact that Richard de Morley, mentioned in the Chester chartulary already quoted, was the son of Henry de Morley, has not been hitherto known.† He married Joan, daughter and heiress of Sir John De la Launde, and had issue an only daughter, Lucy, who became the wife of

* *History and Antiquities of Morley Church*, p. 2. We desire to refer the reader to this interesting posthumous work of the Rev. S. Fox, the late rector; it is profusely illustrated with drawings by Mr. Bailey.

† The pedigree at the end of Fox's *Morley* is highly conjectural; it makes Richard the son of Hugo de Morley, and grandson of another Hugo, both of which generations are distinct interpolations. The most correct seems to be that given in the *Warwickshire Visitation*, Harl. MSS., 1,167. There is an elaborate pedigree of Peter le Neve's, relative to the early lords of Morley, given in Add. MSS., 6,675, f. 366b, but we have proved it to be so thoroughly wrong in one or two particulars, that we cannot venture to quote it as any authority. But it would be worth careful consideration and analysis if ever the history of the manor is fully written.

Hugh Risley. Hugh and Lucy Risley had also an only daughter and heiress, Lucy, who was married to William (? Roger) Massey.* The issue of this match was also an only daughter and heiress, Goditha, who brought Morley and other property to her husband, Ralph Stathum.†

A Visitation of this church made August 6th, 1662, by Dugdale and Ashmole,‡ describes in "the great Est window in y^e Chancel," the words "*Hugo de Morley*," and also "*Johannes Persona de Mo*," in Lombardic capitals. Hugo de Risley, on his marriage with the heiress of De Morley, frequently assumed the name of his wife, being in her right Lord of Morley under the abbey of Chester. The inscription in the window shows that the glass, and, in all probability, the fabric of the chancel, were put up by him, or to his memory, assisted by the rector, John, whose name cannot be supplied, as our list of rectors does not begin till after his time. The three-light pointed window of the chancel (now filled with modern stained glass as a Sitwell memorial), the piscina, and other details, but more especially the beautiful little south window of two-lights—which is now unglazed and looks into the chapel of the extended south aisle—are all of that style of the Decorated period that prevailed about the end of the reign of Edward I. and the beginning of that of Edward II. Up to the time of this extension and rebuilding of the chancel, the fabric of the church would seem to have remained untouched, as the Norman style left it, with nave, shallow side-aisles, and small chancel.

In the same window then remained four coats of arms:—(1) *az.*, a lion rampant, *arg.*, Estaferen, an Irish family whose heiress De la Launde had married; (2) *or*, a cinquefoil, *gu.*, a bearing sometimes used by a branch of the Vernon family; (3) barry of six, *arg.* and *az.*, the well-known coat of Grey; and (4) *or*, two lions passant, *arg.*, a coat borne by Somery and two or three other families.

* There is some doubt whether there were really these two Lucys, and whether William (or Roger) Massey was not the second husband of Lucy, the relict of Hugh Risley. We have not been able as yet to satisfactorily clear up this and one or two other doubtful points in the pedigree, but we give that in the text which we believe to be the most accurate.

† Letters Patent, of 1378, granting free warren to Ralph and Goditha Stathum over their lands at Caldelowe and Snelston, describe Goditha as *consanguinæ et hered' Johis de la Launde*.—Pat. Rot., 51 Edw. III., memb. 7. In the reign of Richard II., the Lady Goditha obtained a grant of free warren in the townships of Morley, Smalley, and Kydsley, which had previously belonged to the abbey of Chester.—Charter Roll, 21-3 Ric. II., No. 11.

‡ Ashm. MSS., 854, Bodleian; Dugdale's *Derbyshire Visitation*, 1662-4, Coll. of Arms.

At the east end of the north aisle is a brass plate thus inscribed :—

“Orate p'aia Radulphi de Stathum, quondā dñi de Morley qui istam capellam fieri fecit, & obiit xiiij^o die Junii A^o dñi Mill^o ccc^o lxxx^o et p'aia Godythe ux̄is sue nup' dñe de Morley p̄dict' que p̄sentem Eccliam cum campanili de novo construxit que obiit xvj^o die Maii Anno dñi millo cccc^o xviiij^o quar' aiar' & p' eisdem exorantibus ppiciet' deus amē.”

Ralph Stathum was a Knight of the Shire for Derbyshire, 2 Richard II. He was of the ancient family of Stathum, of Stathum, a hamlet in the parish of Limme, Cheshire. The arms used by Stathum were really those of the family of Limme or Lymme, and it is therefore probable that there was an early alliance with an heiress of one branch of that family. But this early genealogy is obscure.*

It cannot be precisely determined which was the chapel or aisle built by Ralph Stathum, owing to the frequent removals of this and other of the Morley brasses. Ashmole, 1662, describes this plate as being “on a Graveston in the North Isle,” so that in default of earlier information, it must be taken that he took down the Norman north aisle and rebuilt it. After his death in 1380, the work was continued by his widow Goditha, who rebuilt the tower and the south aisle, and probably re-roofed and otherwise altered the nave, though retaining the old Norman arcades.

From another brass plate we learn two additional facts, viz., that the work was completed in 1403, and that Richard Stathum, son of Ralph and Goditha, who died in 1391, was associated with Goditha in her work. The letters of this inscription are in relief, and a small portion has been broken off on the left side :—

“Orate p' aiabus Godithe de Stathum dñe d' Morley . . . Ricardi filii sui qui capanile istud & eccliam fieri fecert . . . quibus tenent' Anno dñi Millmo cccc^o tercio.”

Of this plate, Mr. Fox remarks that it “was originally over the south door, as a matrix corresponding with it still remains.” Ashmole, 1662, describes it as “lying neere the hault pace ascending to the Altar.”

The style of architecture of the tower, and of that which remains of the older work of the aisles, is precisely what would have been expected from the dates on these brasses, viz., that which prevailed about the close of the Decorated and beginning of the Perpendicular period. The side aisles then terminated in a

* Ormerod's *Cheshire*, vol. i., p. 438.

line with the commencement of the chancel. The sites of the old side altars are shown by piscina niches, with crocketed hood-moulds over them. The one in the north aisle is of rather earlier character than its fellow, which is an additional proof that the chapel of Ralph Stathum was there constructed; and this is the more likely, as it was the side of the church on which their manor house stood. The pier that supports the north side of the chancel arch was pierced, at this time, so as to form a hagioscope, by which the high altar could be seen by any one serving the north altar. This hagioscope is noteworthy for the elegant finish of the aperture in the north aisle, the angle of the pier being bevilled out so as to present a flat surface in which the squint is cut, as though it were a narrow lancet light, with a trefoiled head. This north aisle was enlarged and rebuilt in the sixteenth century, as we shall presently see, but two of the windows of the former aisle, now at its west end, were re-used. The windows of the south aisle are square-headed, with square labels. Within the porch is a Decorated doorway with plain mouldings and shafts. The porch, which, as well as other parts of the church, is most picturesquely mantled in creepers, is also Decorated work, but the shafts and other details of the entrance seem older than the doorway covered by the porch, and this lends confirmation to the tradition that it was brought from Dale Abbey and here set up. The tower is of incipient Perpendicular character;* on the west side is a plain doorway, over which is a square-headed single window; the belfry windows are pointed and of two lights; the parapets embattled, and at their south-west angle rises the higher part pertaining to the stair-turret. The octagonal spire is lofty and tapering, but it is not ribbed or pierced with lights.

Although the manor house so closely adjoined the church, we find that it possessed a private chapel or oratory, and within two years of the completion of the rebuilding of the church, namely in 1405, Goditha, the relict of Ralph de Stathum, obtained the episcopal license for having Mass celebrated therein for the souls of her husband and others of the family.†

Thomas Stathum, the only surviving son of Ralph and Goditha,‡ married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Lumley. There is no brass

* We borrow this phrase and some other descriptions from the notes of Sir Stephen Glynn, who visited this church *circa* 1840.

† Lichfield Episcopal Registers, vol. vii., f. 157.

‡ They had six other sons, Ralph, Richard, William, Nicholas, Piere, and Robert, all of whom died without issue; also three daughters—Goditha, married to Sir John Poulteney; Margaret, to Walter Bohun, of Bucks; and Agnes, to Thomas Hurt.

to his memory, and it has hitherto been supposed that the church lacked any memorial of him. But we have little doubt that we have found one in a mutilated stone slab, which was removed, in 1850, from under the seats on the north side of the nave, and now forms part of the pavement under the tower, close to the north wall. The slab has been cut in two longitudinally, and only one half remains. After considerable difficulty, we were able to decipher thus much of the black letter marginal inscription:—" *de Stathum quond'*— *cuj'* "

The son and heir of Thomas Stathum, was John, who married Cecily Cornwall. His wife is described in the Warwickshire Visitation as "*hæres Baroness de Burford.*" There are no less than three brasses commemorative of this benefactor of the church.

The first is a simple plate, thus inscribed:—

"Orate p' aīa Joh̄is Stathum Armigeri, qu° dñm dñi isti' ville qui bene & notabilit' hanc eccle egit qui obiit vij° die Novembris Anno dñi Millmo cecclij°. Et p' aīa Cecilie uxoris ejus que obiit xxv° die Aprilis A° dñi M° cccc° xliij° qr° aīabus p̄piciet' de'."

The second is an elaborate brass, originally of several plates let into a slab of Purbeck marble, which was evidently placed over the bodies of John Stathum and his wife, and which comprises the earliest portraiture in the church. John Stathum is represented kneeling on his helmet, bare-headed, with the hair cropped close above the ears,* hands uncovered and conjoined in prayer, the armoured skirt divided into a number of small plates, and with the other usual characteristics of the armour of the middle of the 15th century. His wife kneels opposite to him, clad in a loose gown, falling in bold folds, and a slightly "horned" head-dress, with pendent veil. From each of their mouths is a label bearing:—

"See Xpofore ora pro nobis—"

and between the labels is a figure of S. Christopher bearing the infant Jesus, who holds in His left hand the *orbs mundi*. There were originally four shields of arms pertaining to this brass, but only one was left in 1662, viz., Stathum and Morley quarterly. On a plate below the figures is this inscription:—

"Here lieth Joh̄n Stathum Squyer somtyme lorde of this towne and Cecily his Wyfe. Which gat to yis Churchē iij belles & ordyned iij° iijij° yerely for brede to be done in almes amonge pore folk of y° prsch ī y° day of y° obit of dame Godith somtyme lady of y° towne. the said Joh̄n dyed the vj day of Novembre y° yere of our lord M cccc liiij. and the said Cecily died the xxv day of April the yere of our lord M cccc xliij. of whos Sowles God have Mercy Amen."

* Monuments having this unsightly characteristic may always be assigned to circa 1445. In *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. iii., two close-cropped effigies were described at the churches of Kedleston and Radbourne.

The third memorial of John Stathum is of special interest, and takes the form of a requiem plate, of most exceptional if not unique character, enjoining certain specific "benefactory prayers." It is most appropriately fixed against the south wall of the chancel, immediately over the piscina, so that the priest could not fail, whenever he approached the piscina for the ablutions, or to remove the cruets from the credence shelf within the niche, to be reminded of the obligations that were due from him to the memory of the pious family thereon enumerated. The following is the inscription:—

For the sowles of Bafe Goddth̄ Thoms Elizabeth Cecil and John & of
theyr Successores & for all cristen Sowles Depfundis &c: pater noster &c:
Ave maria: et ne nos: rege et'nam &c: Que exaudi oracoem: wt̄ yis
oriso Inclina due &c: John Stathum ordyned yis to be said & more
writen in other diuers bokis.*

The good and notable works done by the pious John Stathum† to the fabric of the church, in addition to his bequests to the poor, were no doubt the prolonging of the south and north aisles, and piercing the chancel walls with arches communicating therewith; there is a piscina at the end of the south aisle, which is clearly of about that date; the corresponding one in the other aisle would be removed when the north aisle was rebuilt in the next century. Probably John Stathum also put a new roof on the nave, of Perpendicular pitch, raising the walls over the arcades, and inserting clerestory windows. At all events that work was done in the fifteenth century, though the tracery of these windows was removed and the mullions renewed at a later date.

To him, too, as mentioned on the second memorial, the

* The *De Profundis* (Ps. cxxx.) forms part of the usual Office of the Dead. The *Pater Noster* and *Ave Maria* need no explanation. The *ne nos* is puzzling; perhaps it is intended to stand for the last clause but one of the Lord's Prayer, and may imply certain parts of the service that followed on the recitation of the two last clauses, when the first part had been said *in secreto*. *Requiem eternam* stands for the following refrain, that is used after every psalm and canticle in the office:—

"Eternal rest: grant unto them, O Lord.
And light perpetual: shine upon them."

Domine exaudi orationem refers to the antiphon, "Hear, Lord, my prayer: unto Thee shall all flesh come," and probably also implies the psalm that follows it, usually the lxxv. The orison *Inclina domine* refers to the beautiful and simple collect for the departed in our Book of Sarum, which may be thus Englished:—"Incline Thine ear, O Lord, to our prayers, who humbly entreat Thy mercy: that Thou wouldest grant to Thy servant N., whom Thou hast called from this world, a place in the land of peace and light, and wouldest call him to the companionship of Thy Saints; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

† For his benefactions to Breadsall Priory, see *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. iii., pp. 271-2.

church owed three bells, and it is peculiarly interesting to find that two of these bells still swing in the ancient tower, fulfilling the pious purpose of calling the faithful to the offices of the Church. On the first of these bells is the legend:—*Ora pro nobis beate Andrea*, in elegant old English lettering. On the second is:—*Ihc Nazarenus Rex Judeorum*, in highly ornamental Lombardic capitals. The third bell, which has been recast since the time of Stathum's gift, bears:—*God save His Church*, 1614, and the founder's mark of George Oldfield.

One of the patterns on the encaustic tiles in the north aisle bears a lion rampant ducally crowned (the arms of Morley, often assumed by the Stathums of Morley after their alliance with that heiress), the spaces at the angles of the tile, outside the margin of the shield, being filled in with three bells. This is evidently a tile specially designed to commemorate John Stathum's munificent gift of bells. A similar tile has been found within the church of the adjacent abbey of Dale, during the excavations now (1878–9) in progress, from which we may infer that the Morley tiles were undoubtedly fired at the important kiln belonging to the canons of that establishment.

John Stathum left a son and heir, Thomas, who died in 1470, having twice married. On the north side of the south chancel chapel, is an altar tomb bearing an elaborate brass to his memory. The inscription at the base is as follows:—

"Orate p' aiābs Thome Stathum milit' nuper dñi hujus ville q' obiit xxvij die July A° dñi M° cccc° lxx° Et dne Elizabeth uxis et filie Robti langley Armigeri ac Thomasine alterius uxoris et filie Johis Curson quor' aiābs ppiciet' deus Amen."

In the centre, above the inscription, is Sir Thomas Stathum in plate armour, with his sword girt in front of his left thigh, the head resting on a tilting helmet surmounted by the crest of a stork (?) rising. He is flanked by his wives, who are represented as clad precisely alike, in long flowing gowns, trimmed round the neck and wrists with fur, and wearing the mitred head-dress. From the knight's head proceeds a label—*Scē Cristofere ora p' nobis*, surmounted by a figure of that saint bearing the Infant Saviour. From his first wife, on his right hand, proceeds the label:—*Scē Anna ora p' nobis*, leading up to a figure of S. Anne teaching the Blessed Virgin to read; and from his second wife proceeds the label—*Scā Maria ora pro nobis*, and above it is a well executed little brass of Our Lady (crowned and sceptred) and the Holy Child. In the upper part of the

slab is a shield bearing Morley (*arg.*, a lion rampant, *sab.*, crowned *or*), and Stathum (*gu.*, a pale fusilly, *arg.*), quarterly; also the matrix of another one now missing, which Ashmole shows to have been Morley. By the side of the first wife is Morley and Stathum quarterly, impaling Langley (*arg.*, a cockatrice, *sab.*, membered, *gu.*); and by the side of the second wife is the same quartered coat, impaling Curzon (*arg.*, on a bend, *sab.*, three popinjays, *or*).

Sir Thomas Stathum was succeeded by Henry Stathum, his son* by his first wife, who married three times, but had only one daughter who survived him. His tomb consists of a raised slab of Purbeck marble inlaid with brasses, and now resting beneath a well-finished canopied archway (*supposed* to have been brought from Dale), opening from the extreme east end of the north wall of the south chapel into the chancel. This raised or altar tomb to Henry Stathum, though here in 1662, is evidently not in its original place. Within the archway, at its east end, is a small niche and a hook for an image. The slab contains the portraiture of Henry Stathum and his three wives, somewhat rudely inserted in the stone. Henry is represented in that elaborate development of plate armour which prevailed in the last quarter of the 15th century; his feet rest upon a lion, and his head upon a helmet with mantling, and a large crest of a bird (either a stork or spoon-bill) rising from a coronet. To his left are two figures dressed much like the wives of his brother Thomas, and to his right is the third wife, who survived him, wearing over her gown a long mantle, fastened across the shoulders with a cord, a veil over her head-dress, and a stiffly-plaited barbe below the chin. Above the heads of the figures is this distich—

“Thou art my brothur or my Sester
pray for us A pater Noster.”

Below the figures is the following inscription:—

“Orate pro animabus Henrici Stathum, nup' dñi hujus ville qui obiit xxxº die Aprilis Anno dñi Mº ccccº lxxxº Et domine Anne filie Thome Bothe domini de barton Elizabeth filie Egidii Seynclow Et Margarete filie Johis Stanhop uxor' ei q' aīabs ppiciet de' amen.”

Beneath the inscription are the small figures of one son and four daughters, all but one of whom died in their infancy.

* Mr. Fox makes Henry the brother, instead of the son, of Sir Thomas, but we have quite failed to find any authority. He is his son according to the *Warwickshire Visitation*, and also according to Harl. MSS., 1,093, f. 79; 1,537, f. 105; and Egerton MSS., 99b, f. 71.

There used to be four shields on this tomb, as mentioned by Ashmole—(1) Stathum and Morley, quarterly; (2) Stathum impaling Bothe* (*arg.*, three boars' heads erased and erect, *sab.*); (3) Stathum impaling Stanhop (*sab.*, a bend between six cross-crosslets, *arg.*); and (4) Stathum impaling Seynclow (*erm.*, a chevron, *gu.*); but only the second and fourth now remain.

The estates of Morley, after continuing in the Stathum family for four generations, passed into the hands of the Sacheverells, by the marriage of Joan, daughter and sole heiress of Henry Stathum, with John Sacheverell, son and heir of Ralph Sacheverell, of Snitterton and Hopwell, by Joan, daughter of John Curzon, of Kedleston. In a note of Ashmole's to the visitation of this church in 1662, it is stated that this ancient family originally came from "Sau-cheverell, a towne in Normandy, and that the name is derived 'de saltu Caprioli, a goates leape'" The early pedigrees of this family are much confused, but that given in Thoroton's *Nottinghamshire*, the one usually quoted, is undoubtedly faulty in several particulars. The one that seems the most accurate, so far as we have been able to test it, is that in the Warwickshire Visitation, 1619.† Patricius de Sau-cheverell, about the end of the reign of Henry III., held a fourth part of a knight's fee at Hopwell, parish of Sawley, under Nigel de Longford, and Nigel under the bishop of the diocese. He also held a whole knight's fee of the same manor immediately under the king.‡ Patrick married the daughter and heiress of Snitterton, of Snitterton, Darley Dale, whence that property came to the family. Robert Sacheverell, the sixth in descent from Patrick, married for his first wife the heiress of John Hopwell. Their son John married Anne, daughter (but not co-heiress, as asserted by Thoroton, Lysons, etc.), of Sir Roger Leche, of Chatsworth, and their eldest son and heir was Ralph, father of John Sacheverell, who married the heiress of Stathum.

Upon a brass plate against the south wall of the south chapel (which was in this position in 1662) is this inscription:—

* John Bothe, in the beginning of Edward II's reign, married Loretta, daughter and heiress of Anne, daughter and heiress of Sir Gilbert de Barton. The original arms of Bothe were a chevron engrailed, in a canton or mullet, but the family subsequently assumed the Barton arms, the three boars' heads, as given above. Anne, daughter of Thomas Bothe, of Barton, Lancashire, was sister to Sir John Bothe, of whose large family, including William, Archbishop of York, and John, Treasurer of Lichfield Cathedral, we shall learn more under Sawley church.

† Harl. MSS., 1,167. Printed by the Harleian Society.

‡ Testa de Nevill, ff. 34, 54.

"Hic jacet Johnes Sachevrell Armig^r fili et heres Radⁱ Sachevrell Armig^r dñi de Snetterton et hopwell Et Joana ux ejus filia et unica heres herici Stathum Armigeri dñi de Morley qui quidem Johnes obiit In bello Ricardi tercij juxta bosworth anno dñi M^o cccc^o lxxv^{to} Quorum aiabus propicietur deus Amen."

Above the inscription are the figures of John and his wife kneeling opposite to each other; he is represented in plate armour, with three boys behind him, and his wife in a close fitting gown and pedimental head-dress, with five girls kneeling behind her similarly attired. The style of the armour is not such as was worn at the battle of Bosworth Field, but many years later, and the general character of the brass shows that it was engraved *circa* 1525. Joan, the relict of John Sacheverell, was married a second time to William Zouch, and this memorial was probably not put up till after her death. The sons of John and Joan Sacheverell were (1) John, who died in his youth; (2) Henry, of Morley; and (3) Ralph, who obtained the manor of Radcliff-on-Soar by bequest from his uncle, and was the ancestor of the Sacheverells of that place.

Scrolls bearing an invocation to S. Christopher (who seems to have been the patron saint of the lords of Morley, and to whom we believe that the altar at the end of the south aisle was dedicated) proceed from the heads of the figures to a representation of that saint bearing the Holy Child.

There are three shields of arms on this brass. (1) Sacheverell (*arg.*, on a saltire, *az.*, five water-bougets, *or*) and Hopwell* (*arg.*, three hares playing upon bag-pipes, *gu.*) quarterly, impaling Curzon. (2) Sacheverell and Hopwell quarterly, impaling Stathum and Morley quarterly. (3) Sacheverell and Hopwell quarterly.

On a large slab, between the chancel and north aisle, near the altar, are the portraitures in brass of Sir Henry Sacheverell, son of John Sacheverell of the last monument, and his wife Isabella, daughter of Sir John Montgomery, of Cubley. Sir Henry presents a well-finished though small example of the plate armour of that late period; his wife is tastefully dressed in French hood with

* Thoroton has given in his pedigree a John Sacheverell, five generations earlier than Patrick mentioned above, who marries an heiress of Fitz-Ercald; but though five generations earlier than Patrick, *temp.* H. III., are given in the *Warwickshire Visitation*, no such match appears, and we may be sure that there was no earlier alliance with an heiress than that of Hopwell known to the sixteenth century heralds, or it would have appeared in the quarterings. It has been usual to attribute the hares and bagpipes to Fitz-Ercald, but both Dugdale and Ashmole, and other authorities, rightly assign them to Hopwell. There is a note on these arms in Burke's *General Armory* (repeated in his last edition of 1878), which is full of blunders, and which previously misled us in assigning the coat to Fitz-Ercald—*Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. iii., p. 462. It is an instance of Canting Heraldry, for the hares are represented as *hopping well* to their own music.

falling lappet, and in a gown, with sleeves puffed at the shoulders, tied with knots of ribbon in the upper part, but open below, and showing a jewelled tablet bearing the monogram *ihc* suspended low down by a cord from the sash. Above their heads is a shield of six quarters:—Sacheverell, Morley, Stathum, Estaferen, Snitterton (*gu.*, a swan, *arg.*, ducally gorged, *or*), and Hopwell. Below them is this inscription:—

"Hic jacent corpora Henrici Sachevrell de Morley in comitata Derbe Milīit & Isabella uxoris ejus; qui quidē Henrio' obiit xxj^o die Julii A^o dñi Mccccxviij."

"The stone which contains this brass is very far from being in its original situation. The brass is small, and inferior to the earlier ones; and the stone in which it is placed is extremely rough and unfinished. This led to an examination of the under part of the stone, when it was found that it had once contained a very fine brass of an ecclesiastic, and had been surrounded by a border fillet, bearing an inscription. Those parts of the stone which were not cut away to receive the brass and fillet, were highly polished. The rivets were still quite perfect, and the pitch with which the brass had been imbedded was quite fresh. It is not unlikely that, after this stone had been deprived of its original treasure, it formed part of the spoil which was brought from Dale Abbey." *

We have now come to the end of the description of this most interesting series of brasses, by far the most complete and perfect of any church in the midland district, but it remains to note one or two of the monuments of a later date.

Sir Henry Sacheverell left five sons and five daughters. To one only of these children is there any monument now extant at Morley, viz., to Katharine, who was married to Thomas Babington, of Dethick. Her monument is a raised tomb against the north wall at the east end of the north aisle, upon which reclines a well-executed effigy in alabaster. Round the margin is this inscription:—

"Here lyeth y bodye of Kat'yn Babyngton, late wyfe of Thomas babynto' & daught' to henrye Sacheverell, kny. y^e whyche said Kat'yn dyed y^e xxij day of August in y^e yere of O Lord God M'cccc'xliii."

In front of the tomb is an eight-quartered shield of Babington (Babington, Dethick, Alfreton, Bret, Allestree, Stafford of Grafton, Grey, and Aylesbury) impaling Sacheverell quartering Morley and

* Fox's *History of Morley Church*, p. 8. In this volume are excellent drawings of all the brass portraitures described above.

Hopwell.* The shield is flanked by eight sons and five daughters. The names of only four of these children are known, so that it may be concluded that the others died in their infancy:—(1) Henry, the heir; (2) Edmund, who married Mary, daughter of George Zouch, of Codnor; (3) Anne, married to John, Baron Darcy; and (4) Margaret, married to Thomas Reresby, of Thribergh and Ashover.† Katharine Babington was buried, according to the parish registers, on August 27th.

The registers contain an entry of the second marriage of Sir Henry Sacheverell, with Margery, daughter of Sir John Holford, which occurred on November 28th, 1548, his first wife, Isabel, having only died March 28th of the same year. His second wife was buried October 16th, 1553. And here it may be noted, as not a little remarkable, that not only did several of the Sacheverells, who were determined recusants or adherents to the Roman faith, obtain burial within the church, but would appear, from the entries in the registers, to have been buried after the ordinary course with Anglican rites. This was distinctly illegal, for recusants were excommunicate, and had to be buried at night without any service, as several of our old Derbyshire registers bear witness.‡ Neither John Sacheverell, son and heir of Sir Henry, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Pierpoint, nor his son John, who married Katharine, daughter of Sir Anthony Fitzherbert, have any monuments, nor are they mentioned in the registers. This probably arose from the fierceness of the persecution they underwent for clinging to the faith of their fathers, for which they were repeatedly fined and imprisoned. This was especially the case with the son-in-law of the famous judge; he was imprisoned in the Counter, Wood Street, by order of the Bishops of London, Ely, and Chester, Commissioners of Recusants, in 1561, and though subsequently released, he was again put in prison, where we believe he died.§ The son and heir of John and Katharine Sacheverell, was Henry Sacheverell, who lived in the quieter times of James I. There is no memorial of him, but the registers say:—"1620, June

* Bassano mentions an exact duplicate of this coat that used to be on the wainscot at Dethick Hall, and which he noted (1710) at Glapwell Hall, where it had been removed. For an account of these quarterings, and general information respecting the Babington pedigree, see *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. i., under Ashover and Dethick. Some blunders were made with the heraldry of this elaborate shield when it was repainted in 1850.

† Nichols' *Collectanea*, vol. viii., p. 349.

‡ E.g. Hathersage and Longford.

§ Dom. State Papers, Eliz., Addenda, vol. xi., n. A 5.

15. Old Henry Sacheverell Esquier Died." It should be noted that there is no entry of his *burial*.

The eldest son of Henry Sacheverell, by Joan, daughter of Sir Humphrey Bradbourne, was Jacinth, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Harpur, of Littleover. The effigies of Jacinth and Elizabeth, executed with much care, and evidently portraits, lie side by side, facing the east, on a large altar tomb, the foot of which is against the east wall of the north aisle.* On its north side are figures of three of the children kneeling, and the fourth is placed in a most realistic cradle. Within two wreaths at the west end of the tomb are the arms of Sacheverell quartering Stathum, Morley, and Hopwell, and the arms of Harpur quartering Brock, Findern, and Willington. On the south is the following nine-quartered coat, fully explained by the early pedigree of the family, already given:—Sacheverell, Snitterton, Hopwell, Stathum, Massey, Risley, Morley, De la Launde, and Estaferen. Against the east wall, immediately above the feet of the effigies, and blocking up one light of the window, is a tablet bearing the following touching inscription:—

D. O. M. P. S.

Hic jacent corpora, non item spes Jacinthi Sachevereli de Morley in Com. Derby. armigeri; et Elizabethæ ejus tam in morte quam in vitæ sociæ; quam quidem Elizabetham Richardi Harpur de Littleover in eodem com. militis filiam ille uxorem sibi ducens, simul et felicitatem amoris mutui tam pignora quam fructus ex ea suscepit filios tres, Henricum, Radulphum, et Richardum, filiam unicum Dorotheam ipse dierum, divitiarum ac famæ satur, annos numerans LXXIX, facit cedens huc recessit XXII Januar. MDCLVI. Illa vero postea vitæ impatiens una et viduitatis secundum morte conjugium expetit simul obtinuitque Martii XII prox. sequentis.

Ille

Papam humaniter Christiane religiose colens,
Fidem Romanam orthodoxam charitatem tenens,
In sacrificio crucis, non in signo spem ponens,
De Deo quidem nihil, de pauperibus optime merens,
Monumento ipse nullo prorsus omnino egens,
Suo tumulo monumentum satis amplum sese hoc

Deponi curavit.

Tu autem legens hæc, viator, abi,
Charitatem ejus alias sonantem audi
Mirari, imitare, et memento mori.

S. T. T. L.

This tablet is clearly of a rather later date than the tomb itself. For this we can offer a very reasonable solution. The

* Ashmole describes this monument as being "surrounded with Iron spikes." The Rev. C. Kerry tells us that he can just remember these iron railings, when a child; they were painted light blue.

bold avowal of the "orthodox Roman faith," contained in the inscription, could hardly have been put up during the Commonwealth. John Harpur, who succeeded William Bennett in the rectory of Morley in 1647, was brother-in-law of Jacinth Sacheverell. He was episcopally instituted in 1662, on the presentation of Jacinth's heir, and we think it would be about that date, or during the later years of his rectorship, that this remarkable inscription was permitted to be put up. Several of the Harpur family had themselves suffered for recusancy, and probably John Harpur was one of those High Churchmen who could look with much leniency, if not with partiality, on those who in spite of all pains and penalties had thought it right to cleave to the Roman faith. Poor Jacinth Sacheverell suffered severely in divers ways, and various particulars that can be gleaned respecting his life prove the truthfulness of the careworn features of his effigy.* But this is not the place to enter into seventeenth century biography. On the pavement, close to this monument, are incised slabs to the memory of his four children, which we may be pardoned for reproducing, as they are not given in the *History of Morley* :—

"Here lieth y^e bodie of Henry Sacheverell y^e eldest sonne of Jacinth Sacheverell Esq. Lord of this Towne by Elizabeth his wife who died in London y^e 30th day of Decem 1638 being aged 19 yeeres & 5 monthes having beene marryed but 5 weekes before."

His effigy is depicted in long hair, and holding an open book in his hand. Note that the sculptor has shown as much of the beads of a rosary as he dared.†

"Here lieth the bodye of Raph Sacheverell second sone of Jacinth Sacheverell by Elizabeth his wife who died the 30 day of Novr 1625 being aged one yeere and 5 weekes."

The child is represented in a long gown and cap, holding a skull in his hands. On one side of the head is an hour glass, on the other a sprig of rosemary or some herb.

* On a portrait of Jacynth Sacheverell (dated 1638, the year of the death of his son Henry), and now in the possession of Captain Bateman, are written the following lines :—

"Quæ mihi nascenti luxerunt sydera ? Quæ tam
Noxia pars cœli est ut me nil tale merentem
Læserit, et primis infortunarit ab annis ?"

† Possibly this slab was the work of a local artificer. A list of recusants, put in the hands of Lord Keeper Puckeringe, on Feb. 2nd, 1595, includes—"One Greene a Carpenter and Mason, dwellinge at Morley on Mr. Sacheverell's lande v miles beyonde Darbye (was servant to Mr. Bentley), who maketh all the *little Beades that bee in boxes*; hee made a secrete place in Mr. Bentley's house at Lea with a dore of free stone that no man could judge there were any such place, and maketh all the secrete places in Recusants houses in that Country."—Dom. St. Papers, Eliz., vol. 251, No. 13 and 14.

"Richard Sacheverell the third sone of Jacinth Sacheverell by Elizabeth his wife died in the yere of our Lord 1628 in December and lyeth buried at Sutton Colefeeld church in Warricksheere."

This child is represented swathed in its chrysom, or baptismal robe, thus betokening that it died before it was a month old.

"Here lieth the body of Dorothe Sacheverell the only daughter of Jacinth Sacheverell by Elizabeth his wife who dyed the 20th day of January 1639 being aged sixteene yeeeres and two monthes."

She holds a book in her hands, and wears a necklace with a pendant.*

Close to these alabaster slabs of Jacinth's children, and under a wooden platform on which stands an harmonium, is another one incised with the half-length figure of a boy in a cap; of this, too, we give the inscription, as it is somewhat worn, and not given in the *History of Morley*.

"Hic jacet corpus Richardi filii Johannis Harpur hujus ecclæ rectoris et Maria uxoris ejus utrisque juxta charissimi qui quum bienniu & quinque menses vixisset animam expiravit 25 Martii. A. Dni. 1660."

In the south-east angle of the chapel at the east end of the south aisle, is a mural monument of repellent design, having half length figures of Jonathas Sacheverell and his wife. Below them is this inscription, affording a curious contrast to that of his brother in the opposite aisle:—

"Here lyeth the body of Jonathas Sacheverell second son to Henry Sacheverell of Morley, Esq^r, and Jane his Wife, daughter to Sir Humphrey Bradburne, of Bradburne, Knt.; which Jonathas married Elizabeth† daughter to Mr Ralph Owen, Gent., and had issue by her, two sons, John and Nathaniel, who both died in their infancy. He was pious, charitable, and a true lover of his friend, and the last of the eldest line of the Sacheverells of Morley in Darbyshire, who died a true Protestant in the faith of Jesus Christ, the viii day of November, 1662, the 79 year of his age."

Jonathas is said to have been the first of the Sacheverells, of Morley, who left the Roman faith. It is also said, though

* "1623, Novemb. 30. Dorothe Sacheverell daughter of the Right Worth Jacinth Sacheverell Esquier and Elizabeth his wife was baptized." *Parish Registers*.

† 1682. "May 9. M^{rs} Sacheverill of Derby Relict of Jonathan Sacheverill of Darby Esq was buried." "Mistress Elizabeth Sacheverell above named the Relict of Jonathan Sacheverell Esq did give vnto this church a comunion cup and cover to it, and did also give six pound the interest whereof is to be employed to the Repaire of that part of the Isle of the church in which hers and her husbands Tombe stand and fowre pound more the interest whereof is to be paid yearly to y^e clarcke for the keepinge of there Tombs in a decent manner from dust, or any other defilements." The chalice, with its cover, which originally served for a paten, was presented to the church at Morley by Mrs. Elizabeth Sacheverall in or about the year 1663-4, the "hall mark" being of that period. The chalice has the following inscription round the bowls:—"The Guift of Ellezabeth Sacheurell Relict of Jonathas Sacheurell Esq: for the vse of the Prish Church of Morley." Mistress Elizabeth was also the donor of a velvet altar cloth and pulpit cushion to All Saints', Derby.

we would hope without truth, that the reason of his conversion, late in life, was the hope that he would thereby secure the Morley estates on the decease of his brother Jacinth, it being a principle constantly acted upon for the government to strain every point to give succession to those of the establishment. But Jacinth bequeathed the property to his relative of the Barton line, to the exclusion of his brother, who being untainted with recusancy was allowed to inherit. Henry Sacheverell, of Barton, Notts., did not long retain the property, dying two months before his cousin Jonathas. There is an ugly altar tomb to his memory, in the north aisle, thus inscribed :—

“Here lyes the body of Henry Sacheverell, late of Barton, in the County of Nottingham, Esq., who being descended from William, the second son of Sir Henry Sacheverell, Lord of this Manor, upon failer of issue male of the eldest line of the said Sir Henry, in Jacynth and Jonathas Sacheverell, succeeded the said Jacynth in this estate of Morley, and dyed the sixteenth day of September, in the yeare of our Lord 1662, and leaving issue William, Catherine, and Joyce.”

There is another raised tomb in this aisle, fully described in the *History of Morley*, to William Sacheverell, son and heir of Henry Sacheverell, 1691, and to Jane, his second wife, 1709. William Sacheverell, in making a settlement of his property, left his three surviving daughters, Joyce, Elizabeth, and Jane, co-heiresses of a moiety of his estates. Joyce became the wife of Robert Wilmot of Chaddesden; Elizabeth, of John Osborne of Derby; and Jane died unmarried.

There is also a tomb at the east end of this aisle to Robert Sacheverell, of Barton, son of the last-named William, who died in 1714. His only surviving daughter, by his first wife, married Edward Pole, of Radbourn.

A marble slab above this monument is to the memory of William and Henry, the two sons of William Sacheverell (another son of William, who died in 1691), by Alice, daughter of George Sitwell—“y^e last male heirs of the family of y^e Sacheverells, formerly resident here, but late of Barton, in Nottinghamshire. They both dyed infants,” 1723 and 1724.

There are also tablets in this aisle to Katherine Sitwell, eldest daughter of Henry Sacheverell, and wife of Francis Sitwell, of Renishaw, 1705—to Jane Sacheverell, only daughter of William Sacheverell by his second wife, 1746—and to Elizabeth, daughter of George Sitwell, 1769.

In the chancel are mural monuments to Richard Wilmot, rector, 1771, fourth son of, Robert Wilmot, of Chaddesden, by Joyce,

daughter of William Sacheverell—to Edward Sacheverell Wilmot Sitwell, of Stainsby House, 1836, second son of Richard Wilmot, rector, who took the name of Sitwell—to William Sitwell, rector, 1844—to William Wilson, rector, 1741. A monument has also recently been placed in this church to Sir Hugh Bateman, of Hartington Hall, 1824, who is buried in All Saints', Derby, and a brass to the late Samuel Fox, the eminent Anglo-Saxon scholar and author, who was rector of this parish for twenty-six years, and died September 3rd, 1870.

When Dale Abbey was dissolved, and the church destroyed, in 1539, Francis Pole, of Radbourn, purchased most of the material.* We have already seen how he removed much of the carved work to his church of Radbourn.† It has usually been supposed that he was also the donor of the glass, etc., that was removed from the abbey to Morley church, but after diligent enquiry we have failed to find the slightest evidence of this, and it is much more likely that it was purchased from him and placed here by Sir Henry Sacheverell. Not only was the beautiful glass from the windows of the refectory moved here, but the stone framework of the windows themselves. To accommodate this addition to the fabric, the outer walls of the north aisle were taken down, and it was much increased in width. The abbey windows are five in number, all consisting of four lights; they are square-headed and of the Perpendicular style, and were no doubt originally constructed in the time of Abbot John Stanley. Four of these windows are in the north wall, and the remaining one (having one light blocked up by the tablet to Jacinth Sacheverell) at the east end.

At the west end of this north aisle, there is a doorway, now blocked up, about eight feet from the ground, which formed the private entrance from the manor-house to the church. There are marks on the external wall, where the beams supporting the passage from the house rested. This doorway opened into a gallery, where the family might be able to sometimes put in an appearance at public worship, without mixing with the general congregation, and thus save themselves from being presented as Recusants, if the churchwardens were not very strict.‡ The north

* Dale Abbey Inventory, Add. MSS., 6.698, f. 529.

† *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. iii., p. 256.

‡ The less strict Papists would occasionally attend the ordinary services of the church, but not Holy Communion. They were termed schismatics by their co-religionists; and if the churchwardens acted up to the law, which bound them to return the names of all absent from Holy Communion, this half-hearted conformity did them no good.

aisle was separated from the rest of the church by stout iron railings up to the end of the last century, and we have no doubt that there would be a stairway down from the Sacheverell gallery to the basement of the aisle. There, in the early morning, by but a very slight stretch of the imagination, we can picture the persecuted Romanists attending Mass, after their own use, at a movable altar, in the midst of the memorials of their ancestors, and surrounded by the beauties of pious art that had been rescued from the desecrated abbey of Dale. The Mass would be celebrated by one of the proscribed priests, whom it is known were often concealed in the adjacent manor-house,* and with the probable complicity of the parish clergyman; for the Elizabethan rectors did occasionally wink at secret services of the old faith in secluded villages where the squires refused to embrace the reformed religion. Nor would there be much fear of the altar lights betraying the service to the eyes of a too inquisitive villager, for the whole of the windows of this aisle were secured with strong wooden shutters, partly intended, no doubt, for the preservation of the glass, but chiefly, we suspect, for the better securing of privacy.†

The most interesting of the old glass from Dale is that which fills one of the north windows, and represents, in a series of seven compartments, the legend of Robert the Hermit. It is thus described by Ashmole, in 1662:—

Painted Glass w^{ch} was brought from the Abbey of Dale at the tyme of its dissolution and set up in the midle window of the North Isle of the aforesaid Church: being the Story of Robert de Bloys the Hermit.

The Inscription beneath the painted Story.

Saint Robert being an Hermite
 Seyng the dere eytyng ys corn
 where he complanyth hym to the Kyng
 Go whom and pinn them.
 whereof the Kepers complaine to the King
 bid him come to me
 Go whom and yowke them
 and take the gronde y^t y^e ploe
 here saynt Robert plooyth with the . . . †

* The family mansion of the Stathums and Sacheverells stood very close to the church, at its north-west angle. The only portion now standing is a fifteenth century doorway in a fragment of wall, but its extensive character can be clearly gathered from the inequalities in the turf that mark the foundations. Dugdale, Aug. 6th, 1662, noted various arms in the windows of this Hall—Brailsford, Morley. De la Launde, Sacheverell, Sacheverell quartering Stathum, Clopham, Massey, Lumley, Gourney, Henry Stathum and wife, John Stathum and wife, Stathum and Morley quartered, and nine others. *Visitation of Derbyshire*, 1662-4. f. 92, Coll. of Arms.

† These "strong wooden shutters" are mentioned by Dr. Pegge, circa 1770, who says that they were only opened in service time.

‡ We have compared this with the version given by Dugdale, and it exactly corresponds, excepting three literal variations.

Pilkington and Lysons assumed that this legend referred to the acquisition of lands by the canons of Dale, but it had really no further reference to them than that it adorned one of the windows of their refectory. The legend is one of a class that is told of several monasteries on the continent, but in English hagiology it really pertains to S. Robert, of Knaresborough, who, on being complained of by the foresters to the king for shooting the deer that were eating his corn, impounded them on the next occasion of their trespass, in a barn. Complaint of this action being also lodged before the king, S. Robert obtained leave from the king to enclose and hold for the Church as much land as he could plough in a day with a yoke of these deer, a feat that it is unnecessary to add the saint accomplished with ease.

Originally the five windows of this aisle that came from Dale were all filled with painted glass, but the wooden shutters being removed about the close of last century, and an era of gross carelessness having set in, they were bit by bit mutilated and robbed, until only three remained, and those in a much damaged condition.* An inscription in the glass at the base of the S. Robert window, tells of their careful restoration:—

“These ancient windows were brought here by Francis Pole from the Abbey of Dale after its destruction in 1539, & were restored by W. Warrington, London, for Thomas Osborn Bateman in the Year 1847. Samuel Fox, M.A. Rector.”

Above this inscription were inserted the arms of Dale Abbey, Pole, Bateman, and Sitwell. The right compartment of this window represents a monk reading a lecture to an erring brother, who has his hands manacled, the inscription being, *Take heed to thy ways, brother*. This has nothing to do with the S. Robert legend, but is probably all that remains of another pictorial story that was in one of the other windows.†

The subject represented in the next window is the legend of

* From about 1800, when the church was extensively “repaired,” the old chancel screen removed, and other enormities perpetrated, up to 1829, when Mr. Fox, who afterwards became rector, entered on the curacy—“it was the custom of the friends and visitors at the village, at times of hospitality, such as Christmas and the Wakes, to show their regard for the church and its interesting objects, by pulling a bit of stained glass out of the windows to take home as a relic, or as an object of amusement for children.” See an interesting paper on Morley Church, by the late Mr. Bateman, in vol. xiii. of the *Reliquary*. Mr. Bateman was specially interested in the preservation of this church and its noble series of monuments. When living at Chaddesden Common, he had in his possession a stone holy-water stoup, ribbed like the one at Boulton (Plate VII), which he had recovered from a farm-yard at Morley, and which in all probability belonged to the church.

† Mr. Kerry thinks that this may refer to an incident in the life of Henry, an early prior of Dale, whom (as related in the Chronicle of Thomas de Musca) the Abbot of Topholme ordered to be brought before him *by force*, for his continued disobedience and misconduct with a certain young woman of Morley.—Vide Glover's *Derbyshire*. vol. ii., p. 339.

MORLEY.



S. Bailey.

General Light of E. Window of Naisle

the Holy Cross, most interestingly depicted, with inscriptions below each of the ten compartments.* Another compartment has a figure of S. James the Less, and the twelfth has another figure made up of fragments. Much of the background of this and the last named window, was composed, when the glass was restored, of bits of canopy and other work that have clearly belonged to different subjects.

Another of the north windows has recently been filled with glass to the memory of Harriet Wilmot, wife of Hon. W. M. Jervis, and daughter of R. Sacheverell Sitwell, who died January 22nd, 1875. The Good Samaritan, and other parables of our Lord, are represented in a series of small compartments. The style and character of the old glass of Dale refectory has been herein most successfully imitated by Messrs. Burlison & Grylls.

The east window of this aisle contains full length figures of the Blessed Virgin, S. Ursula, and S. Mary Magdalene, and below them three subjects illustrative of the *Te Deum*—"The Holy Church," "The Glorious Company of the Apostles," and "The Noble Army of Martyrs." The centre light is the most remarkable, and as there is no plate of this window in the *History of Morley*, we give a drawing of it (Plate XIV.) In the base are the Twelve Apostles, led by S. Peter with the keys, from whose mouth proceeds a label, bearing—*Te decet laus et honor dñe*. The singularly extravagant legend of S. Ursula and the eleven thousand virgins, who, when making a pilgrimage from Britain to the Holy Land, were martyred by the pagans near Cologne, is illustrated in the upper part of this light. S. Ursula is represented as ascending to heaven escorted by angels, two of whom hold up the hem of her mantle, in which are gathered eleven of the virgins, with their hands conjoined in prayer. On a label above her head is this inscription—*Sca Ursula cum xi m v'ginum cū angelis ascendeus in celum*. The treatment of this legend was a favourite subject with the mediæval artists of England, but, so far as we are aware, an illustration of this character has not hitherto been noted. She is more usually represented standing on the ground, clad in a handsome mantle, sheltering some diminutive virgins under its folds. The wording of this inscription, as well as the number of virgins depicted, is strikingly confirmatory of the view that "eleven thousand" is a compara-

* There are carefully finished coloured plates of these two windows in Fox's *History of Morley*, as well as detailed descriptions.

tively modern gross for "eleven," the m signifying *martyrs* and not *thousands*.*

In the south aisle there is also some excellent old painted glass, but there is no necessity for supposing that it came from Dale. The heraldry shows that it was originally designed for Morley church. In the east window (one of the three lights of which is blocked up by the monument of Jonathas Sacheverell) are whole length figures of SS. Peter and Elizabeth. In the lower part are three boys and five girls all kneeling, and also a mosaic cross made of old fragments, but of modern putting together. The kneeling figures prove this to have been an obituary window, such as we have described at Norbury, and from the number of the children there seems no doubt that it was to the memory of John Sacheverell, slain at Bosworth Field. In the upper tracery are the arms of Stathum and Estaferen.

The window in the south wall nearest the east end is of three lights, one of which is occupied by a full length figure of *Ste Rogerus*, wearing a mitre, and with a pastoral staff in his right hand and a book in his left. There was a S. Roger, abbot of Elan, in Champagne, *circa* 1175, but it is more likely that it is intended for Roger, Bishop of London, who died 1st October, 1241, and was canonized (according to certain hagiologists) for his sanctity and miracles.† In the middle light are the four Evangelists, with their emblems. In the other side light are *Ste Johannes Prior Bridlington* and *Willelmus Archiepiscopus*. S. John, of Bridlington, is represented bare-headed, with tonsure, and having a pastoral staff in his right hand; he died 10th October, 1379. He is described by Alban Butler as "an eminent contemplative," and was celebrated for the fervour of his piety and the tenderness of his devotion. S. William, of York, is represented in a mitre, with crosier in his right hand and open book in his left; he was nephew of King Stephen, his mother being Emma, the king's sister, who was married to Earl Herbertus, hence the name of the archbishop, William Fitzherbert; he died in 1154. "The lustre of his virtues far exceeded that of his birth." The glass in this window is particularly good. In the upper tracery of

* For a full account of this legend, see Baring Gould's *Myths of the Middle Ages*, pp. 317-40, and Mrs. Jameson's *Sacred and Legendary Art*, vol. ii., pp. 501-16. The latter author describes ten different attitudes in which S. Ursula has been depicted, but does not mention a single instance of her ascension.

† Brit. Sanct., pt. ii., p. 149.

this window are the arms of Okeover (*erm.*, on a chief, *gu.*, three bezants), and Stathum quartering Morley.

The next window, of two lights, is composed of fragments of painted glass of various descriptions, including the Sacheverell arms, and the upper half of a crowned female figure, with long yellow hair, a drawn sword in the left hand, a sceptre in the right, and wearing a jewelled mantle. We conclude this figure is intended for S. Catharine.

When Ashmole was here in 1662, he noted the arms of Lumley (*gu.*, on a fesse, between three popinjays, *arg.*, as many mullets, *sab.*), in the west window of the south aisle, and the arms of Clopham* (*fretty*, on a chief a lion passant), which we believe to have been an alliance of Lumley. The alliance between Stathum and Lumley has been mentioned above. Neither of these coats are now extant.

The encaustic tiles, which formerly were in various parts of the church, were all placed together at the east end of the north aisle in 1850. These tiles, no doubt, came from Dale Abbey, but only in the sense of being purchased from the canons' kiln, and were not brought here, as has generally been said, after the dissolution of the abbey. The Morley arms, with the three bells, which has already been described, was obviously specially made for this church. In addition to some remarkably good set patterns and initial tiles, are various armorial tiles, including those of the Earls of Lancaster, Beauchamp, Grey, Deincourt, Cantilupe, De Quinci, Babington, Thomas Fitz-Alan, Archbishop of Canterbury, Hillary, England and France, Abingdon, Zouch, and others who do not seem to have been connected specially with Morley, but whose arms had been struck by the canons either for particular churches, or else because they were benefactors of the abbey. The moulds would subsequently become part of the ordinary stock-in-trade of the kiln-master, and would be used whenever fresh tiles were required.

No frescoes were brought to light in 1850, but an interesting autograph was found on the north pier of the chancel arch, close to the opening of the hagioscope. It reads thus—*The dominus Gregorius Hawkeswell scripsit*—and is most carefully painted in letters of some size, of a chocolate tint.† We have

* This coat is differently tintured by Ashmole and Dugdale, and the former queries his own tinctures in the margin of his MS. The latter identifies the coat as Clopham in his account of the Hall windows.

† The letters were repainted in 1850 by Rev. Charles Kerry.

already given some information respecting Gregory Hawkswell in our account of S. Peter's, Derby, at which church he was priest of the chantry of the Blessed Virgin at the time when it was dissolved. He obtained a pension from the exchequer on the accession of Queen Mary, and he may possibly have served an altar at Morley, under the rector, during that reign; but we think that most likely Gregory was a clever artist, as the style of these letters, especially the capital G, would indicate, and that he was engaged to illuminate with texts, or otherwise re-adorn the chancel walls; all his works have since perished under the frequent application of the whitewasher's brush, except the signature.*

There were several well-carved oak bench ends, of Perpendicular style, amongst the clumsy pews previous to the restoration of the church, most of which have been worked up in the present open seats. In the north aisle is a fine old parish chest of oak, 6 ft. 6 in. long, by 1 ft. 7 in. broad.

The shaft of the old churchyard cross still remains, near the priest's door to the chancel, although considerably shortened to receive a sundial plate, which bears the date of 1762. The graceful shaft of another cross, with part of the cross remaining, and with the steps complete, stands a little distance to the west of the church, in grounds now belonging to the rectory, but which were enclosed from a public green about a century ago; we take it to be of fourteenth century date.

The oldest register book of Morley, commencing in 1540, is of parchment, and in very fair preservation† There are many entries pertaining to the Sacheverell, Wilmot, Dethick, Kniveton, Harpur, and other county families of note. The following are a few of the more interesting interpolations:—

1614 "M^{ch} 12 ye great snowe broke w^{ch} had continewed from Ffriday seaven weekes before."

1615. "Note. This yeare after the great Snowe followed a great Drought which continued the most part of Somer."‡

1618. "Memorand. that this yeare Novemb the 25th and for three weekes after,

* A certain "Friar Gregory," possessed also of two or three aliases, was mixed up in some singular difficulties in which the recusant Sacheverells found themselves involved towards the end of Elizabeth's reign. Can this be our friend who has left his autograph on the walls? If so, he must have lived to a ripe old age.

† The Rev. Charles Kerry contributed an able and exhaustive paper on the registers of Morley and Smalley to the *Journal of the Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Society* for 1878.

‡ This "great snowe" and subsequent drought is graphically described, at length, in the Youghreave Parish Register (*Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. ii., pp. 334-5), and is also noted in several other registers of the county of Derbyshire.

the blazing starre appeared in the East and did retrogade. January the 11th the Whitehall was burned and Queen Anne died the spring followinge."

1619. "Memorand. that the 3th daie of maie 1619 Robert Williamot of Chaddesden did cawse a ditche to be digged upon Morley Lime w^{ch} was presently cast in after them by appointment of Henry Sacheverell Esquier Lord of Morley and so there was much to doe aboute nothingse."

1647. "Memorand. Delivered into the hands custody and possession of Henry Hibbert of Morley churchwarden One large Bible Jewells Old communion Booke Psalme Booke one Quushion One carpett one linnen table cloath marked with M.C. Erasmus Perephrase the 25 of october Anno Domini 1647. And this Regester Booke

"Teste Willia Bennett

"minister Wilne at Breaston."

The Chapelry of Smalley.



FROM the earliest time of its ecclesiastical history, Smalley seems to have been a parochial chapelry of Morley, and with scarcely any distinctive history of its own, the rector of Morley being responsible for the due performance of service.

The Church Goods Commissioners, 6 Edward VI., drew up the following inventory of this chapel:—

“Smalley—Oct. 4. Thos. Sutton Curett. ij lytyll bells—j vestment of grene sylke & ij of wytte tuke with albes and parrels thereto belongyng—j cowpe of whytte fusteon—ij alter clothys—iij towells—j corporas cloth with the case—ij crosses of brasse—j hand bell—j sacryng bell—ij cruetts of pewter—j syrples.”

In the third year of Elizabeth, the crown granted to Sir George Howard a piece of land in Morley parish called Baggot Ryddyng, containing one acre, which had been left to the church for sustaining a lamp; it is described as being bounded on the west by a footpath, and on the east by a spring called Sandywell.* At the same time the chapel of Smalley, together with two cottages and three crofts (called Ferneley, Horsleys, and Rogreve), valued at five shillings per annum, which had been given for the sustenance of a priest at Smalley, were also bestowed upon the same knight.†

To the Rev. Charles Kerry, a native of Smalley, and now vicar of Matfen, we are greatly indebted for the following account of the old chapel, taken down in 1792, which Mr. Kerry compiled about 1855 from particulars given by the late Mr. Joseph Oldknow, of Smalley.

* Mr. Kerry tells us that the spring called Sandywell, which used to be on his father's farm at Smalley, is now no more, the plot having been drained some years ago. It lay about a quarter of a mile to the south of Stainsby Hall, and from fifty to a hundred yards north of the pathway from Smalley to Smalley Mill.

† Add. MSS., 6,675.

The old chapel, consisting of tower, nave, and chancel, was built of a lightish red sandstone; many of the decayed stones of the exterior had been replaced with patches of brickwork. The roof was of oak, and covered with red tiles, darkened by age and exposure. There was an open timbered roof within, probably erected about 1460; for, when the gallery of its successor was removed, about the year 1855, one of the old roof beams was discovered, enriched with deep hollow chamfers, in which oak leaves, &c., were carved at intervals of about eighteen inches.

The chapel was lighted by five windows—one in the chancel, three on the south side, two of which were eastward of the porch, and one small one at the south corner of the west end, sufficiently elevated to light the gallery. The details regarding the windows are interesting; all of them had “curved” heads. The chancel window alone had a wooden frame inserted in the stonework.* Each window was splayed deeply; and on each side, “close to the glass,” was a shaft with a rudely carved capital; there was also “carved work” running round the arch of each window “from shaft to shaft.” Mr. Oldknow could not remember the exact nature of this carving, but spoke very positively of its existence, and that it was not nicely executed, but “very rough and rude.”

There was a considerable amount of stained glass, “very much like the glass at Morley,” but the “yellow tinge” prevailed. Mr. Oldknow could not remember the subjects, nor whether there was any such glass in the chancel window, but he believed not. The gallery window was of plain glass, but had a coloured border.

The porch was about three or four yards square, and had stone seats on each side. There was no outer door. The inner doorway had a “curved” arch; the door itself massive, and studded with “large headed” nails, swung on ornamental iron hinges. There was also a small door on the south side of the chancel.

The tower at the west end of the chapel was entered beneath the gallery by a “round-headed doorway,” probably an arch.† Upon the tower, a little higher than the gable of the nave, was placed a small wooden turret, painted white, which contained the two bells. The sides of this chamber were pierced with circular sound-holes. A weathercock surmounted the structure.

* Two large fragments of Perpendicular tracery were discovered in the foundation of the apse of the 1793 chapel, when it was taken down in August, 1862. These are now in the possession of Mr. Anthony Kerry. They were obviously portions of the old chancel window, *circa* 1460.

† “Thomas Smeeton theldr of Kidsley buried in the Ile betwixt the chancell and the Arche of the chapel of Smalley on the eleventh of December 1632.”—*Registers*.

The old font, with its many endearing associations, is, alas! no more. Happily, however, it has not been forgotten. The bowl was large and circular, and was capable of containing "from sixteen to twenty gallons of water." The bottom was "dished," but whether perforated is not certain. Round the top, at the outer verge, ran a carved band or fillet, about seven inches wide, "curiously ornamented," but the pattern could not be remembered. Beneath this fillet the bowl curved inwards. At the base of the bowl was another fillet, "rounded," about two inches in thickness. Of the base, or pedestal, Mr. Oldknow could not speak with any certainty. The font was covered with a flat lid, to which was attached a "bowed handle." It stood on the north side of the nave, nearly opposite the porch.

There were only two pews in the church—one on each side the chancel arch—that on the south being occupied by the "Richardson Radfords," whilst the other belonged to the Fletchers or Barbers, of Stainsby Hall. All the other seats were plain oak benches, "without backs or ends."

The pulpit stood on the north side of the chancel arch. Above this arch, on the east wall of the nave, were the ten commandments, engraven on two large slabs of slate, and these were surmounted by the Royal Arms. On each side of the arch were tablets with the lists of benefactions to the parish.

Four coloured paper garlands (at least) were suspended from the main timbers of the nave roof—two in front of the chancel arch, and two more about half-way down the church.

The altar pace was only raised one step above the floor of the nave. The floor was of stone, the old level being eighteen inches lower than in the present building.

In the centre of the nave lay two slabs, inlaid with small brass plates.*

From this description, and from the fragments found in 1862, it would seem pretty clear that the roof, glass, and chancel window were of fifteenth century date. But the somewhat confused description of the deeply splayed nave windows looks as if they had been Early English.

A large stone block, which had formed half of a door-head, was also found in the foundation of the apse in 1862. It was of Early English character. The outer splay was 11 inches; from

* The old plates were removed in 1857, and new ones—fac similes of the originals—placed on the east wall of the nave. The old slabs were lowered beneath the new pavement at the late restoration.

this the under surface of the arch measured 8 inches; against this the door closed under a further projection of $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches, forming a straight-sided, but somewhat obtuse arch within. This block was laid in the foundation of the present chancel. The old chancel door was little more than eighteen inches wide.

Proof, however, exists of an earlier fabric than that of the Early English period—a fabric, too, that had rites of sepulture attached to it. At the formation of a vault for Miss Elizabeth Radford, close by the south wall of the present chancel, a fine stone coffin-lid was discovered, bearing an early incised cross. The slab was broken in two, and placed over the modern coffin, where it unfortunately remains. At the removal of the apse, another of these ancient memorials was found in the foundation. It is about 2 ft. 6 in. long and 12 in. wide, and bears an early incised cross, probably of the eleventh or beginning of the twelfth century. This has been inserted in the south wall of the interior of the present chancel.

In 1793, owing to the old fabric being considerably out of repair, a new church or chapel was erected on the same site, consisting simply of nave and small apsidal chancel. It measured 48 ft. 7 in. by 22 ft.* A south view of it, taken by Mr. Rawlins in 1822, shows that it was lighted on that side by three round-headed windows. It had a small square bell-turret perched on the west gable, and was altogether remarkable for its exceptional ugliness. In 1844, north and south transepts were added “in the Norman style.” In 1862, these recent additions were removed, and the cruciform building converted into a parallelogram by the erection of north and south aisles. This was immediately followed by the erection of a good chancel in the place of the shallow apse of 1793, as is recorded on the following inscription:—

“This Chancel was erected to the honour and glory of God by Mary Buttle Radford, wife of John Radford Esq^r of Smalley A.D. 1863.”

The church is dedicated to S. John Baptist. The bell has the inscription, “Thomas Mears of London, 1793,” the two small ones of the older building being exchanged for it. The weathercock of the old turret was not without a history. The persons employed to fetch it from Derby, in 1793, remained there so long “on the spree,” that they were at last obliged to return without the bird—the landlord of the inn having retained it as a guarantee of repayment for his score.

* Rawlins MSS.

There is a fine old yew tree in the churchyard; it was greatly injured by a high west wind, about the year 1860, when two of the largest arms were blown off. The churchyard possesses the proud distinction of being the best kept and the brightest with flowers of any in the county. Long may it retain its position. The rank nettle beds, the heaps of ashes and other refuse, the broken tombs, the protruding bones, the befoulments of sheep and even larger cattle, that characterise some of our Derbyshire graveyards, are often indescribably painful to the reverent eye; but here it is tended as if its custodians had realised that it was "God's Acre."

The oldest register book of Smalley commences June 1st, 1623. It is of parchment, and in fair preservation. There is a hiatus from 1640 to 1655, but a few entries of these years pertaining to this township will be found in the Morley registers.

In the second register book, commencing in 1655, occurs this entry:—

"Thomas Holland and William Holland his son and Catherine Holland his daughter all three shotten and Kill'd with Thunder and lightning on Thursday the six & twentieth day of August Anno Domini 1680, were buried in Smalley chappel yard on Friday the twenty seaventh day of the said month of August in the said yeare of our Lord God One thousand six hundred and eighty."

In a later register is the following entry:—

"1785. Dec: 23. Samuel Ligget Buried. Poper, (and underneath in another hand), Starved to death by the Humanity of the parish Officer."

On the opposite page is the following:—

"The Poores' Rates of this Township having very considerably increased, it was thought advisable to have a standing overseer and a meeting of the Parishioners was held to appoint a man to the office distinguished for extreme parsimony & hardness of heart. The result of the appointment was cruelty and oppression to the poor, and Samuel Liggat was absolutely starved to death. I was from home when he was buried, and did not know of his death till many months afterwards when, although I obtained sufficient information to convince me of the fact I could not obtain sufficient evidence to convict the overseer upon it, and therefore he escaped the punishment which he deserved.

"R. W. (Robert Wilmot) Rector."

Pentrich.

Pentrich.

THE parish of Pentrich contains the hamlets of Wain-grove and Butterley Park. Till recently the neighbouring town of Ripley was also comprised within its limits. The manors of Pentrich and Ripley were held at the time of the Domesday Survey by Levenot under Ralph Fitz-Hubert; on the foundation of Darley Abbey in the reign of Henry II., they were bestowed by Ralph Fitz-Stephen, in conjunction with Hubert Fitz-Ralph (grandson of Ralph Fitz-Hubert), baron of Crich and lord of the fee, on that establishment.* No mention is made of a church here when the Domesday Book was compiled, but a Darley chartulary records that Ralph Fitz-Stephen, in the year 1175, gave to the canons of Darley the church of Pentrich, with all its appurtenances and liberties, including pannage in the forest for forty pigs, saving the tenancy of William, the priest, who was to hold it for his life.† This grant was confirmed by Richard Peche, the bishop of the diocese, and was subsequently confirmed by Bishop Hugo Novant, who held the see from 1188 to 1198, and by Hubert Fitzwalter, Archbishop of Canterbury.‡

The forest of Pentrich, with its pannage for swine, seems to have been of some importance. In the year 1229, Ralph de Leicester, abbot of Darley, let the forest of Pentrich to Peter Fitz-Piers de Ulkerthorp, on an annual payment of 3s. 4d. at the feast of S. Martin, and a like sum at the Invention of the

* Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. ii., p. 230.

† Cott. MSS., Titus C. ix., f. 110.

‡ Ibid., ff. 155, 163b.

Holy Cross.* In 1268, we read that Hugh Fitz-Piers de Ulkerthorp releases the abbey from all damage by reason of the burning of part of the wood of Pentrich, and for the making of iron mines within the same wood.†

Soon after Ralph Fitz-Stephen had given to the canons of Darley the lands at Pentrich and Ripley, and the church of Pentrich, he also bestowed certain lands at Waingrove, in this parish, on the Knights Hospitallers. This led to disagreements between them and the abbey. In 1191 it was settled that the abbey should allow the Hospitallers to hold Waingrove in perpetuity of them, but that the tenant of the Hospitallers should hold common rights for his cattle, both in the wood and in the plain, only in proportion to the tenants of the abbey; that he should keep no pigs except his own, and that those should not exceed twenty; and that he should keep no goats unless they were also kept by the abbey tenants. It was stipulated in the agreements that the rights of the mother church of Pentrich should be fully respected, and it was also arranged, in return for these concessions, that the Hospitallers should pay to the abbey an annual sum of 5s., within the octave of S. Michael.‡

In the first instance the gift of the church of Pentrich to the canons of Darley, simply meant that they held the advowson of the rectory. But they were suffered before long to appropriate the great tithes, and a vicarage was ordained that was endowed with the tithes of lambs and wool, and the whole of the obventions and offerings.§ But it seems to have been still a rectory in 1291, for in Pope Nicholas' Taxation Roll it was valued at £6 13s. 4d., as an *ecclesia* and not a vicarage.|| The clear annual value of the vicarage was put down in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of Henry VIII. at £6.

When the monasteries were dissolved, the lands held by Darley Abbey at Pentrich and Ripley, together with the advowson of the

* Cole MSS., vol. xxi., p. 155. This is a transcript of another small chartulary of Darley Abbey, compiled *temp.* Ric. II., which used to be at Emmanuel College, Cambridge. The wood is described as being bounded on one side *ad veter' Haum campi de Pentriz*, which is an interesting description, as it apparently, without doubt, refers to the Roman Camp that used to be at Pentrich, which was the half-way station on the Ikeneld Street, between Little Chester and Chesterfield.

† *Ibid.*, p. 156.

‡ Cott. MSS., Titus C. ix., ff. 110, 110b. The dispute is spoken of as *controversia que diu fuit inter domum Hospitalis Jerusalem et Abbatem et Canonicos Sancte Marie de Derleia de terra que vocatur Waingrif*.

§ Add. MSS., 6,668, f. 935.

|| A list of the temporalities of the abbey, drawn up about the same time (Titus C. ix., f. 41b), gives the annual value of their rents, &c., at Pentrich, at 20s., and of two water mills, with fishery attached, in the same parish, at 50s.

vicarage, were granted by the crown to Zouch, of Codnor. In the year 1634, Sir John Zouch sold his Derbyshire estates, and the presentation to the vicarage has ever since been in the hands of the Cavendishes.

The Church Goods Commissioners, 6 Edward VI., made here the following inventory:—

“Pentryche. Oct. 5. Barnard Brande mynyster. j chalyce parcell gylte—iij corporas cases—iij parcells for albs—i coope rede sylke of colour with flours—j vestement of the same—j vestement of rede sattyn—j old coope of twyll with a olde vestement of the same—ij albs—ij altare clothes—ij surplices—j cross of brass plate—j pyx of latyn—j payre of censers—j hand bell—iij bells in the stepyll—ij candelstyks of pewter—j sacryng bell—j cruett—j old towell—j byble—j paraphrase of Erasmus—j booke of the Comon Praer.”

The Parliamentary Survey of Livings, 1650, thus describes this benefice:—

“Pantridge is a viccaridge really worth tenn pounds per annum an augmentason of fortye pounds per annum forth of the impropriate Rectorye of sequestred from the Lord Deincourte. M^r Robert Porter is viccar an able and pious man.”

The following list of vicars is compiled from the Lichfield Diocesan Registers and the returns of the First Fruits Office. The patron was always the abbot of Darley up to the time of the dissolution of the abbey, and the Duke of Devonshire in 1713, and in all subsequent institutions:—

. Nicholas ———

- 1349. Thomas de Pentrich. On the death of N.
 - . John le Warde. On the death of T. de P.
 - . William le Bolton. On the death of J. le W.
 - 1363. William de Kersington. On the death of W. le B.
 - 1391. John Dand. On the resignation of W. de K.
 - . Thomas Morley.
 - 1424. John Raynar. On the resignation of T. M.
 - 1427. John de Bowre. On the resignation of J. R.
 - . John Altoft.
 - 1470. John Loughborow. On the death of J. A.
 - 1487. Nicholas Key. On the death of J. L.
 - 1497. Henry Proctor. On the resignation of N. K.
 - 1539. Christopher Proctor; patrons, Sir John Byron, and Nicholas Holborne, citizen and grocer of London, by the gift and concession of the lately dissolved Abbey of Darley. On the death of H. P.
 - 1564. George Howe; patron, Sir John Zouch, de Codnor. On the death of C. P.
 - 1576. John Lawson; patron, Sir John Zouch. On the resignation of G. H.
 - 1577. Paul Hearon; patron, Sir John Zouch. On the resignation of J. L.
 - . John Chapman. Though at first conforming to Presbyterianism, he was afterwards ejected by the Parliament. He died on All Saints' Day, 1652.
- Parish Registers.*

(1650). Robert Porter.* *Parliamentary Commission.*

1663. John Potter; patron, Christian, Countess of Devonshire. "Per alienationem Roberti Porter."

1670. William Licet; patron, Christian, Countess of Devonshire. On the death of J. P.

1713. Samuel Milward; patron, the Duke of Devonshire. On the death of W. L.

1755. Miles Halton. On the death of S. M.

1774. Thomas Carr. On the resignation of M. H.

1797. Joseph Milward. On the resignation of T. C.

1818. John Wood.

1855. G. H. J. Pocock. On the resignation of J. W.

1874. W. J. Ledward. On the resignation of G. H. J. P.

The church, which is dedicated to S. Matthew, consists of a nave, north and south side aisles, a porch, chancel, and short embattled tower at the western end. To discover the oldest portion of this edifice we must go at once into the interior. The arches which separate the nave from the side aisles, five on each side, at once remind us of those in the church of S. Mary at Crich. These circular arches, and the pillars which support them, are of a plain description, and clearly of the late Norman period. Their date is about 1150, and as we know that this church was given to the abbey of Darley in the reign of Henry II. (1154 to 1189), by Ralph Fitz-Stephen, it seems only reasonable to conjecture that he was the original founder of the church. The font, which is placed immediately in front of a small organ at the west end of the church, is of the same date; the upper portion is massive and round, and ornamented with a circular arched moulding; the pedestal, which is a rude endeavour at imitation, bears the date of 1662. This interesting relic of the early faith of our forefathers was rescued from desecration some thirty years ago. It will scarcely be credited that it was then

* "Born in Nottinghamshire, and bred in Cambridge. His Parts were great and quick, his Fancy very Rich and Pregnant, and his Wit rendered him the Desire and Pleasure of Gentlemen in Conversation. . . . The People he settled amongst were poor, but his Labours were great, and very prosperous among them. His stated Income was not above 15*l. per Ann*: But being greatly belov'd by the Neighbouring Gentry and other Persons, they rais'd it to near Fifty. He was invited and would have been welcome, where he might have had much more, but he refus'd. . . . When he was ejected in 62, he kept as long as he could within the Parish, to help his People in Private, when he might not do it Publickly. Sometimes he preach'd in his own House; sometimes he went by Night, or by One or Two of the Clock in the Morning, to an obscure House about a mile off, till the coming out of the Oxford Act, when he retir'd to Mansfield, where he spent the rest of his Days. From thence he would often visit his former Charge and Flock, keeping Days of Prayer with them, etc. And many a dark Night hath he been engag'd in Travelling in dirty and dangerous Ways, on their Account, to show his sincere Regard to their Souls good."—Calamy's *Ejected Ministers*, vol. ii., p. 180-2. He died at Mansfield, 1689-90. He published a 4to book, entitled, *An Account of the Life and Character of Mr Hieron, and other Derbyshire Ministers*, but we are not aware that there is a single copy extant.

found in the cellar of a house at Ripley, the residence of a former churchwarden of this church, where it was used as a receptacle for beef when undergoing the process of salting! The font which was used during the temporary sojourn of the old one at Ripley, is a marvellous construction of iron, and may still be seen within a railing in the churchyard against the northern wall of the tower. The small round-arched door from the nave into the tower is also of the Norman period. The great thickness of the walls (about four feet), as compared with the size and height of the tower itself, seems to show that the lower part of the tower is also part of the original building, and this view is confirmed by the absence of a stone staircase, which is rarely or never found in the small churches of the Norman period.

Of the next two styles—the Early English and the Decorated—there are no traces; but the whole of the church seems to have been renovated and enlarged in the Perpendicular period. We are inclined to put the date of these alterations about the year 1480. The whole of the windows of the side aisles, as well as the clerestory windows above the arches of the nave, are of this period. The obtusely arched east window of the chancel, with its five lights, is well worthy of attention, as being, as far as our experience goes, of a unique design which is not ineffective. The singular disposition of some of the transoms was probably owing to the particular design that was destined to fill the glazing of the window; for it, as well as the other windows, was doubtless originally filled with stained glass. The other windows of the chancel vary somewhat from those of the body of the church, and this may point out a slight difference in the date of their construction. The embattlements of the nave, side aisles, and porch, together with the belfry windows and other external details of the tower, are likewise of the same period.

The porch, which is well proportioned to the church, opens into the south aisle. It has a small niche over the doorway, and is lighted by a square-headed window on the eastern side.

On the pillars of the archway leading into the chancel, and in certain other parts of the church, are traces of red paint, which formerly adorned the walls. This was discovered when the interior was carefully scraped and freed from the whitewash and plaster of the "churchwarden" era. The whole of the church was carefully and simply restored in the year 1859. At the same time

it was re-pewed and re-roofed in a neat and effective manner, the whole expense being borne by the Duke of Devonshire. At this date the stonework of the interior of the chancel and of the space above the arches of the nave was laid bare, but the walls of the side aisles, as well as the large blank piece of wall at the west end, are simply plastered. This, we suppose, was inevitable, owing to the irregular nature of the stone courses.

In the year 1875, the following admirable alterations were made in the chancel of this church. The flooring, which consisted of old gravestones damp and decaying, the inscriptions upon which time had altogether obliterated, were covered over with a layer of cement, and encaustic tiles of an old ecclesiastical pattern laid thereon. A similar flooring, of a richer pattern, was laid upon the altar pace, and an altar step of white marble was added. The chancel step was replaced by one of red veined alabaster. A piscina of Caen stone, of a neat pattern, was placed at the same time in the south wall of the chancel, where existed the remains of an ancient one. A bracket was also inserted in the north wall, of a similar pattern to another, co-eval with the church, in the north aisle, to serve for the purpose of a credence table. The choir-stalls, which too much crowded the chancel, were reduced and re-arranged; the reading-desk was brought from the nave into the chancel; the pulpit reduced in height; and the organ removed from the west end of the nave, and placed at the east end of the north aisle.*

When Bassano visited this church, in 1710, he noted the arms of Frecheville and of Grey, of Codnor, in the east window of the chancel. Some notes taken by Mr. Meynell in 1812 mention these two coats, and also two others in the same window—viz., *arg.*, a chevron, *az.* (Swillington), and the usual Grey arms with three torteaux in chief, a difference that was occasionally borne both by the Greys of Codnor and of Ruthen. Margaret, co-heiress of Sir Roger Beler, of Crich and South Wingfield, was married, *temp.* Richard II., to Sir Robert Swillington. Rawlins' notes of Pentrich church, written in 1818, make mention of the Royal Arms, with the date 1660, on their left hand the sun, with motto "Fear God," and on the right the moon, with "Honor the King." He gives the following as the dimensions of the church:—Nave,

* It may interest some to know that in the following year, a restoration of another kind also took place in this church, viz., the practice of the daily morning and evening prayer, as by rubric enjoined, and in olden time observed.

52 ft. 2 in. by 24 ft. 2 in.; north aisle, 51 ft. 7 in. by 9 ft. 8 in.; south aisle, 51 ft. by 5 ft. 7 in.; and chancel, 26 ft. 8 in. by 16 ft. These dimensions differ slightly since the recent restorations.

There are no monuments of any antiquity in this church, the oldest being to Edmund Horne, of Butterley Hall, 1673. But the sills of several of the windows of the clerestory and north aisle are composed of early sepulchral slabs, carved with rudely incised crosses, which have evidently been disturbed from the interments that they covered in the Norman period.

The tower contains a ring of five bells. Till within a year or two their number was only three; but in 1869 two new ones were supplied by Messrs. Taylor, of Loughborough. At the same time a bell bearing the date of 1715 was substituted by this firm for one of the old ones which was out of repair. All the inscription on this bell, except the date, has been chipped off. On one of the old bells is the invocation, "Ave Maria gratie plena." Round the other is a handsome border of flowers and foliage, bearing in one place the name "Jesus" in old characters, and below it the initials "H. D."

The earliest register book consists of several leaves of parchment that have been stitched together without due attention to chronological order. The first baptisms are of the year 1621, but the burials and marriages are rather later. At the head of the first page occur the following words:—

"We whose names are hereto subscribed have taken the vow and protestation made and appointed by the Parliament according to their declaration and in (proof) of the same witness our hands and marks underwritten—Thomas Chapman, Vicar, John Rowlandson, Minister *ibid*, Thomas Newton, Matthew Bate, &c., &c."

After this follow no less than one hundred and eighty signatures, extending over six pages. A considerable majority of the persons signing are only able to do so by making their mark. This document is not dated, but it is evidently the declaration insisted upon by the Parliament, about 1646, when all the beneficed clergymen were compelled to sign an agreement of conforming to Presbyterian practices, or else to give up their livings.

There are a large number of collections by Brief recorded in the registers. Between 1733 and 1741 there are no entries. Under the year 1817 is this entry:—

"On the evening of 9th June an Insurrection broke out in Pentrich, S. Wingfield, Swanwicke, and Ripley, which was quell'd next day at or in the neighbourhood of Kimberley."

This entry refers to that unfortunate outbreak of a few half-starved peasants, excited by the designing informers and perjured spies of the Government, that was hatched at the White Horse, Pentrich. To call it an "insurrection" is simply a ridiculous parody on the word. Three of these poor men were hung and beheaded at Derby—two of them, William Turner and Isaac Ludlam, being natives of South Wingfield. Several labourers of Pentrich were transported for life. To dignify this disturbance as an insurrection, and to charge its participators with high treason, was as inhuman as it was foolish.*

The disturbance was ingeniously seized upon by the vicar of Pentrich, John Wood, to further a subscription towards the "intended Chapel of Ease at Ripley." In a circular signed by him, and issued in 1819, he says that the smallness of church accommodation in that parish "has occasioned a neglect of religious duties and morals, the lamentable effects of which during the last two years are but too well known, and have rendered it an imperious duty upon the well-disposed inhabitants to take some means for stemming the torrent of irreligion and disaffection."† Ripley church was built in 1821.

* It has hitherto never been chronicled that the poet Shelley witnessed the execution of Brandreth, Turner, and Ludlam, on November 7th, 1817, at Derby; the ghastly details of which made a great impression on his mind. On the previous day the Princess Charlotte died in childbirth. Shelley seized the occasion to write a vigorous pamphlet, drawing a contrast between the two deaths, and giving various details respecting the Derby execution. It is an 8vo pamphlet of 16 pages, with the singular title: "*We pity the plumage, but forget the dying bird.*" *An address to the people on the death of the Princess Charlotte. By the Hermit of Marlow.* This pamphlet, which recently came into our hands, is one of extreme rarity, as may be judged from the fact that Mr. Rossetti was unable to procure a copy for reference, when writing his recent life of the poet, and misrepresents its contents.

† Add. MSS., 6,678, f. 112.

Sandiarre.



Sandiacre.



AT the time of the Domesday Survey, Sandiacre was held under the King, by Toli, one of the Royal Thanes. There was then a priest and a church on the manor. In Henry III.'s time, the manor was held by the Grey family, and passed from them to the Leekes, in the reign of Henry IV. Much can be gathered respecting the history of this manor, but as the church became, at an early date, separated from it, it would be foreign to our purpose to pursue it any further.

About the year 1280, Bishop Roger Longespée, who held the See of Coventry and Lichfield from 1257 to 1295, gave the church or rectory of Sandiacre to the prebends of his cathedral, or rather to a special prebend, who took his title from this parish as the Prebendary of Sandiacre.* The Bishops of Lichfield were patrons of this prebend. The taxation roll of Pope Nicholas III., taken in 1291, gives the annual value of this rectory at £12.

The *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, 27 Henry VIII., estimates the rectory of Sandiacre (including *capell' de Sta Sytha* 11s.), after deducting a pension of £8 to the general capitular body of Lichfield, at the clear annual value of £10 1s. 5d.

The chapel of S. Scytha† was probably a chapel in Sandiacre

* *Anglia Sacra*, vol. i., p. 447. "In the time of Henry III., the bursaries, prebends paid out of the bishop's purse, were reconstituted at Lichfield, and endowed with lands. A prebend is a separate endowment impropriated, as distinguished from the communa, manors, or revenues appropriated to maintain all the capitular members. When regular canons only existed, all were maintained from a common stock, from which they were prebended or fed (*præbenda*, provendor, an allowance of food). When the common life was given up by the canons on their becoming secular, each canonry became a benefice, with its fixed revenues and stated allowance."—Walcott's *Sacred Archaeology*, p. 462.

† S. Scytha, or Osyth, was a daughter of Frewald, a Mercian prince. She founded a monastery at Chick, in Essex, of which she became abbess. She was martyred by the Danes, A.D. 870. There was an image of this saint in the conventual church of Repton priory (*Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. iii., p. 429), and a good representation of her is still extant in one of the old stained glass windows on the south side of the nave of Norbury church, which we have, in error, assigned to S. Agatha (*Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. iii., p. 246).

parish, which paid this annual sum as a recognition of the mother church. Perhaps it was attached to the manor-house of the Greys of Sandiacre; but there is no tradition or trace of such a chapel at the present day.*

As will be seen from the above statement, there was no vicarage endowment at Sandiacre, as was often the case with prebends, but the whole of the tithes and oblations fell to the prebendary, he being held responsible for the due performance of Divine Service. This in the old days would often be done, at all events during certain periods of the year, by the prebend himself, but more usually, and subsequently entirely, by a chaplain or curate. Yet even this responsibility was shifted on to other shoulders, for it became the habit, certainly as early as the fifteenth century, to farm the rectory of Sandiacre on lease under the prebendary; the lessee in that case becoming also responsible for the finding of a curate. In 1592, Thomas Charlton became lessee of the rectory; his father, Thomas Charlton, had settled at Sandiacre some short time before, having come out of Lancashire.† He died in 1631, and was buried with his father in the chancel, having been thirty-nine years lessee of the prebend. His son Edward inherited the rectory; he was a Commissioner under the Parliament during the Civil War, and a Justice of the Peace for Derbyshire. The Parliamentary Survey of Livings, in Lambeth Library, for the year 1650, speaks thus of Sandiacre:—

“Sandeacre is a prebend belonging to the Deane and Chapter of Litchfield really worth one hundred pounds per annum. Mr. Edward Charleton is farmer and procures the cure supplied. Mr. William Viccars officiates and is an able man and of good conversacion. The rent reserved to the Deane is eight pounds per annum, to the Archdeacon tenn shillings and seaven pence, to the Prebendarye seaven pounds six shillings and eight pence.”

Joseph Moore succeeded to William Viccars, as minister of Sandiacre, shortly after the drawing up of this report, and was ejected for nonconformity in 1662. “He entred Young into the Ministry; but his Youth was not despicable, being Grave, Serious, and Savoury.”‡

Edward Charlton died in 1658. The rectory remained with his descendants until 1704, when the lease expired, on the death of his nephew, Nicholas Charlton, of London, aged 82, on whose life

* Or it may have been on that part of Risley township which is included in Sandiacre parish. See the subsequent account of Risley chapelry.

† Thomas Charlton, the first who settled at Sandiacre died in 1578. By his will, he leaves to his “brother Hamlet a blew cote.” Hamlet Charlton was vicar of Bakewell, where he was buried in 1614.—*Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. ii., p. 44.

‡ Calamy's *Ejected Ministers*, vol. ii., p. 179.

the lease depended, the prebendary having refused to renew it at less than double the usual amount.*

The following is a list of the Prebendaries of Sandiacre, taken for the most part from Harwood's *History of Lichfield*,† but corrected and enlarged by reference to the Episcopal and Chapter records; it comprises several names of eminence, including two who became Bishops of Lichfield, and one who was Archbishop of Canterbury:—

- 1296. **Walter de Langton.** Raised, the year of his appointment, to the see of Lichfield.
- 1296. Feb. 3rd. **John Bensted.**
- 1331. **John de Arundel.**
- 1331. Sept. 15th. **Thomas de Garton.**
- 1342. **Roger de Norbury.**‡ He was Bishop of Lichfield, 1322-1359.
- 1347. **Simon de Islip.** He was Secretary and Keeper of the Privy Seal to Edward III.; and was consecrated Archbishop of Canterbury in 1349. He died April 26th, 1366.
- 1350. **Henry de Chaddesden.** Archdeacon of Leicester from 1346 to 1354.§
- 1354. **Canon Congdon.** Amongst the Chapter muniments is the form of proxy given by Canon Congdon, dated June 8th, 1354, from the chapel within the Castle of Leeds, with the purpose of swearing to pay 20 marks as pension to the Dean and Chapter, out of Sandiacre Stall.
- 1363. **John de Saxton.**
- 1375. **Simon Malstang.**
- 1382. **John Cheyne.**
- 1409. **William Ulf.**
- 1423. **Roger Westwood.**
- 1423. May 13th. **John Leyborne.**
- 1429. **Richard Wrangill.**
- . **John Anstell.**
- 1445. **John Warkworth.** On the resignation of J. A.||
- 1450. **William Boydon.** On the resignation of J. W.
- 1489. **Robert Mome.** On the resignation of W. B.
- 1500. **Guido Whyttington.** On the death of R. M.

* Letter from Nicholas Charlton to Thomas Charlton, of Chilwell, dated 23rd Oct., 1691; preserved at Chilwell. The system of life leases for prebendal and other capitular property, by which a very small rental was obtained but very heavy fines for renewal, etc., was usual but in every way objectionable. Lichfield Chapter were special offenders in this respect. Charles I., in 1634, attempted to put it down, and a proclamation of his addressed to the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield is on record in the Capitulary Act Books. Strong objections are therein raised to the conversion of twenty-one years leases into life leases "by that means the present Deane and Chapter putt great fynes into their purses to enrich themselves, their wyves and Children, and leave their Successors (by what deserts soever to us and the Church) destitute of that growing means which else would come in to helpe them." It was ordered that no more leases were to be entered upon for life, and such as were existent were to be redeemed to years. Lichfield Chapter Act Book, No. v., f. 10.

† Harwood's *History of Lichfield*, pp. 245-7.

‡ He collated himself to this prebend on July 22, 1342, in the person of Robert de Craven, his proctor, who swore to pay an annual pension of 20 marks to the Dean and Chapter. *Chapter Act Book*, Ashm. MSS., 794. f. 85.

§ He was the founder of the valuable chantry of Chaddesden, in Spondon parish. For several particulars concerning him, see *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. iii. pp. 304-10.

|| Lichfield Episcopal Registers, vol. ix., f. 93. The date of this institution is wrong in Le Neve's *Fasti*, where it is 1445. John Anstell is not mentioned by Le Neve or Harwood.

1542. Simon Jaques.
 1546. Oliver Stoning. He was deprived in 1554.
 1554. Michael Anstey.
 1559. Arthur Lowe.
 1571. Richard Porte.
 1585. Brian Exton.
 1589. William Whitlock.
 1597. Robert Blithman.
 1614. Thomas Booth.
 1616. Joseph Hill.
 1617. John Rowlandson. He seems to have survived the Restoration.*
 1661. John Boylston, Rector of Market-Bosworth.
 1678. Benjamin Woodroff, Canon of Christchurch, and Rector of S. Bartholomew's, London.
 1711. Richard Bynnes, Rector of S. Mary's, Stafford.
 1713. Michael Hutchinson, Minister of All Saints', Derby.†
 1721. Robert Pitt, Fellow of Wadham College, Oxon.
 1730. Theophilus Rider.
 1731. James Brookes, Archdeacon of Stafford.
 1763. Edmund Law, Archdeacon of Stafford. Consecrated Bishop of Carlisle, 1769.
 1769. Joseph Pote, Rector of S. George's, Southwark, and of Milton, Kent.
 1797. William Walker.
 1832. Jeremiah Smith.

Of those who really served the cure of souls at Sandiacre, no list can be given, for being merely curates, for several centuries dismissable at will, they were not episcopally or otherwise instituted. Last century the living, or curacy, was augmented by Queen Anne's Bounty (and subsequently by a Parliamentary grant), and thus became a Perpetual Curacy. By recent legislation, the advowson of this Perpetual Curacy was taken from the Prebendary of Sandiacre, and bestowed upon the Bishop of the Diocese. The income has been recently increased from the prebendal or rectory farms and tithes, now held by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and the benefice gazetted as a rectory on May 4th, 1866; so that the present incumbent, Rev. J. L. Longmire is the first rector of Sandiacre.

The following is the inventory of the Church Goods Commissioners, when they visited this church, 6 Edward VI. :—

“Sandyaker. Wm Wod Curate. Oct. 5. j canopie—j pyx of brasse—j corporax with y^e case—j auter cloth—ij candulstiks of brasse—j wyte vestmente of wyte fustan—j cope of blak color of serg—j crosse of brasse—j towell—ij cruytts—ij hand bells—j surpys—j payr of sensures of bras—j holie water stope wyth y^e

* So says Harwood; but in Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy* (Pt. ii., p. 41) it is said :—“Tis very probable he died before, or soon after the Restoration; for the Prebend was filled, April 8, 1661.”

† See *supra*, p. 79.

sprekell of bras. In the belhouse ij bells—j sauns bell—j bybell with y^e mynstratyon with y^e boke of y^e parafeces (Erasmus Paraphrases). Be hyt knowne y^t the chales, the grene & yolo vestyments with theyr amysys & albys, j autur cloth, & the beste cope were feylenusly stolen about 7 yers sens weche tyme we hadd the both of the pyx for a chalyce.”

The church, which is dedicated to S. Giles, consists simply of a nave, a large chancel, and a tower, surmounted by a low spire at the west end. The dimensions of the area, as taken by Mr. Rawlins in 1822, are—nave 52 ft. 1 in. by 22 ft. 9 in., and chancel 45 ft. 10 in. by 19 ft. 5 in.

The inner door of the south porch is a fine Norman one, with three orders of shafts, and good cylindrical mouldings. On each side of the nave is a large round-headed Norman window, with shafts and billet mouldings. The chancel arch is also Norman, of very rich character, with three orders of shafts and cylindrical mouldings. The shafts are clustered with a large general abacus, which is enriched with pellet and other ornaments. In the angles are grotesque figures. The lower part of the masonry of the tower, especially on the north side, seems also to be of Norman date; the tower of that period being taken down, almost to the foundations, to be rebuilt in the thirteenth century. The Norman work of this church is rather late in the style, *circa* 1160. But there are, unless we are much mistaken, evidences of an older church, viz., of the fabric erected in Saxon times, which was standing when the Domesday Survey was compiled in 1086. Recent restoration brought to light, over the arch into the chancel, a window, the sides of which are of “long and short” work, and the head formed of two long stones placed on end upon the imposts, and leaning against each other so as to form a triangle. This proves, either that the original Saxon church was a simple parallelogram, without any external sign of a chancel, or else (which is more probable) that the plain Saxon chancel arch was removed in the last century, and its more elaborate Norman successor inserted in the same place.

The lower stage of the tower (excepting some remains of Norman or Saxon (?) masonry already named) is of the Early English period, *circa* 1220, and has a long narrow lancet window in the south and north walls, with a small buttress of a single set-off below each. The building of the tower, after it had just cleared the roof of the nave, seems to have been suspended for some fifty years or more, and then to have been resumed about the time when the Decorated period was beginning. To that date, or not

later than 1300, belong the two-light bell-chamber windows, and also the broached octagon spire, with its two tiers of lights.

The great attraction of this church is its remarkably fine and spacious chancel, which is a noble example of Decorated work of an advanced date. Looking back at the list of prebendaries of Sandiacre, we have no hesitation in assigning this costly work to that wealthy prelate, Roger de Norbury, who held the see of Lichfield from 1322 to 1359.* He was instituted to this prebend in 1342, holding it for five years, and we can pardon his being a pluralist when we find that the erection of this chancel, the cost of which must have very far exceeded his prebendal income, was the result. On each side are three large windows, each of three principal lights, the tracery of those on the north differing somewhat from those on the south. It has a fine moulded parapet, pierced with quatrefoils. Between the side windows, flanking the great east window, are elaborate buttresses carved with tracery, which are crowned with lofty crocketed pinnacles (Plate XV.) The priest's doorway, on the south side, is very charming (Plate XVI.) The internal work of this chancel is also very good; over all the windows are hood moulds, continued as a string-course. On the south side are three remarkably fine sedilia and a piscina, under four high canopies, having cinquefoil feathering, and richly crocketed and finialed. A reference to Plate XVI. will be far better than any verbal description of this elaborate work. A stone bench used to run along both sides of the chancel, an interesting feature that was unfortunately removed in 1855. The chancel was restored in 1864, with that usual lack of good judgment that for the most part characterises the architectural efforts of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. But considerable restoration was absolutely necessary in order to rescue it from long-continued neglect. Sir Stephen Glynn, who was here in 1848, wrote of this fabric that it was "a very interesting church in a wretched condition," adding afterwards of the chancel (which was entirely boarded off from the nave) that it presented "a lamentable spectacle of neglect and decay." The fine east window, of six lights, was shamefully used about the middle of last century, being bricked up, and a round-headed window, of about a fourth the size of the original, inserted.

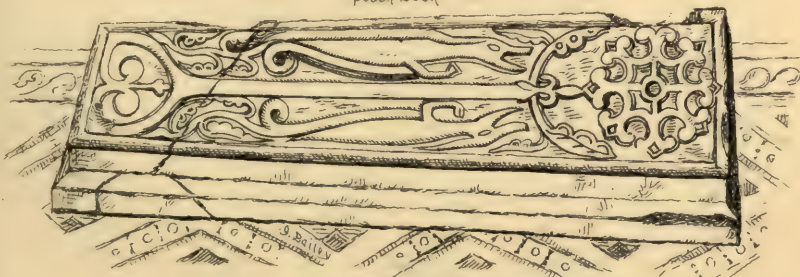
In the south wall of the nave is a four-light Decorated window,

* Roger de Norbury had at one time been Keeper of the Privy Seal. He was also Archdeacon of Richmond and Chancellor of Cambridge. The terminals of the weather-moulds of the chancel windows are all well-executed heads. Might they not have been intended as rough portraits? One of them wears a bishop's mitre.

SARDIACRE.



SOUTH DOOR



GORB IN CHARGE

of simple but effective character (Plate XV.) The walls of the nave were raised several feet in the Perpendicular period, and three clerestory windows, of two lights, inserted on each side. The stone corbels, from which sprang the older roof, still remain in the walls between the clerestory windows. The nave was reseated in 1855. At the same time the present south porch, which is an imitation of Norman work, was built. Its immediate predecessor was of debased character.

The large chalice-shaped font, which stands at the west end of the nave, is 30 in. in diameter, and 41 in. high. The character of its rather unusual and bold ornaments can be gathered from the drawing on Plate X. It is a good specimen of a late Decorated font.

On the floor of the chancel, in the south-east angle, is a remarkable incised gravestone or coffin-lid. The largest portion of it was found under the pulpit, in the nave, in 1854, and that part of the base which was missing was afterwards fortunately uncovered in the churchyard. It probably got disturbed from its original position when the chancel was being rebuilt in the fourteenth century. The nondescript animals, one on each side of the stem of the cross, are perhaps intended for dragons, or emblems of sin, trying in vain to assail the symbol of our salvation.* We take the date of this uniquely patterned stone to be towards the end of the twelfth century. It very possibly marked the grave of the rebuilder of this church in the Norman period.

In the churchyard is a small stone coffin, only 40 in. long, that was found under the south wall.

Mr. Meynell, writing of this chancel in 1815, says:—"There is some stained glass in the windows, but for the most part it is destroyed. What remains represents an owl, part of a sphynx or tyger, a goat's head, the head of a man in armour, and many grotesque figures." These remnants have since disappeared, except a few small fragments in the north chancel window, that is partly concealed by the organ. Up to 1855 there were some parts of the old rood screen still remaining across the chancel arch, of Decorated date. Some of this tracery has been used-up in the reading-desk, and the pulpit has been made to correspond.

There were formerly some ten or a dozen slabs to the memory of different members of the important family of Charlton, who were

* Compare with this stone those at Tickhill and at Dewsbury, Yorkshire (Boutell's *Christian Monuments*, p. 68; Cutts' *Manual of Sepulchral Slabs*, plate xl.), where the stem of the cross rises between somewhat similar creatures.

for so long farmers of this prebend, but several have disappeared during the present century. When the church was re-seated, etc., in 1855, several names were re-cut on the stones that remained, the dates being supplied from the registers. The four Charlton slabs, now on the chancel floor, are thus inscribed:—

Hic jacet Thomas Charlton Gen. Firmar. Præbend. de Sandiacre per annos 39 uxorem duxit Catherinam filiam Gulielmi Pym de Risley cum qua vixit annos 46 ex qua genuit 8 filios et 3 filias et obiit 29 Nov. 1631 An. Ætatis 70.

(Arms and crest of Charlton)

Hunc tumultum Charltonus habet pietatis amator
Justitiæ cultor Diis placet atque viris
Vixerat ille, diu multos numeraverat erat annos
Ille sibi prudens consulit ille suis
Consuluit felix aliis ad præmia velox
Contegit ossa solum spiritus alta petit.

Hic jacet Michael Charlton filius Thomæ et Catharinæ uxoris collegii sacro sanctæ Trinitatis Cantabrigiæ quondam socius natus 1589 obiit 1614.

Alicia uxor de Nicolas Charlton de Chilwell obiit 1615.

Thomas Charlton de Breaston & Risley obiit 1638.

John Charlton de Breaston obiit 1674.

Thomas Charlton de Breaston obiit 1687.

Edward Charlton de Sandiacre obiit 1658.

Thomas Broughton Charlton renovavit 1855.

Hic jacet Katherina uxor Thomæ Charlton de Sandiacre obiit 1644, æt. 85.

Michael Charlton obiit 1573.

John Charlton obiit 1573.

Thomas Charlton obiit 1579.

Uxor de Thomas Charlton obiit 1586.

(Arms and Crest of Charlton:—*Az.*, on a chevron, *or*, between three swans, *arg.*, three cinquefoils, *gu.*—Crest, a swan's head and neck erased, *arg.*, beaked *gu.*, gorged with a chaplet *vert.*)*

* This coat, except the cinquefoils, was borne by Thomas Charlton, the first who settled at Sandiacre, being the coat of his ancestors, the Charltons of Hillingdon, Middlesex, one of whom, Sir Thomas Charleton, was Speaker of the House of Commons in 1453. This coat was confirmed to his son, Thomas, by Richard St. George Norrey, in 1612, with the augmentation of the three cinquefoils, and the granting of a crest. From Nicholas, the eldest surviving son of this second Thomas Charlton, descended the Charltons of Chilwell; from his third son, Thomas, the Charltons of Breaston (who removed to Chilwell on the extinction of the elder branch in 1748), and the Charltons of Risley; his next surviving son, Edward, inherited the lease of Sandiacre rectory. The old rectory or prebendal house (where the Charltons resided), which stood on the side of the hill at the south-east end of the church, had been converted into a farm-house, and was pulled down about 1864, and a new farm-house erected on the site. Some of the rooms were beautifully panelled in old oak, part of which now covers the walls of the dining-room at Chilwell Hall, and part remains in the present farm-house. Katharine Charlton, of Sandiacre, eldest daughter of Nicholas of Chilwell, by will dated 30th Jan., 1634, says:—"I give unto Mr Edward Henshaw Minister at Sandiacre the sume of fourty shillings"—and in an undated codicil adds—"the legacie given to Mr Henshawe of x^{li} in her former will to be given to Mr Whitechurch and foure poundes more. Proved at Lichfield 22^d May 1637. Inventory taken by Tho: Charlton Gent. and Richard Whitechurch clerk, cur. de Sandiacre, 3 May 1637." In the will of Anne Charlton, of Sandiacre, widow, proved 1691, occurs—"To Mr John Barret senior twenty shillings desireing him to preach my funerall sermon." The baptisms of John Barrett's children occur in the register from 1665 to 1676, so that he was probably curate. For this information we are indebted to the kindness of Thomas W. Charlton, Esq., of Chilwell Hall.

Here lyeth the bodys of Anne & John Charlton daughter and son of Henry and Anne Charlton of risley, anne dyed February the 5th 1695, aged 3 years, & John dyed April 24th 1696, aged about 5 years. Memento Mori.

On the floor of the nave is a marble slab thus quaintly inscribed :—

Young men this memoriale is here placed as well to put you in mind of your owne end as of the death of John Manley (who lyes here interred) & of six more of his brothers and sisters 'sons & daug of Wilughby Manley Gent & Prudence his wife all which departed this life before any of them attained the age of 12 years.

Whence learne that young as soone as old may die,
Then lets all live for death prepairedly,
Which that I may doe pray thee for mee,
And reader I will doe the like for thee. Wilughby Manly.*

This stone used to be, according to Mr. Meynell, on the wall against the pulpit, and surmounted by a skull, flanked by the arms of Manley (*arg.* a dexter hand coupéd and erect, *sab.*, a bordure engrailed, of the last), and Willoughby (*or*, on two bars, *gu.*, three water-bougets, *arg.*).

The tower has a ring of three bells, thus inscribed :—

I. "God save the Church, 1650," and the usual mark of George Oldfield.

II. "God save the Church, 1603."

III. "God save the Church, our Queene, and Realme." There is no date, but it is an Elizabethan bell, and bears a founder's mark, consisting of a bell on a shield, the whole within a circle, having the words "I made bi Henri Ouldfeld" round it.

In the earliest register book, the burials begin in 1570, the baptisms in 1571, and the marriages (a page being cut out) not till 1581. The registers are in fair preservation, but there are no interpolations of interest. The second name on the register is George Charlton, baptized July 3rd, 1571. There are numerous entries of that family, for the most part in a large and apparently different hand, as though they had been written by the Charltons themselves.

* "John Manley, 2^d son of Willoughby Manley gent. and Prudence his wife, buried 29 Jan: 1658, in the seat of s^d W. M. next the Desk."—*Parish Registers*.

Sawley.

Long Eaton.

Wilne.

Breaston.

Risley.



DE. 1750

St. Michael's Church, London

SAWLEY, S. E.

Sawley.



THE manor of Sawley, at the time of the Domesday Survey, with its hamlets of Draycott and Hopwell, and its lordship of Long Eaton, are described as pertaining to the Bishop of Chester; Peter, Bishop of Lichfield, having removed the See to Chester in 1067, as a place of more consideration. There were at that time on the Bishop's demesne a priest and two churches, and the whole manor was estimated to be of the then large annual value of eight pounds. There can be no doubt that the two churches here mentioned were those of Sawley and Wilne.

We have, however, proof of Sawley pertaining to the See of Lichfield more than two centuries before the compiling of Domesday Book. In the year 822, Bishop Ethelwald, who held the See from 817 to 828, first appointed prebendaries in his cathedral church of Lichfield. Their number was nineteen, and one of them was styled the Prebendary of Sawley (or Sallow, as it used always, up to comparatively modern days, to be termed), from the estates there that pertained to the See.*

Bishop Roger de Weseham, in 1255, definitely assigned the churches of Sawley and Wilne, *cum earum capellis*, to the important office of Treasurer of the Cathedral, and from henceforth the Treasurer was always prebendary of Sawley.† This grant of Bishop Weseham's was confirmed by Archbishop Boniface on February 12th, 1259.

But these benefactions on the part of different bishops towards the endowment of a special canonry in their cathedral, must not

* Malmesbury's *De Gestis Pontificum*.

† Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. iii. p. 224.

be taken as any abandonment of the manor of Sawley. The endowment of the Treasurer and Prebendary of Sawley simply consisted of the rectory or tithes, but the manor and its appurtenances remained in the hands of the See, and formed an important part of its revenues. The annual value of Sawley manor, including two water-mills, was put down in the Taxation Roll of 1291 at £42 0s. 8½d., and the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, of Henry VIII., estimated it at £70 19s. 9d. The Long Parliament issued an Ordinance in November, 1646, for the sale of all bishops' lands and estates for the service of the Commonwealth. On March 20th, 1647, the fee-farm rent of Sawley was sold to Nathaniel Hallowes for £400.* There was much jobbery in these sales, to favour the friends of the Parliament, and estates were often sold at an appraisement barely equivalent to the materials of the mansion-houses and timber on the grounds. We need not, therefore, be surprised at the smallness of the sum for which Sallow was sold.

In 1258, Bishop Longespée obtained a charter, granting him and his successors the right of free warren, the establishment of a Tuesday market, and of a three days' fair at Michaelmas on their manor of Sawley.† This charter was confirmed to Bishop Stretton by Richard II.‡ In 1380, Cardinal John Gauselinus, Prebendary of Sawley, described as *persona ecclie de Sallowe*, claimed the privilege of adjudging the weight and measures of bread and beer on that manor; but they were taken away because he had neglected to keep a pillory and tumbrell,§ and had proceeded against offenders by fine. However on paying a penalty of one mark, the prebendary was re-instituted in his privileges. At the same time Bishop Norbury claimed the above-mentioned rights of free warren, a market, and a fair, citing, through his attorney, the charter to Bishop Longespée, and another to Bishop Langton; a long discussion ensued before the judges, and at last the jury decided that these rights belonged to Cardinal Gauselinus and the holders of the prebend, and not to the bishops. However Bishop Norbury obtained a day for the re-hearing of the case, and from the Charter of Richard II., it is clear that he won his case. ||

Sawley was at one time a favourite church with the bishops for

* Nichols' *Collectanea*, vol. i., p. 6. In Harwood's *Lichfield*, by a curious error, the fee-farm of Sawley is said to have fetched only £4!

† Calend. Rot. Chart., 48 Henry III., memb. 4.

‡ Ibid., 13 Richard II., memb. 27.

§ Vide *supra*, p. 78.

|| Placita de Quo Waranto, pp. 144, 149, 150.

holding ordinations. The following are the dates of the ordinations, with the numbers of those ordained, that took place during the episcopate of Roger de Norbury :—

	Sub-deacons.	Deacons.	Priests.
1324, Dec. 22nd	... 17	... 5	... 11
1327, Sept. 19th	... 55	... 49	... 58
1332, April 18th	... 1	... 3	... 3
1343, Dec. 20th	... 103	... 89	... 109
1345, Sept. 24th	... 14	... 153	... 105*

Let us now revert to the little that can be gathered respecting the more immediate history of the church of Sawley. The advowson of the prebend, *i.e.*, of the rectory, of Sawley, was naturally in the hands of the bishop, but this right was on several occasions disputed, or parts of the emoluments attempted to be retained. In the year 1212, Richard de Marisco, prebend and rector of Sawley, brought an action at Derby against Thomas de Wilne, for one "ploughland" (*carucata*) that pertained to him in right of his possession of the church of Sawley. Richard urged, through his attorney Robert de Noville, that his predecessor in the rectory, William Duredent, had held this ploughland in the reign of Henry II. Thomas de Wilne, on the contrary, stated that this land and the church of Wilne had been duly assigned to him and his successors in court, in the reign of Richard I., by William Duredent, on the annual service of five shillings. To this the attorney of Richard de Marisco says that the grant in the time of Richard I. cannot be upheld, because William was parson of the church, and could not do anything in things pertaining thereto, except for his life only; and therefore he places himself on the Great Assize. Judgment does not appear.†

In consequence of a claim to the advowson of Sawley, which is not detailed, the court, in 1232, officially declared that the patronage was in the hands of the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, in accordance with a previous decree of Richard I., and confirmed the institution thereto of Alan de Bretun.‡

The annual value of the rectory of Sawley was estimated on the Taxation Roll of 1291 at the large sum of £66 13s. 4d. This was

* It is at first sight difficult to think how such large numbers of the clergy could possibly find accommodation at Sawley, but it should be recollected that there would certainly be three large houses immediately pertaining to the church, then at Sawley, which would be sure to be thrown open for hospitality on such occasions, *viz.*, the bishop's manor house, the prebendal residence, and the quarters of the well-endowed vicar.

† Placita, 14 John, Trinity, rot. i.

‡ Placita, 10 Edw. I., Easter, rot. 6 in dorso.

only exceeded by two other churches in the county, viz., Bakewell and Chesterfield, both of which, especially the former, were far larger parishes than that of Sawley. The large amount of tithes pertaining to this church at that period arose, doubtless, from the fact of the manor having been under cultivation from so early a date as part of the episcopal estates. The *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of Henry VIII. estimates its yearly value at £56 13s. 4d.

An indenture dated November 28th, 1589, between Richard Abingdon and Constance his wife, of the one part, and Michael Willoughby, of the other part, recites a lease dated July 4th, 4 Edward VI., whereby George Lee, prebendary of Sawley, demised to Geoffrey Edmondson, his prebend, rectory, parsonages, and churches of Sawley and Wilne, with mansion and other houses, glebe lands, tenements, etc., to hold for 99 years, paying to the said prebendary and his successors a rental of £66 13s. 4d., the said lease being ratified by the Bishop, and by the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield. The same indenture also recites that Geoffrey Edmondson gave the premises, etc., to Edward Edmondson, his son, who dying possessed thereof, the same descended to Constance, his daughter, now wife of the said Richard Abingdon. It then proceeds to state that Richard and Constance, in consideration of a sum of £50 from Michael Willoughby, sell to him all the tithes of corn, grain, hay, wool, lambs, etc., of Risley, within the parish of Wilne, on a yearly rent of £3 6s. 8d.; also 6s. 8d. as yearly rent for the tithes of Woodhall Park. This indenture is thus indorsed:—"I, Sir Henry Willoughby, Bart., having sole interest in this assignment, have surrendered same to Sir Edward Knight, and caused this to be cancelled, October 19th, 1624." *

The Parliamentary Commissioners, of 1650, say:—

"Sawley is a prebend belonging to Litchfield worth two hundred and fifty pounds per annum. Sir Edward Leech is farmer and procures the cure supplied, by a late augmentason eight and twenty pounds per annum is paid forth of the rent reserved to the Deane. There is a Chappell att Long Eaton apperteyning the place unsupplied."

Woolley's MS. *History of Derbyshire*, written about 1700, says of Sawley, that it "has a good chancel with a fair steeple, belongs to one of the Prebendaries of Litchfield, called the Golden one, being very rich, extending itself over this corner of the country, which is called Sawley Soke. . . . The Leechs, a family that had formerly a great Estate in the county, have the lease of it

* Add. MSS., 6,671, f. 389.

at 100 marks a year, and when a life falls the fine is usually £400. They were wont to have the presentation of the several vicarages under it, which in the last lease was reserved to the Prebendary.*

The following list of Prebendaries of Sawley is chiefly taken from Harwood's *History of Lichfield*. The names of several earlier Treasurers of the Cathedral are known, but it was not till 1256 that the Prebend of Sawley was attached to that office. Many of these rectors of Sawley were men who left their mark upon the age, and include two Cardinals, a Bishop of Hereford, and a Bishop of Winchester:—

- . William Duredent. *Temp.* Henry II. and Richard I. *Plea Rolls.*
- . Richard de Marisco. *Temp.* John. *Plea Rolls.*
- 1256. Richard de Gloucester, Archdeacon of Coventry. He was Treasurer in 1232, but not Prebendary of Sawley till 1256.
- 1259. Ralph de Chaddesden, Archdeacon of Coventry, and Chancellor of the diocese.
- 1266. Alan de Bretun. The date given by Harwood is 1277, but he was certainly holding this prebend in 1266, as we shall subsequently see.
- 1306. Thomas de Nevill. On the death of A. de B., who died at Lichfield, in June, 1306.
- 1311. John de Sandale. He was Rector of Solihull and several other churches, Dean of S. Paul's, Chaplain to Edward II., Chancellor of Dublin, Prebendary of Wells, etc., etc., and Bishop of Winchester 1316-19.
- 1316. Thomas de ———.
- 1318. John Gauselinus, Cardinal of S. Marcellin and S. Peter, Prebendary of York, and Rector of Hackney and various other livings.
- 1346. Hugh Pelegrinus, Cardinal-Nuncio from Rome, and Archdeacon of Canterbury.
- 1373. Richard Voyter.
- 1380. July 31st. John de Oudeby. He was only Treasurer for some three weeks, when he was made Prebendary of Bishopshull and Archdeacon of Derby.
- 1330. August 24. John Carpenter.
- 1387. John Beverley. A sequestration for non-payment of penalty for non-residence was issued, in 1390, by the Dean and Chapter against the estates of Canon Beverley.†
- 1390. Nicholas Hauk.
- 1417. Thomas Barton, Precentor, 1433.
- 1434. John Heyworth, Vicar of Newcastle-upon-Lyme.
- 1436. George Radcliffe, Archdeacon of Chester.
- 1449. William Radcliffe, Prebendary of S. Paul's.
- 1458. Vincent Clement.
- 1474. John Bothe, Prebendary of York. Buried at Sawley, 1496.
- 1490. Charles Bothe, Prebendary of Lincoln, Archdeacon of Bucks., and Bishop of Hereford 1516-1635.
- 1516. Richard Pace, Dean of Exeter 1522-7.
- 1523. John Huys.
- 1530. Geoffrey Blythe, executor to his uncle, Bishop Blythe.
- 1541. George Lee, brother of Bishop Lee, and Dean of S. Chad's, Shrewsbury.

* From the original MS. in the College of Arms.

† Chapter Documents at Lichfield.

1574. **Richard Barbour**, Archdeacon of Leicester, Warden of All Souls', Oxon., and Rector of Easton, Hants.
1625. **Richard Pilkington**.
1628. **Thomas Laurence**, Master of Baliol, Oxon., Margaret Professor of Divinity, and Rector of Bemerton and Foggleston, Wilts. He took a prominent part for the King in the civil war, and on the success of the Parliament he was deprived of all preferment. He died in obscurity at Colne, Huntingdon, in 1657. After the ruin of the King's cause, "he grew melancholy and careless, and did much degenerate in his Life and Conversation." Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy*, pt. ii., p. 100.
1660. **Edmund Diggle**, Archdeacon and Prebendary of York, and Rector of Slimbridge, Gloucestershire. He died 1688, and was buried at Sawley.
1664. **Anthony Scattergood**, "*per neglectum Edmund Diggle non compentis ad legendu Librum præcum publicarum.*" Lichfield Episcopal Registers, vol. xvii., f. 51. This nonconformity of Diggle (unknown to Harwood, who omits Scattergood's name from the list of Sallow Prebendaries) is rather remarkable, for he had been a staunch Royalist and Churchman, and Chaplain to Bishop Frewen, by whom he was raised to this dignity on the Restoration.
1688. **Job Grace**. Collated by Archbishop Sancroft. Vicar of Watford, Northamptonshire. Died in 1719, and buried at Sawley.
1719. **William Higgs**, Vicar of Chesterfield.
1733. **William Vyse**, Archdeacon of Salop.
1770. **Charles Newling**, Headmaster of Shrewsbury Grammar School.
1787. **Spencer Madan**, Rector of Ibstock, son of the Bishop of Peterborough.
1809. **Edward Outram**.
1821. **Lawrance Gardiner**.
1845. **Hon. Grantham Muntun Yorke**.

The practice of farming out the prebendal estate does not seem to have prevailed until after the Reformation, and we meet with much incidental proof that the Prebendary of Sawley was often in residence at the rectory. Nevertheless the Dean and Chapter were careful to make due provision for the spiritual duties of this important parish, within a year or two after it had been attached to the Treasurership of the Cathedral. On the feast of S. Michael, 1266, the Dean and Chapter issued their mandate to Alan de Breton, Treasurer and Prebend of Sawley, and to Hugo de Scoter, Chaplain of Sawley, for the due ordination of a vicarage. It was ordered that Hugo and his successors were to have all the altar dues and the whole of the small tithes, etc.,* of the churches of Sawley and Wilne, and of all the chapels of these churches, except the tithes of wool and the money for wool, etc. The vicar was also to have the manse outside the churchyard, and sufficient material for building a hall, a chamber, and a kitchen

* The comprehensive term for this endowment is *totum altaragium*. "This word (*altaragium*) includes not only the Offerings made upon the Altar, but also all the profit that arises to the Priest by reason of the Altar, *Obventio Altaris*, as by an Order 21 Eliz., whereby it is declared that by *Altaragium* is meant Tithes of Wool, Lamb, Colt, Calf, Pigs, Goslings, Chickens, Butter, Cheese, Hemp, Flax, Honey, Fruits, Herbs, and other such small Tithes, with Offerings that shall be due in the Parish." See a full explanation of this term in Cowell's *Interpreter*.

to the said manse. In consideration of this endowment, the vicar was to be responsible for the finding of four chaplains, one deacon, and two clerks for the aforesaid churches and chapels, and was also to sustain all the ordinary burdens, except the fabric of the chancels, and the repairs of books and vestments.* The patronage of the vicarage was vested in the Prebendary for the time being. The following list of vicars of Sawley, up to William Stapleford, 1403, is taken from the Episcopal Registers, as up to that date they were instituted by the Bishop. After that date they were simply collated by the Dean and Chapter, and the last four on the list are from the Chapter Act Books. After the appointment made in 1492, we cannot find any record of a Vicar of Sawley; as it is known that the Prebendaries Bothe were in almost constant residence here in the last half of that century, it is possible that, by the influence of that powerful family, the ordination of a vicarage was annulled. At all events, from that time up till 1866,† the officiating priest at Sawley has simply been termed curate, or perpetual curate, and had no endowment of tithes pertaining to his office.

1266. **Hugh de Scoter.**

1315. **William Patris.** In this year Roger de Shelton, rector of Heanor, was appointed to act as "curator" (? curate) to the vicar of Sawley.

1343. **John de Sallowe.**

. **William de Bromley.**

1363. **Richard de Braydeston**, vicar of Horsley, exchanged benefices with W. de B., vicar of Sawley.

1369. **John de Aphthorpe**; patron, Hugh Pelegrinus. On the death of R. de B.

(1390). **Richard de Rodyngton.** He is mentioned in a Chapter deed of this date as vicar of the prebendal stall of Sawley, vicar of Sawley church, and chantry priest of the Blessed Virgin at that church.

. **William Beck.**

1394. **John de Acres**; patron, Nicholas Hauk. On the death of W. B.

1403. **William Stapleford**, chantry priest at Chesterfield, exchanged with J. de A., vicar of Sallow; patron, Nicholas Hauk.

1403. **John Peek.** On the resignation of William de Sandiacre, de Stapelford, to whom a pension was assigned out of the vicarage.

1414. **John Besage.**

1430. **John Bloretton**; patron, Thomas Barton.

1432. **Richard Ryseley**; patron, Thomas Barton.

An account of the "glebe and dues belonging to the curate of Sawley and Wilne," delivered at the Visitation of Dr. Walmisley, Dean of Lincoln, June 20th, 1721, specifies the churchyard of

* Lichfield Episcopal Registers, vol. xiii. & xiv., f. 38, where the Ordination of Sawley Vicarage has been copied out of an older Register (not now extant), on the institution of John Huys to the Prebend of Sawley. Also Add. MSS., 6,671, f. 385.

† On April 3rd, 1866, the living of Sawley was gazetted a rectory, owing to some part of the old prebendal funds, now in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, being restored to the parish.

Sawley, rented at 50s., the churchyard at Wilne at 10s., surplice fees and Easter dues, and also 10s. from each parish at the Dean's Visitation, for writing a copy of the registers, and if beyond a triennial Visitation, 3s. 4d. per annum.*

The Church Goods Commissioners, 6 Edward VI., drew up the following inventory at Sawley church:—

"Sallow. Thos. Tuisse clerke. j chalys of sylver—j canapy with a pyx of laten—j crosse of copper—iiij bells in the steple—j saunce bell—j hand bell—j sacryng bell—iiij suits of vestments, whereof j of whyght silke, j of blake chamblet, j of whyte sylke—viij syngle vestments, whereof j of red velvet, j of blake chamblet, j of blak saten, j of blak worstyd, ij of white fustyon, ij of whyte serge—iiij albes, of w^h ij were put to make a coveryng to the font—v coopes, j of whyte sylke branchett, j of blak chamblet braunchett, j of red silke, j of whyte chamblet, j of whyte fustyon—iiij tunacles—ij towells—v baner clothez—ij corporaces with the cases—j pix—j payre of orgyns—iiij alter clothez—ij cruetts of pewter—j surples—j holy water stoke of brasse w^{ch} was put by the consent of the hole paryshe to the mending of the brasse of the bells."

A chantry, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, was founded in Sawley Church by Ralph de Chaddesden, at the time when he held this prebend (1259—1266). It was served in 1390 by Richard de Rodyngton, who was also at the same time vicar; and it seems likely that the holding of this chantry with the vicarage was then the rule, and not the exception. The Chantry Roll, 1 Edw. VI. says—

"Sallowe. The Chantrey founded by Sir Raffe Chaddesdyn sometime thresorer of the Cathedral Church of Lychfeld to praye for the Soules of the seyd Raffe and of all the bishoppes and Canons of Lychfeld and all cristian soules. Cs. clere payd owte of the suppressed howse of Burton uppon Trente. Robarte Bradshawe chauntrye pryst. It is within the Parishe church, there is iiij^e housellyng^e people and more. M^r Pagett having the hole possession of the late Collegiate Church of Burton hath gyven comaundment to his officers there to paye the same Salarye. There are only iiij vestements, iiij aulter clothes, a masse boke, and ij towells of no valewe. Clere value Cs."

Robert Bradshawe received a pension of £5 from the Exchequer in the time of Philip and Mary.†

This interesting church, which is dedicated to All Saints, consists of an exceptionally wide nave, side aisles, south porch, chancel, and tower surmounted by a spire at the west end. The measurements of the area are—nave 52 ft. 3 in. by 27 ft.; north aisle 49 ft. 8 in. by 16 ft. 8 in.; south aisle 49 ft. 8 in. by 9 ft. 6 in.; and chancel 42 ft. 10 in. by 18 ft. 3 in.

Seeing that we know that there was a church here in 822, Saxon work is naturally looked for in this fabric. Nor is the

* Add. MSS., 6,671, f. 381. This Terrier is signed "Fr. Coleire, Curate of Sawley and Wilne."

† Add. MSS., 8,102, f. 49b.

expectation disappointed. The archway into the chancel is a semi-circular one, rising from plain imposts; the masonry above the arch, and on the north side within the chancel, is rude, and a small part of herring-bone work can be detected. This is undoubtedly Saxon. Had the architect of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who restored the chancel in 1865, shown more care and respect for this very early masonry, it would have been better for the historical interest of this ancient fabric. Still, we must be thankful, seeing what has often occurred in this county, that the Saxon work was not altogether modernised or swept away.

An incidental proof of the substantial character and size of the old Saxon church of Sawley, is found in the fact that it does not seem to have been in any way enlarged or materially repaired in the Norman era, though we know that Sawley was then a place of some repute. The next oldest work to the Saxon is to be found in the Early English, widely-splayed, lancet-window in the west wall of the south aisle, now blocked up;* and also in the Early English responds at the east end of the nave arcades, which consist of three clustered columns. They are late in the style, and tend to show that the church was extensively rebuilt about the middle of the thirteenth century. We do not think we shall err in conjecturing that this was the work of Canon Ralph de Chaddesden, prebendary of Sawley 1259—1266, who probably was the first who gave aisles to the nave. The chantry of the Blessed Virgin, of his foundation, was in the north aisle. Here, beneath the central north window, up to 1838, rested the alabaster effigy of a priest. It is now in the porch, much mutilated, not a little of the disfigurement being of recent years. It is of thirteenth century date, and is, we have no doubt, the effigy of Ralph de Chaddesden, who would be sure to be buried within the chantry of his own founding.

He only lived to hold this prebend for a short time, and probably the works at his death were in an incomplete and imperfect state. Hence they soon required altering or finishing, and when his successors took up the work the style of architecture had developed into the Decorated. The Decorated work of this church seems to extend from about 1290 to 1320. The ordinations held here throughout Bishop Norbury's episcopate (1323—1360) seem to show that no extensive repairs were then in progress.

* The width of the Early English aisle can be clearly seen on looking at the exterior of the west wall, where the weather-line of its former very steep-pitched roof can also be noted.

The south aisle is the earliest work of that style; especially can this be noted in the doorway within the porch. The three three-light Decorated windows in the south wall, and the one at the east end, all harmonise, being an approach to geometrical tracery in the upper part. The nave is separated from the aisles, on each side, by an arcade of four pointed arches, resting on octagon columns, and on corresponding responds at the west end. The north wall of the north aisle has a pointed doorway of early Decorated character, but the three three-light Decorated windows, in the same wall, with slender mullions, seem of rather later character. The blocked-up west window of this aisle was of the same style, and the east window also corresponded, but has been debased at a later date. The large chancel has two two-light Decorated windows on the north side, like those of the north aisle, and there is one of the same style in the south wall. The five-light east window is a fine specimen, with a set reticulated pattern in the upper tracery. The south priest's door has a trefoiled head. In the south wall of the chancel, towards the west end, is an external founder's recess, evidently coeval with the building of the chancel, *circa* 1320. Up to the last few years the stone effigy of the pious founder remained beneath this sepulchral recess, when in 1869, after having withstood the weather and the rough usage of man for five centuries and a half, it was, with inconceivably bad taste, ejected to make room for a modern slab to the memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Senhouse.

The effigy now rests in the chancel, behind the stone screen. It is much worn, but the chasuble and other eucharistic vestments of a priest can be discerned. This we are inclined to assign, with some confidence, to the Cardinal Presbyter, John Gauselinus, who entered on this prebend in 1318. Though holding much other preferment, we know that he often resided here, and did not farm out the prebendal estate.

The north side of the body of the church used to have a most interesting and unique monument, that commemorated another founder, but the Goths of 1838 pulled it to pieces. It stood between two of the pillars of the north arcade, and consisted of the effigy of a priest in eucharistic vestments beneath a canopy. The canopy, judging from a drawing made by Mr. Meynell *circa* 1810, and a description of it by Bassano a century earlier, consisted of two trefoiled arches supported in the centre, and on each side of the effigy, by a slender shaft. A trefoil was pierced on

each side above the shafts, and above the opening were angels carved in relief on the stone. The ends were plain, and there was no crocketed work, or usual style of ornament about it. Protecting the effigy at the sides, reaching about half-way up the canopy, were grates, or intersecting rails of iron, apparently coeval with the stone-work. We recognise the effigy as being the second of those now on the floor of the porch, and there, too, is a single fragment of the canopy,* showing one of the four angels. The priest is remarkably well carved, the maniple and stole are quite distinct. We may be sure that no prebendary (unless he were a founder of a chantry, or some definite part of the body of the church, when he would be placed within the wall) would be interred elsewhere than in the chancel; and we have come to the conclusion that this was the monument of Hugh de Scoter, the first vicar of Sawley, 1266—1315, who was also chantry priest of the Blessed Virgin. He was probably chiefly responsible for the building of the present north aisle, and the nave arcades, etc. He would be placed on the north side, indicating his connection with the altar of Our Lady, and yet not within it, as being also Vicar of the Church. The character of the monument was of the first half of the Decorated period.

It will now be best to say a word or two respecting the Bothe family, who were the next benefactors of this church. The Bothes, a family of some celebrity and wealth, were originally of Dunham Massey, Cheshire, and of Barton, Lancashire. John de Bothe (fourth in the family pedigree), at the beginning of Edward II.'s reign, married Loretta, heiress of Sir Gilbert de Barton. The original arms of Bothe were a chevron engrailed, on a canton a mullet, and the crests, a Catharine wheel and an Agnus Dei—as appears on the seal of John del Bothe, 43 Edward III.; but after their alliance with Barton, the arms of that family were often assumed, and in 1403, Thomas Barton, of a younger branch, made a formal grant of the Barton arms (*arg.*, three boars' heads erased and erect, *sab.*) to John del Bothe.†

This Sir John Bothe, to whom the Barton arms were granted, married for his first wife, Maud, daughter of Sir John Savage, of Clifton, by whom he had one son, Laurence, Bishop of Durham, and afterwards Archbishop of York (1476—80). By his second

* This fragment was found built into the garden wall of the parsonage, by the Rev. S. Hey, the present rector, and by him placed in the porch.

† Baines' *History of Lancashire*, vol. iii., p. 113; Ormerod's *History of Cheshire*, vol. i., p. 401.

wife, Joan, daughter of Sir Henry Trafford, he had seven sons and five daughters. The eldest son by that match, Sir Thomas Bothe, left one son, Sir John, who fell at Flodden Field, whereupon Barton, etc., passed to his next brother, Sir Robert; the third son was William, Archbishop of York, 1452—1464; and the fifth son, Roger, settled at Sawley (styled Saller-ferry in the pedigrees), where they obtained a three-life lease of the prebendal estate from Prebendary Radcliffe.

Between the two north windows of the chancel is an altar-tomb projecting from an ogee-shaped canopy, with crocketed pinnacles and finial. On the marble slab are two small brass figures of an esquire and his lady. The esquire wears the peculiarly developed plate armour that pertained to the close of the fifteenth century, and his feet rest on a boar, and his head, which is close cropped above the ears, on a tilting helmet. His wife wears a double-peaked or ruched head-dress, and has a pendent cross formée from a necklace. Below them are two plates, bearing representations of seven sons and ten daughters. There are also the matrices of four shields and an oblong inscription-plate, but these are all now missing. Bassano (1705) mentions, between the two effigies and their children, "a small brass figure, representing a clergyman,"* and that one of the four shields then remained, bearing "Bothes arms in centre a Catharine wheel." Round the margin of the slab was this inscription on a brass fillet :—

"Hic jacent Rogerus Bothe (Armiger Frater Willim Bothe Archi Episcopi Ebor et Laurence†) Epi Dunelmensis et Katerina ux' ejus pater & mater (Magistri Johis Bothe) thesaurarii lych qui quidem Rogerus obiit decimo octavo die mensis Augusti Anno Domini Millimo CCCC sexagesimo septimo & Katerina ux' ejus obiit Anno p'cedente et hoc erat Anno Domini Millimo CCCC sexagesimo sexto quor' aiah propicietur Deus Amen."

There is a series of small shields in quatrefoils on the front of the tomb, but they are uncharged. Roger Bothe, of Mollington and Little Neston, in right of his wife, was the fifth son of Sir John Bothe, of Barton and Dunham Massey. He married Katharine, daughter of Richard de Hatton, next of kin and heir to Edmund de Eulowe.‡ One of the missing coats of arms, according to Kniveton, was Bothe impaling *arg.*, a griffin, *sab.*

* This has now gone, but the matrix remains.

† The words in brackets are now missing, but supplied from Bassano's notes, who visited this church in 1705, and from those taken by Saint Loe Kniveton in the 17th century, which are in the Bodleian.

‡ Ormerod's *Cheshire*, vol. ii., p. 207.

(Hatton). Kniveton also noticed, at the entrance to the quire, a separate memorial to the wife of Roger Bothe, that has now disappeared. It was thus inscribed :—

"Hic jacet Katherina nup' ux' Rogeri Bothe, mater Mgri Johis Bothe, p' bendari; prebende de Sallowe, que obiit 16 Jun. 1466."

The names of two of the sons and five of the daughters were in brass below their figures, in Bassano's days, viz., James, Robert, Dorothy, Johne, Dowce, Eleanor, and Eme. From different pedigrees * we learn the names, etc., of those of the children who lived to maturity :—(1) John, Prebend of Sawley, whose tomb we shall shortly describe; (2) Ralph, Archdeacon of Durham, 1463, and of York, 1747, he died 1497; (3) Robert, son and heir, whose brass will be next described; (4) William, married Jane; (5) Richard, of Old Durham, married Philippa, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Fulthorpe; † (6) Isabel, who became the wife of Ralph Nevill, Earl of Westmoreland; (7) Margery, who was the wife of Nicholas Harrington; (8) Emmota, wife of Robert Downes; (9) Elizabeth, wife of Richard Parker; (10) Margaret, wife of John Ogle; and (11) Anne, wife of Thomas Pegge; and wife of Thomas Worth.

Ormerod says :—"Roger Bothe was brother of two Archbishops of York, uncle to a Bishop of Exeter, father of Archdeacons of Durham and York, grandfather of a Bishop of Hereford, and great-grandfather of an Archdeacon of Hereford; a series of high dignitaries in the Church, which were most probably never attained by the same number of descents of any other family."

On the left hand side of the steps coming up into the chancel from the nave, is an altar tomb to the memory of Robert, son and heir of Roger Bothe. In the upper slab, of Purbeck marble, are inserted brass effigies of the esquire and his wife; the former wearing long hair, and the Collar of Suns and Roses (the badge of Edward IV.) over his armour, and his feet resting on a boar; the latter in the plaited barbe and veil of widowhood, and with her feet resting on a stag. The small brasses of the three sons and six daughters have gone, but above the place where the latter have been are the names, "Katerina, Isabell, dowce, Jane, Aimes (misspelt for Agnes), Eme." The four shields of arms are gone, but Bassano tells us that—"on y^e first y^e Bothe arms in y^e centre

* Harl. MSS., 1,531, 1,540, 2,109, 4,600, 6,159; Lansdowne MSS., 864, etc.

† He bore the usual arms, with an annulet for difference: "In window just by (this monument) Bothe arms in centre 2 annulets or." Bassano.

on a tun fessewise a mullet; y^e 2nd on a bend 3 bucks heads cabossed; under his feet, his and her arms impaled; under her feet, his arms." Round the margin is this inscription, the parts in brackets (now missing) are supplied from Bassano or Kniveton:—

"(Hic jacent Robtus Bothe Armiger filius et heres) Rogeri Bothe in cancello sepulti frater Magistri Johannis Bothe Archidiaconi Dunelm et Magistri Radulphi Bothe Archidiaconi (Ebor et Margareta uxor ejus qui quidem Robtus obiit vicesimo sedo) die mensis februarii Anno dni M^oCCCC septogessimo octavo et p'dicta Margareta obiit mes A^o dni millimo CCCC quor' (aiabus picietur deus Amen."

We are able to enumerate the following children of Robert Bothe by his wife Margaret Stanley, who survived him:—Roger (son and heir), Charles (Bishop of Hereford), John, Katharine, Isabel, Dowce, Jane, Agnes, and Emma.

It is evident that Robert Bothe, on the death of his father in 1467, considerably altered the church; for the monument to his parents on the north side of the chancel forms part of a structural change. The Decorated window in the north chancel wall, nearest the east end, was then filled up at the top, and a two-light Perpendicular window inserted. Below this window is a double locker or almary, still bearing the marks of the bolts and hinges. In the east jamb of the window is a canopied niche for a saint, and straight across the chancel from this point, which is seven feet from the east wall, runs a stone screen (about level with the base of the east window) having an embattled parapet. The door into the space behind, which must have been intended for a vestry, and should be compared with that at Tideswell,* is on the north side; it is the original door, and the key and handle are worth noting by those interested in old ironwork. Against the screen, at the back of the altar, is an intersecting set pattern painted in chocolate on a plate of zinc; it is noticed here, as it is a reproduction of some fresco painting found there in 1865. A piscina in a trefoiled niche in the south wall shows behind the screen, but was partly blocked up in building it. A square-headed three-light Perpendicular window was at the same time inserted in the south wall, having a canopied niche in its east jamb, like that on the opposite side, and a piscina drain in the angle of the window-sill.

The whole of the tower and spire (see Plate XVII.) are also of fifteenth century work, and were probably due to the Bothes or their influence. We must except, however, part of the east wall of the tower, upon which may be noticed the weather-mouldings of

* *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. ii., pp. 296-7.



the former high-pitched roof of Decorated date, and which must have been allowed to stand when the new tower was being built. There is only a pointed doorway into the tower from the nave, instead of an arch; there is a small bracket on each side of it. The large south porch is of somewhat the same date; its two square-headed windows are now *bricked up*. The walls above the nave arcades were raised in the fifteenth century, and four clerestory windows inserted on each side; those on the south retain their tracery, but those on the north are only divided by plain mullions. There is a good Perpendicular roof to the nave, with large bosses, and the north aisle was evidently re-roofed at the same time. Much of the old oak of these roofs seems in fair preservation. The chancel was also re-roofed about that time, and had an embattled parapet, but a high-pitch roof of glossy pine was put on in 1865.

In the south wall of the chancel, close to the west end, is a projecting bay of late Perpendicular character, and of much interest as a most exceptional feature in a parish church. Its exterior will be noticed on Plate XVII., and Plate XVIII. is a faithful drawing of the interior, but not showing the two-light window in its east side. Within the recess, on a raised tomb having four uncharged shields within quatrefoils in the front, rests the alabaster figure of a Canon, in cassock, surplice, and almuce. His head rests on a cushion supported by two small angels. There is now no inscription, but in the seventeenth century the tomb bore:—

“Hic jacet M̄gr Johes Bothe, Thesaurarius Eccl̄iæ Lichfield et Prebendarius istius Eccl̄iæ qui obiit 11 Sept. M^oCCCC^o septuagesimo (?) cuj^{us} aīe p̄cietur Deus Amen.”

In the window above this tomb were the impaled arms of all the nephews and nieces of the Canon (with their names below), who have been already mentioned in connection with their parents' brass at the chancel steps.*

This recess and tomb, which must have presented a very handsome appearance when the monument, windows, and walls were duly emblazoned with heraldry, were undoubtedly the work of

* This tomb and these arms (Bothe differenced in various ways, Neville, Worth Harrington, Ogle, Downes, and Parker, each impaling Bothe, and Bothe impaling Futhorpe) are all described by S. Loe Kniveton.—Dodsworth MSS., vol. lxxxiii., f. 48b. His description has been given in the *Reliquary*, vol. xii., but with almost numberless misprints and errors.

Charles Bothe, who was collated to this prebend on November 18th, 1495, on the resignation of his uncle, who died in the following year. Charles Bothe was an intimate friend of Bishop Smythe, and Canon John Bothe did not resign until he had the Bishop's promise to collate his nephew. He resigned this prebend and the treasuryship on his consecration to the bishopric of Hereford in 1516.* Roger Bothe, of Sawley Ferry, brother of Charles, had a large family. His son and heir, Charles Bothe, removed to Durham; he left an only daughter and heiress, Agnes, who was married to William Mordant, of Okeley, Beds.†

On the expiration of the Bothe three-life lease, Geoffrey Edmondson secured the prebendal estate, as we have already seen, for ninety-nine years. On the floor in the south aisle there used to be a blue stone bearing brasses of Edmund, the son of Geoffrey Edmondson, and his wife and child, and also this inscription:—

"Hic jacet Edward Edmondson generosus qui obiit xxviii Augusti Anno Domini 1582 et Constance uxor ejus quæ obiit 23 Junii Anno Domini 1583 quorum animarum miseretur Deus."

Mr. Meynell says that the brasses were loose in his time, and they have now quite disappeared. Constance Edmondson, after her husband's death, was confined for some time in Derby gaol as a recusant.‡

Bassano, Meynell, and Rawlins (who was here in 1827), all mention the altar tomb in this same aisle, on which were the brasses of a merchant and his wife, and this inscription at their feet:—

"Here lyeth Richard Shylton sometyme Merchant of the Staple at Callis & Ayls his wyfe the which Richard deceased the 16 day of July in the year of our Lord 1510, and the said Ayls deceased the . . . day of . . . Anno . . . on whose souls Jesu have mercy."

The merchant was represented with long hair, and in a furred gown; from his mouth was a scroll bearing *Pater de cælis Deus misere nobis*. There was also a scroll from his wife's mouth, but that had gone even in Bassano's time, and also seven brass shields for arms. All traces of this altar tomb and its brasses have now vanished.

* Churton's *Founders of Brasenose College*, p. 114, etc., etc.

† See diverse Visitations of Beds.

‡ She was in gaol in January, 1587.—*Talbot Papers* (Coll. of Arms), No. 136. She was also repeatedly fined by Elizabeth's government for cleaving to the "old religion."

In the year 1838 a west gallery and an organ were put up, at a cost of £400, and it was at that time that such disgraceful and wanton havoc was made with the exceptionally interesting monuments and ancient fittings of this church. Up to that date the east end of both of the aisles had been screened off by beautiful carved oak parclooses of Decorated date; remains of these may be noticed in various parts of the church, worked up into the pews. There is some good oak stall-work in the chancel, and a massive screen of late Perpendicular workmanship. There are also some solid oak benches, of Elizabethan date, in the nave. The Holy Table, of seventeenth century date, is evidently of the same period and by the same maker as that described in the church of Aston-upon-Trent. Behind the stone screen of the chancel is an old oak parish chest, with an elaborate lock that shoots four bolts at once. The Jacobean pulpit, with a sounding board, is rather good for its style, and we hope it will not be discarded when the time comes for the "restoration" of the body of the church.

In the south wall of the south aisle are two oblong recesses. We can only conjecture that they have had something to do with some monument now removed. On the north side of the east window of this aisle is a projecting bracket, and there is another one on the other side of the respond of the arcade, close to the pulpit. There is probably a hagioscope below this second bracket.

There is a piscina to the right hand of the east window of the north aisle, and another one hid behind the wainscot at the east end of the south aisle. At the west end of this latter aisle stands the font, which is a plainly cut octagon-shaped stone, without any base; its diameter is 28 in., and its height 30 in. We believe it to be of Decorated date.

Over the chancel arch are the Royal Arms (1767), the Commandments, Lord's Prayer, and Creed.

On a black lozenge in the chancel floor is—"The Rev. J. L. Senhouse died September 5th, 1844, aged 57." Another is to the memory of Rev. W. Harding, July 1st, 1823, aged 43. There is also a monument to Mr. Senhouse, against the south chancel wall, on which it is recorded that he was for twenty-one years "minister of Sawley, Wilne, and Long Eaton."

In the tower are three bells, thus inscribed:—

I. "God save His Church," and the mark of George Oldfield.

- II. "I sweetly toling men do call
To taste on meats that feeds the soole,
1625," and the mark of George Oldfield.
- III. "God save His Church, 1591," and the mark of Henry Oldfield.

There are no earlier registers than for the year 1654. They are defective between 1691 and 1697. The earliest register book begins thus:—"A regester of all such as have been baptized from the feast of Saint John y^e Baptist anno Domini 1654." That a Commonwealth minister should have ventured to refer to a saint's day is not a little remarkable. On October 15th, 1667, "Anthony Wood, minister of Sawley and Willne was buryed."

The Chapelry of Long Eaton.



WE know nothing of the ecclesiastical history of Long Eaton, except that it was from the earliest times a chapel of Sawley, and that the vicar of Sawley (according to the ordination of the vicarage in 1266) was bound to supply a chaplain for the due performance of the offices of the church—until we come to the report of Church Goods Commissioners, 6 Edward VI., who drew up the following inventory :—

“Longeyton—Oct. 5. Jo Woodward Clark. ij vestments with albes—ij alter clothez—j towell—j cruett—j surples—ij bells in the steple—j hand bell—j sacryng bell—ij baner cloths—j holy water stocke of brasse.”

The reference to Long Eaton in the Parliamentary Survey of 1650 has been already given under Sawley. In 1838 it was made a parochial chapelry, and excused from payment towards the repairs of the mother church. In 1864 it was gazetted as an independent vicarage.

The church, which is dedicated to S. Laurence, now consists of a chancel, nave, aisles, south porch, and tower surmounted by a spire at the west end of the south aisle. The north aisle, nave, and chancel are additions of 1868, carried out by Mr. Street at a cost of £3,000; the old nave and chancel being turned, by a happy and well-carried-out scheme of the architect, into a south aisle and chancel chapel. Mr. Rawlins, who was here in 1825, gives the area of the nave as 49 ft. 3 in. by 20 ft. 6 in., and the chancel 20 ft. 2 in. by 18 ft. 6 in. As we do not profess to describe or criticise modern architecture in these pages, our “notes” will be confined to the old work.

The south doorway, under the porch, is a fine example of late Norman work, probably of the reign of Stephen. It is ornamented

with the double-billet moulding, with a unique circular chain pattern, and with an inner moulding of bold beak-heads. The semicircular archway between the old nave and chancel is of a perfectly plain description, certainly a good deal older than the doorway, and we have little or no hesitation in assigning it to Saxon times. The small south window of the (old) nave, deeply played, and the embrasure finished with "long and short" work, seems to be also of that period.

In the south wall of the (old) chancel is a two-light square-headed window, with flowing tracery at the top, sometimes termed "cat-ear." From Sir Stephen Glynn's notes of this church, taken November 8th, 1848, we find that there used to be a similar window on the north side of the nave. The square-headed bell-chamber windows of the tower are of the same character, their date being late in the Decorated period, *circa* 1350, when the church was evidently restored throughout, and the present tower and spire built. The tower has only a narrow loop-hole light in the west wall, on the basement, and it opens into the church by a small archway supported on corbels. The spire is octagonal, but not very lofty.

In the south wall of the nave is a large two-light square-headed window of Perpendicular character; the east window of the chancel used to be a debased one of two lights, and has been renewed.

To the south side of the archway into the (old) chancel is a small blocked-up piscina niche. Here probably stood the small Lady altar. Within this chancel (now used as a vestry) is a piece of old oak carving, which was found in 1868 used as a joist under the floor. It looks as if it had been part of the cornice of the rood screen, and is carved with three four-leaved flowers and two heads. Its date is *circa* 1460. To the north side of the chancel arch is a stone thus inscribed:—

Henry : Howit

John : Baret

Chur : Ward

1696

Edw : Carter

Cleark : 55 ye.

The same date was on a beam of the flat nave roof, removed in 1868, and it was supposed, from various traces, that there had been a destructive fire in this church immediately prior to that year. Mr. Meynell, as well as Mr. Rawlins, tell us that on the cornice of the old pulpit was the date 1619.

The church was re-pewed and repaired in 1731, at a cost of £300. There used to be a west gallery, in which an organ was placed in 1841.

A ring of six bells was placed in the tower in 1875, each bearing a similar inscription:—"John Taylor & Son, Loughborough, 1875." The weight of the first is 4 cwt. 1 qr. 22 lbs., and the weight of the tenor 10 cwt. 1 qr. 16 lbs. The three old bells, then removed, were thus inscribed:—

I. "Jhesus be our speed, 1612."

II. "God Save the King, 1612."

III. Four capital letters S alternating with four crosses, and the founder's mark usually attributed to Richard Mellour, of Nottingham.

There are no registers earlier than 1818.

Wilne.

THE little that we know respecting the early history of Wilne church has been already given under Sawley. It is on several occasions described as a parish church, but its endowments and rights were transferred at a very early period to the adjacent church of Sawley, the two together forming the prebend of Sawley, that was founded by Bishop Ethelwald in the year 822. The church of Wilne was served by a chaplain or curate appointed by the prebendary, but after 1266 by the vicar of Sawley. Then in post-Reformation times, when the vicarage of Sawley had lapsed, the very poor provision of a joint curate for the two churches of Sawley and Wilne was all that was provided by the prebendary. The church has always had rights of baptism and burial attached to it, but it did not recover its independence as a parish, which it had lost for more than a thousand years, until the year 1865, when it was gazetted, under recent legislation, as a vicarage.

The Church Goods Commissioners, 6 Edward VI., drew up the following inventory at this church :—

“Wylne. Oct. 5. Jo Symson curat. j chales of silver with j paten iiij vestments & all things necessary to the same whereof ij red sylke ij whyt sylke—j cope of red damaske—iiij alter clothes—iiij towells—j corporis with a case—j pix of laten—iiij bells in the steple—j lytill hand bell—ij tynacles for a deacon—j crosse of laten—j holy water fatte presentyd on the last inventory worth xvjd. There is one Chapell called Brayston.”

The Parliamentary Survey of Benefices, 1650, thus mentions Wilne :—

“Little Wilne is a parsonage impropriate really worth three hundred pounds per annum. Breaston is an appurtenance and hath a Chappell of Ease. Sr Edward Leech is Impropiator and farmes it of the Deane and Chapter of Litchfield and hath formerly paid twelve pounds per annum Salarye for supplying the

Cure and lately an Augmentation of thirty eight pounds per annum forth of the rent reserved to the Deane. Item Risley is a parochial chappell lately consecrated for the conveniency of St Henry Willoughby's famelye, no meanes apperteyning, two myles distant within one myle of Sandacre and part of the Lordshipp within Sandacre, we conceive more convenient to be united to Sandacre. Mr Gervase Faulknor is Curate.

The church is dedicated to S. Chad, and was probably consecrated to the memory of that eminent missionary Bishop at no great interval after his death. S. Chad died in 672, and Wilne had a church which had gained parochial rights as early as 822. The church consists of nave, south aisle, chapel, chancel, and tower at the west end. The measurement of the area, as taken by Mr. Rawlins in 1823, is—nave, 54 ft. 8 in. by 25 ft. 7 in.; south aisle, 57 ft. 7 in. by 12 ft.; south chapel, 34 ft. 3 in. by 14 ft. 8 in.; and chancel, 31 ft. 10 in. by 18 ft. 1 in.

Though the fabric itself does not retain any obvious traces of great age, yet it shelters by far the most interesting relic of early Saxon Christianity that the county possesses. Indeed, we have strong doubts if there is an older font in the kingdom than that of S. Chad's, Wilne, and it is very remarkable that it should have hitherto escaped the notice of antiquaries. The font is separate from the moulded base (apparently of Norman date), on which it now rests. Its total height is 37 inches, but the font itself is only 23 in. high, and 26 in. in diameter. It is circular, but divided, as it were, into six compartments, sculptured with interlaced knot-work, etc. The necessity for further verbal description is precluded by the very careful drawing of all its details made by Mr. Bailey, as shown on Plate IX. Drawings of this font have been submitted to several gentlemen most competent to form a sound opinion as to its probable date, and none have suggested a later period than the ninth century. Mr. W. de Grey Birch, Hon. Sec. of the British Archæological Association, writes to us:—"It is a very uncommon form of font, and the ornamental sculpture is not unlike the interlacings seen on early MSS. of the so-called Irish school. I should be inclined to refer the work to the eighth century—but it is impossible to be precise in dates of this kind, but say from 650 to 850. The characters within the compartments at the base are either simple ornaments, or may be referred to an Eastern origin—compare the Palmyrene inscription just found at South Shields."* Mr. Bailey first suggested to us the idea that

* There is a plate of this South Shields inscription in the *Journal of the British Archæological Association*, for December, 1878, with a description by Mr. Birch. There is a close resemblance in one or two of the characters.

the continuous line of carving at the base (unfortunately much worn and mutilated) was an inscription in "runes" or some other characters. Of this we now feel quite convinced, but any possible meaning to be attached to it has hitherto eluded the grasp of those whom we have consulted. It is to be hoped that this notice and plate will have the effect of attracting to this unique font the attention it deserves.

The church was evidently rebuilt in the Decorated period of the fourteenth century. The south porch, which is a good and interesting example of that date, has a stone roof with strong arched ribs, and square-headed lateral windows of two lights with flowing tracery; the outer doorway is on corbels, the inner quite plain. The nave is separated from the south aisle by an arcade of four pointed arches, resting on octagon pillars. The western respond of this arcade has a kind of embattled ornament in the capital, and the eastern has traces of the same, but mutilated. The south aisle has three three-light pointed windows, with plain mullions, like those of the north aisle of Sawley church, only much smaller. There are also two Decorated windows of three lights, having flowing or flamboyant tracery, on the north side of the nave. There is a north doorway, but it is closed.

There is no archway into the tower, but only a plain pointed doorway. The basement of the tower is a foot lower in level. The lower stages of the tower are Early English in style, and of the thirteenth century; it is lighted with three single lancets. But the upper part is of Decorated date, as shown by the bell-chamber windows. The tower has an embattled parapet, which probably dates from a later time, when the nave was also embattled. There is also an Early English lancet window on the north side of the nave, close to the tower.

In the Perpendicular period of the fifteenth century, the nave walls were raised, and five small square-headed clerestory windows inserted over the south aisle, and four others over the pointed windows on the north of the nave. The east window of the chancel of three lights, and square-headed, is also of this date, and the two two-light windows in the north wall, with the priests' door below the one nearest the west. Much of the old Perpendicular roof of the nave remains, with some good bosses on the tie beams. There is a plain Perpendicular screen of oak across the chancel arch. At the west end of the nave is a gallery and organ. There are parts of several substantial oak benches of



WILDE.



Elizabethan date, and the remains of black-letter textual inscription of the same time at the west end of the aisle. In the chancel is an elaborately carved chest, which is also apparently of Elizabeth's time. On one of the beams of the aisle roof is inscribed:—"T I. I G. C I. G A. W.S. C. WARD. 1708." On another is the date 1704, with the letters reversed.

In the south wall of the chancel is a small but well-sculptured piscina, with a trefoiled arch and circular bowl, close to which are two stone brackets, that have probably served as a credence table.

The manor of Wilne pertained to the See of Coventry and Lichfield; but the important manor of Risley, within this parish, was in secular hands. In the reign of Edward I., William Morteyn held Risley under Roger Paveley.† Isabel, heiress of Roger, son of William Morteyn, brought it to her husband, Sir Richard Willoughby, who, during the greater part of the reign of Edward III., was one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, and for some time Chief Justice of the King's Bench.*

On the death of Sir Richard in 1363,‡ his younger son, Hugh Willoughby, who married Joan Spencer, *alias* Risley, inherited this manor. Thence it passed in direct lineal descent to Hugh Willoughby, who married Joan, daughter and heiress of Sir John Dabridgecourt—to Hugh W., who married Isabel, daughter of Sir George Clifton—to Hugh W., who married Anne, daughter of Richard Wentworth—to Thomas W., who married Isabel, daughter of John Bradbourn, of Hough—to Hugh W., who married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Molineux—to George W., who married Elizabeth, sole daughter and heiress of Richard Neale—to Sir John W., who married Frances, sole daughter and heiress of Henry Hawe—and to Sir Henry Willoughby, bart., who married (1) Elizabeth, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Henry Knowles, brother to the Earl of Banbury; and (2) Lettice, youngest daughter and co-heiress of Sir Francis Darcy.§

Sir Henry died without male issue in 1649. The manor of Risley became the property of Anne, one of his four daughters,

* Inq. post Mort., 12 Edw. I., No. 26.

† Richard de Willoughby, father of Justice Willoughby, had previously purchased a third of the manor of Risley.—Inq. post Mort., 18 Edw. II., No. 81.

‡ Inq. post Mort., 36 Ew. III., pt. 2, No. 81. His elder son, Sir Edmund, was ancestor of the Willoughbys of Wollaton.

§ Harl. MSS., 1,093, f. 132; 6,675, f. 301; and 381, ff. 176-180. The last of these MSS. has much important information relative to the Willoughbys, in the hand of Sir Simon D'Ewes, who married Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Sir Henry Willoughby.

who was married (1) to Sir Thomas Aston, and (2) to Hon. Anchitel Grey.

Though there was an ancient chapel within the township of Risley, it had no rites of sepulture, and the burial place of the Willoughbys of Risley was within the church of Wilne.

On an alabaster slab, in the floor of the chancel, are the incised figures of an esquire in plate armour, and his lady; round the margin is this inscription:—

“Hic jacent Hugo Willoughby de Risley armig. et Isabella ux. ei'. filia Gervasii Clifton milit qui obiit xii die mesis Septembr an dni Millio cccclxxxix^o Et Isabella obiit iij die mensis Maii anno dni Millio cccclxii^o quo' aiab' ppicietur deus Amen.”

The slab also bears the arms of Dabridgecourt (*erm.*, two bars humettée, *gu.*) impaling Clifton (*sab.*, a lion rampant within an orle of cinquefoils, *arg.*); which is a proof that Hugh Willoughby used the arms of his mother, heiress of Dabridgecourt, in preference to his own. The arms are now almost illegible.

Against the north wall of the chancel is a brass of an esquire and his wife, kneeling; behind him is the figure of one son, and behind her the figures of four daughters. From her mouth proceeds a label, bearing—*Pater de celis deus miserere nobis*, and from his another, bearing—*Sce trinitas un' de' miserere*. . . . Above the figures, on a separate stone, is this inscription:—

“Here under this tombe lithe hewe Willowghbe Esquier ye whiche hath naturalli hys lyfe departed the therd day of September ano dni M^oD^oxiiiij; hose solle Jhu have marce.”

When this church was visited by Dugdale and Ashmole, on July 30th, 1663,* there was against the north chancel wall immediately below the brass, “a Tombe of stone, raysed in the forme of an Altar without any Armes or Inscription thereon.” This, which was the tomb of Hugh Willoughby, and to which the preceding inscription refers, has disappeared. Below the brass figures of the husband and wife is another inscription:—

“Pray for the soules of hugh Wylloughby of Rysley Squier and Anne his wyff daughter of Richard Wentworth Esquier aud Thomas Wylloughby son and heyre of the seid hugh Wylloughby.”

Between the labels from the mouths of the figures is a small emblem of the Holy Trinity of the usual character. There was also a brass escutcheon bearing Willoughby (*or*, on two bars, *gu.*,

* *Visitation of Derbyshire*, 1662-4, f. 102, Coll. of Arms; Ashm. MSS., 854, Bodleian.

three water bougets, *arg.*) quartering Morteyn (quarterly, four lions rampant), surmounted by a crest of a peacock's head issuing from a ducal coronet, probably intended for the crest of Clifton, mother of this Hugh Willoughby. This brass shield has recently disappeared.

An elaborate gravestone that was on the chancel floor in 1663, and was also noted by Bassano in 1710 (though then broken), and about a hundred years later by Mr. Meynell, is now altogether missing. It was thus inscribed:—

"Here lyeth Hugh Willoughby of Risley Esquire wone of the Serjeants at Armes unto our most dred Soverein Lord King Henry the viiith Which Hugh departed out of this lyfe the last And Margaret his wyfe sister unto Edmund Molineux wone of the Serjeants of the Laws to the same King's Majestie Which Margaret departed this wretchid liffe unto the liffe everlasting the xvijth day of March in the yeare of our Saviour Jhesu Christ mccccxi for whose soules of your charitie say wone Pater Noster and an Ave. Which Hugh and Margaret had issue George, Frauncis, Michael, Gabraell, Raphaell, Baptist, Arkenwald, and daughters Ursula, Barbara, Katheryne, Anne, and Jane."

The south aisle was prolonged towards the east in 1622, so as to form a memorial chapel to Sir John Willoughby. It is clear, however, that there had previously been some extension of this aisle, as the archway has octagon responds and capitals of Decorated date, and over the arch are two old corbels sculptured as heads, *temp.* Edward I. or II. Across this archway leading into the chapel is a heavy wooden screen with gates, elaborately carved after that pagan fashion which prevailed soon after the Reformation, and which gloried in the reproduction of the gross symbols of a sensual superstition, rather than in the pure emblems of a Divine faith. Here may be noticed centaurs, satyrs, Hercules with his club, and a Roman soldier with fasces and axe, mixed up with drums, cannons, and muskets! The arms of Willoughby and Hawe (*Sab.*, a fesse humettée, *erm.*, between three griffins' heads erased, of the last) are also carved on the gates. The date on the back of the screen is 1624. The roof of the chapel is ceiled with pargetting work, relieved with heads of cherubs, and the arms of Willoughby impaling Hawe and Knowles. The floor is paved with glazed tiles of bright colours, bearing an effective four-tiled rose pattern. They are remarkable specimens of encaustic tiles, especially when we consider how their manufacture was almost altogether abandoned at that time, and in all probability came from the Continent. Nor can there be any doubt that the brilliant stained glass of the windows, specially good for the period, is also of foreign manufacture. These

windows were not a little damaged during the Civil War, in the year 1648,* but have been restored within the last few years. The east window represents the Ascension, one of the south windows the Crucifixion, and the other south window the Nativity. The east window is the one that has been the most restored; in it are also the arms of Willoughby impaling Hawe, and Willoughby impaling Knowles (*az.*, crusilly of crosslets a cross moline voided, *or*), and in new glass at the top the arms of Ffytchet (*vert.*, a chevron between three leopards' heads, *or*), with the motto *Esperance en Dieu*.

Under a large and costly marble canopy, against the north wall, are two recumbent effigies, the knight in late plate armour and ruff, and the lady in a long-waisted gown and ruff. Below them, on the face of the tomb, are two sons and two daughters kneeling. In the upper part of the monuments are the arms of Willoughby quartering Neale (*gu.*, a lion passant *arg.*, with a crescent for difference), over all, on an escutcheon of pretence, the arms of Hawe. Behind the principal figures is an inscription, which has been once renewed in gold lettering not quite corresponding with the original, but now very indistinct. This was how it read in 1663:—

"Nere unto this place resteth the bodies of John Willoughby of Risley in the County of Derby knight, and Frances his wife, daughter and heir of Henry Hawe of Woodhall in the County of Norfolk Esq^r They enjoyed one another in matrimonial love 30 yeares; and had yssue two sons and two daughters, Henry, Francis; Elizabeth, and Ursula. He departed this world the 28th of January 1605, and she the 21st of September 1602. To whose memory Henry Willoughby Bart. their eldest son, to testifie his filiall love towards them, hath erected this monument 1622."

There is also a mural monument in this chapel:—

"To the memory of Ann daur of Henry Willoughby of Risley Co Derby B^t her first marriage was with S^r Thos Aston of Aston in the Co of Chester B^t by whom she had S^r Willoughby Aston and Magdalen the wife of Robert Burdet of Bramcote in the Co of Warwick Esq^r & Mary. Her second marriage was with the Honble Anchtel Grey Esq, second son of Henry Earl of Stamford, by whom shee had issue one sonne and one daughter, namely Willoughby and Elizabeth. In hopes of a blessed resurrection shee ended her pious life the 2^d day of June 1688 in y^e 74th yeare of her age."

Of Sir Henry Willoughby's four daughters and co-heiresses—Elizabeth, the eldest, was married to Sir Henry Griffith, and died without issue—Anne is mentioned above—Catherine was married

* Blore's MSS., as quoted by Mr. Meynell.

† As these arms may possibly puzzle future archæologists, who may try to find some alliance between Willoughby and Ffytche, it may be well to state that the windows were restored by the representative of the latter family, who recently purchased Risley manor, and hence the presence of this coat.

to Sir J. Bellingham, and afterwards to George Purefoy—and Elizabeth, the youngest, was married, firstly, to Sir Symon D'Ewes, and secondly, to Sir John Wray.*

In 1663 there was in the east window a shield, bearing—az., a falcon, *arg.*, and Bassano noted the same in 1710. He also mentioned—"within the (altar) rails by the south wall an old monument, cut in stone y^e image of a man his hands elevated holding a heart, the effigy only lying above the pav^t of the floor, some sort of a priest;" and on the chancel floor—"a small alibaster stone, portraiture of a man, above y^e head impaled coat: 2 bars gules impaling sab. a Lion Rampant among cinquefoyles *arg.*, and a single coat, on a bend 3 anckors gules—*Hic jacet Robertus Bakewell Qui obiit Cecilia An Dom MD III cujus anime ppicietur deus amen.*" Neither of these monuments can now be found.

On the floor of the nave is a gritstone slab, with a marginal inscription all but erased. The only words decipherable are—" *primo die.*"

Against the north wall of the nave are several monuments to the families of Cleator, Jowett, and Parkinson. Against the north chancel wall is a monument to Henry Keyes, of Hopwell, who died 1733.

The tower has a ring of four bells, thus inscribed:—

I. "Ex dono Henrici Willoughby Baronetti An̄ Domini 1652," and the mark of George Oldfield.

II. Three capital Lombardic letters S, alternating with three crosses. The bell-mark is that usually attributed to Richard Mellour.

III. "I sweetly toling men do call

To taste on meats that feeds the soole, 1605."

Bell-mark of Henry Oldfield.

IV. "All men that heare my mournful sound

Repent before you lye in ground, 1627."

The Registers begin in the year 1540, and are tolerably perfect. There is a book of Churchwardens' Accounts, beginning in 1614, in a torn and fragmentary condition, but only the totals, and none of the details of the parish expenses, are given.

The small silver chalice, having a cover ornamented with arabesques, is one of the very few examples of Elizabethan Church Plate in the county. Its date is 1566-7.

* The marriage of Lady D'Ewes with Sir John Wray is entered in the Wilne registers, under Jan. 21st, 1652. Sir Henry Willoughby, we find from the same source, was buried Nov. 22nd, 1653, and his brother Francis, March 30th, 1653.

The Chapelry of Breaston.



WE can glean hardly anything respecting the early history of this chapel, as it was a mere dependency of Sawley. It was really a chapelry of Wilne parish, but as Wilne became itself subservient to Sawley, Sawley and Wilne conjointly forming the prebend, it was often spoken of as a chapelry of the former. The ample provision made for the carrying on the daily celebration of the Divine Service in the different chapels, by the appointment of chaplains dependent on the Vicar of Sawley, at the time when the vicarage was formally ordained in 1266, has been already detailed. The Church Goods Commissioners, 6 Edward VI., give the following inventory:—

“Breyston-Chapell in Wilne parish. Oct. 5. Ralf Harryson Curat. j chales of sylver with a paten—ij vestments & all things necessarye—ij alter clothes—j towell—j corporis with a case—j holly water fatt of brasse—ij bells in the steeple—j lytill hand bell—j sakinger bell.”

The reference to Breaston by the Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650 has been quoted under Wilne.

The Church, which is dedicated to S. Michael, consists of nave, south aisle, chancel, and tower surmounted by a spire at the west end. The dimensions of the area, according to Mr. Rawlins, who visited the church in 1827, are—nave 50 ft. 5 in. by 13 ft. 7 in.; south aisle 46 ft. 9 in. by 11 ft. 2 in.; and chancel 29 ft. 8 in. by 14 ft. 10 in.

The oldest part of the present fabric is of Early English character. The blocked-up pointed south doorway (over which are marks of the roof of a former porch) is very remarkable for the unusual character of the patterns sculptured on the face of the arch stones, no two of them being alike. We believe this doorway

to date about the time of John, during the transition from Norman to Early English. The tower is of Early English style, but late, about the end of Henry III.'s reign. The basement is lighted with three lancets, that on the south side being blocked up by an unsightly modern lean-to. The upper stage of the tower is lighted by plain double lancets on each side. The broached octagon spire is, we believe, co-eval with the tower, though extensively repaired at later dates. There is a round-headed, eighteenth century, west doorway to the tower, but it is now built up. The archway from the tower into the nave is of good character. Of similar style and date is the chancel archway. The limit of the chancel, as then built, can be noted externally by the difference in the buttresses, and internally by the piscina, in a trefoiled niche, about the middle of the south wall.

The church was extensively rebuilt in the Decorated period, *circa* 1350. The chancel was then prolonged a bay; a second piscina may be noted in the south-east angle. The three-light east window, and the similar one in the north wall, are of that date. The windows of the south aisle and one in the north wall of the nave, are of the same period, as well as the arcade of three arches, supported on octagon pillars, between the nave and aisle. The weather-moulding of the old high-pitched roof of the nave can be traced on the west wall of the tower.

In the Perpendicular period of the fifteenth century, the roofs were lowered and the walls raised. Two square-headed windows were then inserted in the upper part of the north wall of the nave, and two similar ones in the chancel walls. That on the south side of the chancel has been cut through in recent times to form an entrance into a remarkably ugly vestry of brick, which blocks up the east window of the south aisle.

On a large buttress, against the north side of the church, close to the tower, the following inscription is cut in raised letters—"E. T. R. W. Chur. W. 1680," and below it two shields of arms. On the upper part of the first of these is carved "Gray," and below it is a twenty-quartered coat of Grey or Gray, now so much damaged by the weather, that only parts of the charges are in any way legible. We were able to detect the arms of Boinville, Brandon, and Cecil, which note some of the more important alliances of this distinguished family. The other coat has also the word "Gray," and under it "Willoughby," and below this the impaled coat of Grey and Willoughby. The arms of Grey (barry

of six, *arg.* and *az.*, with a label of three points) are differenced with a crescent, denoting a second son. These arms refer to the alliance between the Honourable Anchitel Grey and Anne, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Henry Willoughby, as described under Wilne. These arms, taken in connection with the initials of the churchwardens, prove that the church was repaired and this buttress erected by Hon. Anchitel Grey and his wife. A current idea, that these arms were removed from Risley Old Hall and placed here, is clearly erroneous. Michael Willoughby, third son of Hugh and Margaret Willoughby, bought the manor of Breaston of the Babingtons in the reign of Elizabeth.

The font, which consists of a fluted column and bowl of Derbyshire alabaster, is of the year 1750; it now stands under the tower.

The church was re-pewed and a west gallery erected in 1840, at a cost of £200. The old oak pulpit, prior to that restoration, bore the date of 1625.* In 1871 another restoration took place, at a cost of £480, the chief feature of which was the ejection of the fittings of 1840. The chancel is now fitted with choir stalls, and the rest of the church with open seats. The western gallery was taken down, and the bricked-up tower archway thrown open. The large semi-circular headed debased window, formerly in the north wall of the nave, was replaced by a three-light traceried window corresponding with the old ones of Decorated date. The north doorway was renewed. The church was re-opened on July 12th, 1871.

Against the exterior of the south wall is a tablet to Sarah Dyche, who died July 27th, 1833, aged 100 years.

* Meynell MSS.

Add. MSS., 9,855, f. 680; the original returns of 1831, on which the Parliamentary Account of Parish Registers is based.

The Chapelry of Risley.



WE know that there was a chapel within this township at an early date, long before the present one was erected. There seem good reasons to suppose that it was not on the site of the one now standing, and we are inclined to think (as part of the township was within Sandiacre parish) that it may have been the chapel of S. Osyth, or Seytha, mentioned in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, and to which we have already referred in our account of Sandiacre Church.

It was of the old chapel that the Church Goods Commissioners took the following meagre inventory, 6 Edward VI. :—

“Rysley. Oct. 5. j bell in the steple—j hand bell—j old vestment—j surples.”

The present fabric was built by Michael Willoughby and Katharine his wife, in the year 1593, chiefly to serve as a domestic chapel to Risley Hall. Though then erected, it was not consecrated until 1632. Michael Willoughby was the third son of Hugh Willoughby, by Margaret, daughter of Thomas Molineux. Michael Willoughby and his wife gave twenty nobles per annum (£6 13s. 4d.) towards the maintenance of a minister and schoolmaster at the chapel of Risley, a benefaction which was increased to twenty marks (£13 6s. 8d.) by Sir Henry Willoughby. Elizabeth Grey, only daughter and heiress of Hon. Anchitel Grey by Anne, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Henry Willoughby, augmented the stipend of the curate of Risley by £200, which was met by a like amount from Queen Anne's Bounty. She also found a like sum, similarly met, for the curate of Breaston. These benefactions were made December 1st, 1719.* From that date the incumbents of both these chapelries became Perpetual Curates, and were no longer

* Ecton's *State of the Bounty of Queen Anne*, p. 76.

dependent on Wilne. As a matter of fact and convenience, the same clergyman was nominated, and continued to be nominated, to these two cures, but it is a mistake to suppose that any formal coalition of the chapelries was then made, and the arrangement by which they were held together could at any time have been upset by the Bishop. Elizabeth Grey also made large bequests to found a school at Risley, by indenture of March 10th, 1718, by will of June 21st, 1720, and by a codicil of March 2nd, 1721. By the last of these documents a further augmentation of £40 per annum was to be paid to the curates of Breaston and Risley.*

In the Risley Register Book, under date August 2nd, 1824, is the following entry, copied from Wilne Registers:—

“Breaston was united to Risley and made one cure [an error] Michaelmas 1719. Since which time no Christenings or Weddings or Burials from Risley or Breaston are to be registered in this Book. Such Burials or Weddings which should come to Wilne only excepted.”

The Registers begin in 1719.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners, in 1868, made over to the Perpetual Curate of Risley and Breaston certain of the tithes that had formerly pertained to Sawley prebend, and hence the holder of the joint benefices is now Rector.

The report of the Parliamentary Commission of 1650, has been given under Wilne.

The chapel or church, which is dedicated to All Saints, consists of a nave, north aisle, chancel, north vestry, and tower at the west end. Over the south doorway are the Willoughby arms, the date 1593, and these initials—

W
M K

Within the vestry is a tablet thus inscribed:—

* Char. Com. Reports, xvii., pp. 223-231 (1827); Schools Inquiry Com., xvi., pp. 517-521 (1869), etc. The endowment of the school, which exceeds £400 per annum, is now administered on a comparatively just basis; but, for deliberate jobbery and cool disregard of everything in the trust deeds, the management of this charity of Elizabeth Grey's was long notorious. The history of the various endowed Free (?) Grammar Schools of this county affords most painful proof of the prevalence of human greed, and of the inability of “pious founders” to regulate the disposal of their charitable trusts for even a generation after their decease. But the perversion of the funds, in the case of Risley, is almost incredible. The Commissioners tell us that Dr. Jackson, who for many years held the curacies of both Risley and Breaston, together with the head-mastership of the school, and died in 1811, “never had more than one scholar and that the school itself was made use of as a green-house.” It may be well to mention here that the headmaster being a clergyman, is bound by the trust to “read prayers in the chapel of Risley every day in the year, unless absent by licence, or unable by some bodily impediment.” Is this observed? There are three or four instances of Derbyshire endowments of the last century for the express purpose of the due observance of the Church's rule of daily service, but, so far as we can learn, they have in each instance proved futile.

"This Church was enlarged and thoroughly repaired and repewed by subscription from the Patron, the principal Inhabitants of the Parish, and others, with a small grant from the Derby Diocesan Church Building Society at the cost of £545 in the year 1841.

Henry Banks Hall LL.B., Perpetual Curate.
John Wright, Churchwarden."

It was then that the north aisle and vestry were added. Mr. Rawlins, in 1827, gave the area of the entire length as 46 ft. 2 in. by 16 ft. 4 in. There is no external distinction between nave and chancel, the south side being lighted by two three-light windows. These, and the other windows of the body of the church and the tower, though debased, are better than might have been expected from the date of its erection. Internally the chancel is separated from the nave by a substantial curious oak screen, ornamented with cherubs' heads. The gates of the screen have been removed and used for door to the vestry. Against the south wall of the chancel is a brass plate, thus inscribed to the memory of the Founder:—

"In Tumulo Margaretæ matris hic jacet Michaell Willughbye de Risley Ar. filius 3 Hugonis Willughbye ar. et dictæ Margaretæ qui vivens flos erat patriæ egentibus munificus hospes peregrinus gratus amicis amicis vicinis et mortuus hiis gaudet in celis obiit iij^o Januarii 1591."

At the west end of the church is the original font of Derbyshire alabaster. It is of octagon shape, is handsome of its sort, and bears the Willoughby arms four times repeated.

The small tower contains three bells, thus inscribed:—

I. "J. Jackson, Rector. W. Brintnall C. Warden. G. Hedderley fecit Nottingham, 1790."

II. "Ex dono Ville de Risley."

III. "Ex dono Katernill Wiliaghby, 1627," and a fleur-de-lis between the initials G.O.; a mark of George Oldfield's that we have not seen elsewhere.


The chalice of the Eucharistic plate has the Willoughby arms, the hall-mark of 1632-3, and the following inscription:—"This cupe was geven to the inhabitants of the towne at the Consecration of the Chapell by St Henry Wilioughby Baronett beinge Lord of the Manor in the yeare of oure Lord 1632."

There are also a paten and two alms plates of the same date, and having the arms of Willoughby engraved upon them.

In the churchyard, on the left-hand side of the south entrance, is the upper part of a well-carved canopy over a niche. It is now upside down, and used as a flower vase. It was probably brought from Dale Abbey last century, when so much of the ruins were carted to Risley, to build a wall round the Hall.

Stanton-by-Dale.

Stanton-by-Dale.

HE ecclesiastical history of the parish of Stanton-by-Dale is the most meagre of any in the county. The church, as well as the greater portion of the land in the parish, was given at an early date to the adjacent abbey of Dale.* It was served by the canons of Dale, and was so thoroughly in their own jurisdiction that no vicarage was ordained, and consequently there are no episcopal institutions to be found at Lichfield. The whole of the tithes were appropriated to the monastery, and the church was considered to be within the peculiar jurisdiction of the abbot, so that it is not even mentioned in the Taxation Roll of 1291, or in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of Henry VIII.

After the dissolution of the monasteries, most of the property of Dale Abbey at Stanton was granted to the Babingtons, and was purchased of them by Michael Willoughby, of Risley, in the reign of Elizabeth.

The Church Goods Commissioners, 6 Edward VI., say:—

“Stanton juxta Dale. Jo Cadman clerke. j chalys of silver parcell guylt—ij bells in the steple—j hand belle—j sacryng bell—iiij vestments whereof j of blew silk, ij of whyte crule—iiij albes—ij alter clothez—ij towells—ij cruets of pewter—j byble—j boke of mynystracon.”

The Parliamentary Survey of Benefices, 1650, thus mentions this parish, in which there is evidently some confusion between Stanton and the chapel at Dale:—

“Stanton juxta Dale is a viccaridge really worth seaven pounds per annum, the place is void, is a peculiar antiently an abby, fitt to be united to Stanton and Stanton made a Parish Church.”

* Dale Chartulary, Cott. MSS., Vesp. xxvi., ff. 60–83. Three oxgangs of land at Stanton were given to the abbey at its first foundation by Geoffrey and Ralph Salicosamare.

It was an error of the Commissioners to describe it as a vicarage, for it was merely a curacy, dependent for stipend on money allotted by the lay impropiator, and not on any fixed portion of the tithes. But two years later, one portion of the lesser tithes were allotted to the minister, so that from that date he had some right to the title of vicar. On a slab in the nave of the church is the following record :—

“Sr Henry Willughby Bar^{nt} Lord of this Man^r and patron of this Church out of his pious and charitable disposition did in his life time give toward the maintenance of Minister in this place all the tithe hay belonging to this towne reserveing only v^s yearly in lieu thereof to be paid to him and his heires for ever as is expressed in a writeing under his hand delivered to John Baguley & John Turner Churchwardens the 20 of February An^o Dni 1652. Witnes whereof Michaell Cowle & others.”

We find from the registers that the ministers subsequently styled themselves vicars. The earliest Register Book begins in 1604; the first part is evidently copied from an older one. Under the year 1606, it is stated—“For this year the Old Register cannot be read.” In 1670, mention is made of “Edward, son of Godfrey Barton, Vicar.” This cure was frequently held with the adjacent one of Sandiacre. In 1702 the great tithes were restored to the church, and the incumbents have since been rectors. This is narrated in the registers, where a copy is given of an indenture, dated November 12th, 1702, between Elizabeth Grey of Risley, sole daughter and heiress of Hon. Anchitel Grey, of the one part, and Henry Keyes, the younger, of Hopwell, Richard Middlemore of Stanton, and John Flanstead of Little Hallam, of the other part, wherein it is recited that Anchitel Grey, by will dated May 20th, 1702, stated that he had agreed to purchase of Middlemore Pilkington all the tithes of corn, grain, hay, wool, lambs, etc., and all glebe land, in Stanton, for the sum of £380, and being prevented by sickness completing the purchase, ordered his executors to carry it out within three months of his decease. This was accordingly done, and the rectorial property assigned to Henry Keyes and the two others mentioned above, in trust for the parson, provided there is always on Sunday one service at Stanton and one at Dale.* This indenture was confirmed in 1779, and

* The transcript of this document was made by James Eaton (who perversely insists on terming himself “vicar”), as is shown by the subsequent entry:—“The original Deed was in the possession of the Rev^d Mr. Pilkington, Vicar of this Parish, & after his Death in the year 1765 was delivered by his Widow to Mr. John Hancock, one of the Trustees, Steward to the Right Hon^{ble} the Earl of Stamford, in whose possession it was in the year 1769 as his Lordship did confess to me. When I came to this Living, finding no Copy of the Deed in the Register I obtained leave of Lord Stamford for the above Copy to be inserted and I paid Mr. Hancock four shillings and sixpence for

still holds good. Since 1702 Dale chapel has been served by the rector of Stanton.*

The church, which is dedicated to S. Michael, consists of nave, north aisle, south porch, chancel with north vestry and organ chamber, and tower at the west end. The dimensions of the area, as taken by Mr. Rawlins in 1821, were—nave, 33 ft. 5 in. by 18 ft. 10 in.; north aisle, 37 ft. 8 in. by 14 ft. 5 in.; and chancel, 28 ft. 11 in. by 17 ft. 11 in. But in 1872 it was found necessary to thoroughly repair and restore the fabric, at a cost of £1,600. The chancel was then prolonged by three feet, and the north aisle extended about a yard westward, and widened to a like extent. Much of the outer walls had to be taken down, but every care seems to have been exercised to preserve the old parts of the fabric.

At the west end of the aisle is a deeply-splayed lancet window of Early English date. This, by what we conceive to be an error in judgment, was moved in 1872 from the right hand side of the priest's door into the chancel, to its present position. Judging from the drawings of Messrs. Meynell and Rawlins, several of the buttresses of the church, previous to its restoration, were also of thirteenth century date.

We believe the porch, too, to be of the Early English period. It has a stone-ribbed roof, and on the tympanum of the square-headed inner doorway is an incised cross patée. Over the entrance is a sun-dial, the gnomon gone, and above it is the date 1650 and the initials W. B.

The church was evidently rebuilt, or considerably restored, during the Decorated period, *circa* 1320. To that date belongs the three-light unfoliated east window of the chancel, and the three light south chancel window. The priest's door, and the window between it and the nave, are new, as also are the chancel arch and the chapel or vestry on the north side of the chancel.

Between the nave and the aisle is a Decorated arcade of three pointed arches, supported on octagon pillars and responds. The

the Expense that attended it, James Eaton, Vicar." The following entry, in the same hand, is also of some interest:—"The Vicarage House of this parish being an old ruinous place was taken entirely down and rebuilt in the year 1771 by me James Eaton, vicar. Towards the expenses of this Building the Right Hon^{ble} the Earl of Stamford contributed Ten Guineas and the parishioners in lieu of the demand which I made upon them for an Augmentation of the Tithe Rent did give Bricks Lime the Carriage thereof to the amount of about thirty two Pounds, & they also agreed to give me the Carriage of my Coals."

* We reserve the account of this interesting old chapel at Dale, for the monograph, now in preparation, on Dale Abbey.

north wall of the aisle has two three-light windows like those of the chancel.

The tower is an example of Perpendicular work, rather late in the style, not earlier than 1475. There is no west doorway, but a two-light window, with a square hood-mould over it. The roof of the nave is now of high pitch. The old drawings show it with a flat roof, and a debased three-light clerestory window on the south side.

In the south chancel wall is a small piscina with a trefoiled head. There was another piscina niche at the east end of the north aisle. In 1872 an archway was made from this aisle into the chancel chapel, and the niche was moved forward within this archway, on its south side. Above it is a rather remarkable small sculpture, consisting of a half-length figure with clasped hands under a crocketed canopy. Over the arcade, within the aisle, may be noted a row of plain stone corbels, from which the old roof sprang. At the west end of the aisle is a large modern painting, by a local artist, of the Embalming of Christ, which used to serve as an altar piece. The font, close to the south entrance, is of octagon shape, and it is sculptured with unusual ornaments. It is 29 in. in diameter, and 39 in. high; from the close similarity of the mouldings with those of the nave, we judge this font to be of Decorated date.

In the outer wall of the chancel, on the north side, are three fragments of incised sepulchral crosses—one, the head of a four-circled cross; another, a calvary base; and the third, a floriated head. These fragments prove the existence of a church here, with rights of sepulture, in the Norman period. There are two steps in a walk of the churchyard, near the porch; these both bear sepulchral crosses in slight relief, though now much defaced. They are of 13th century date.

Against the south pier of the chancel arch is a mural monument, thus inscribed:—

"In the middle of this Chancell amongst many of his Ancestors and other Relations Lie the Remains of Matthew Pilkington LL.B. Prebendary of Lichfield who departed this Life November y^e 4th 1765 in the 61st year of his age. No Character is Given His Acquaintance may Speak it and the Righteous Judge shall pronounce it."

On the fly-leaf of the Church Bible, between the two Testaments, is written—"A gift to the Church of Stanton by Dale in the county of Derby, July the 31st, 1763, by Matthew Pilkington,

Minister of said parish, the son of Middlemore, born 1679, died 1752, buried at Stanton." A pedigree is then given, as it were backwards, of the lineal descent of Matthew Pilkington, the earliest named being Sir Roger Pilkington, of Pilkington, Lancashire, *temp.* Henry III. Geoffrey Pilkington, the fifth in descent from Sir Roger, was, according to this pedigree, the first who resided at Stanton, where he was buried in 1494.

On the monument is the following coat of arms :—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *arg.*, a cross patonce voided, *gu.* (Pilkington), 2nd and 3rd, *gu.*, a chevron, *or*, between three escallops, *arg.* (Sallow ?); on an escutcheon of pretence, *arg.* on a bend, *gu.*, between three ogresses, three swans of the first (Clarke). Crest, a mower holding a scythe, *proper*. The wife of Matthew Pilkington was the daughter and heiress of Clarke; she survived her husband, and left Stanton on April 5th, 1779, as we find mentioned in an indenture in the parish registers. They had no children, and he was the last of this branch of the family. The arms quartered with Pilkington on the monument are rather puzzling, as no heiress mentioned in the pedigrees of Pilkington bore them. We find, however, that George Sallow, who died 5 Henry V., seized of a capital mansion, etc., at Stanton, left an only daughter and heiress, Agnes. She conveyed the property in marriage to one of the Pilkingtons, probably to Sir Thomas, the father of Geoffrey.* We believe the quartered arms to be those of Sallow. From the time of their marriage with the heiress of Sallow down to 1779, when the widow of Matthew Pilkington married again, Stanton manor-house was their residence. It is rather remarkable that, of the numerous generations of this family buried in Stanton Church, no monuments remain, except the one described, and two eighteenth century stones on the chancel floor.

At the west end of the aisle is a small mural monument, thus inscribed :—

"Here lyeth the body of Katharine daughter of Humphry Wolffrston, of Statfold and wife to Ralph Thicknesse of Balterby in the county of Stafford Esquires, she died the second day of Decemb. 1662.

"Reader prepare for Death loe heere I lie
Interr'd hence know y^t thou must also die."

Above it are two coats of arms—*arg.*, a chevron, *sab.*, fretty, *or*, in chief a scythe blade, *az.* (Thicknesse); and *sab.*, a fesse wavy, between three wolves' heads erased, *or* (Wolferstan).

* Meynell MSS.

Near to this monument is a mural slab to Edward Holt, who died in 1606, aged 100.

The hall-mark on the chalice of the Church Plate shows it to be of the year 1629-30.

The tower used to have a ring of four bells, thus inscribed :—

I. “Ex dono Henrici Wilughby Barroneti Dominus hujus fundisive manerii Anno Salutis 1641,” and the bell-mark of George Oldfield.

II. “Sancta Gabriel,” in Lombardic capitals, and having the bell-mark attributed to Richard Mellour.

III. “Jhesus be our spede,” in Lombardic capitals, and the mark of Henry Oldfield.

IV. “Ihs be mi sped, 1600,” and the usual mark of Henry Oldfield, surmounted by a crown.

Two of these bells being cracked, the ring was recast in 1872, a new treble being added. They now bear :—

I. “Saint Michael, 1872. John Taylor and Co., Founders, Loughborough.”

II. “Saint Raphael. The gift of Henry Willoughby, Baronet, Lord of the Manor, 1641. Recast 1872.”

III. “Saint Gabriel. Recast 1872.”

IV. “Jesus be our speed. Recast 1872.”

V. “Jesus be my speed. Recast 1872.”

On each of them is also repeated the name of the founders, as on the first bell.

Wiston-on-Grent.



Weston-on-Trent.

AT the time of the Domesday Survey, as has been already mentioned under Aston, Weston-on-Trent was a royal manor, to which pertained the berewicks of Aston and Shardlow. Two churches are then mentioned on this manor, being those of Weston and Aston. Weston, *cum membris*, had been held by Algar, Earl of Mercia, who died in 1050, but it was forfeited to the crown through his rebellion. It was held under the Conqueror by his nephew, Hugh, Earl of Chester, the chief founder and benefactor of the Abbey of S. Werburgh, Chester. Hugh conferred a third of the manor of Weston upon the abbey, and other grants of land on this manor were from time to time made by the Verdon's and others, who held of the crown under the Earls of Chester. According to one account, Sir William Verdon obtained lands on this manor, together with the advowson of Aston, by marriage with Alice, daughter and co-heiress of Robert Morley, son of Sir Walter Morley, of Morley.*

About the year 1175, the advowson of the church of Weston was given to the abbey of Chester by Ralph de Monte Alto, with the consent of his mother, and of his brother William, formerly rector of Weston. This grant was sanctioned by Richard Peche, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield (1161—1183), and by Richard, Archbishop of Canterbury (1174—1185), and was also confirmed by subsequent bishops. †

During the episcopacy of Geoffrey de Muschamp (1198—1215), it

* Add. MSS. 6,675, f. 366b. But this, and other information given there and partly used in Nichols' *Leicestershire*, vol. iii., p. 984, is not well substantiated. William de Verdon's gifts to the abbey included the pasture of Cowholme, in the parish of Weston.

† Harl. MSS. 2,071, f. 38; 2,062, f. 5. Harl. MSS. 2,071, 2,062, and 1,965, are Chartularies of Chester Abbey.

was agreed that an annual pension of three marks should be paid to the abbot out of the fruits of the rectory;* but this sum was afterwards reduced to nine shillings.

At the time when Hugo Gryll was Abbot of Chester, Martin de Cyberei, rector of Weston, sanctioned the abbot founding a chapel within the church, apparently for the use of the tenants of the abbey, saving to himself all the rights of the mother church.†

We also find from the Chartularies, that peculiar privileges and liberties were granted to the monks and their tenants on the manor of Weston by Henry I., and confirmed by Henry II. and John. These liberties are stated to have corresponded with those possessed by the burgesses of Derby.

The procuring of the papal, episcopal, and royal sanction to the appropriation of the churches of Weston and Aston, and the ordination of vicarages for those benefices, in the fourteenth century, and how this arrangement all fell through, and they remained rectories, has been fully described under Aston, and need not be here repeated.‡ The grant of this advowson by Henry VIII. to the Bishop of Chester, and its subsequent transfer to Sacheverell, Paget, Roper, and Holden, has also been detailed in the same place. It was sold to Sir Robert Wilmot, of Osmaston, by the Holdens, in the middle of last century.

The Taxation Roll of 1291 gives the clear annual value of this rectory at £12, and also states that the Abbot of Chester had a pension of 9s. from the rectory. The *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, 27 Henry VIII., estimated it at £11 16s.

The Church Goods Commissioners, 6 Edward VI., drew up the following inventory of this church:—

“Weston upon Trent, Oct 6. Hugh Shepay parson. ij chalyses of sylver parcell guylt—iiij vestments, whereof j of purple velvet, ij of sylke—iiij coopes, j of purple velvet, j of blew velvet, j of blewe silke—iiij alter clothez—iiij towells—j pyx of brasse—j byble with paraphaacs—iiij bells in the steple, with a hand bell—j crosse of copper—ij sirpleces—ij cruetts—ij sacryng bells—j lytle bell—j chrysmatorie of brass—vj baner clothez—j vayle clothe—j pyllow of downe—ij chests—j alter clothe—ij candlestycks of brasse—j holywater stocke of brasse—j corporas clothes—iiij old cases for y^e same—j payre of censors of brasse.”

The Parliamentary Survey of Benefices, 1650, says:—

“Weston Super Trent is a parsonage really worth one hundred and twenty pounds per annum noe chappell appertayning. Mr. John Boylstone Incumbent, an able preacher and of good conversacon.”

* Harl. MSS. 1,965, f. 8.

† Harl. MSS. 2,062, f. 6b; 1,965, f. 11; and 2,071, f. 56.

‡ *Vide supra*, pp. 3, 4.

The following list of rectors and patrons is chiefly compiled from the Lichfield Registers and the Returns of the First Fruits Office. As from 1403 to its dissolution the Abbey of Chester presented, it has not been thought worth while to repeat that fact on each institution:—

- 1175 *circa*. William de Monte Alto. *Chester Chartularies*.
 1208 *circa*. Martyn de Cyberei. *Chester Chartularies*.
 Henry de Legh.
 1309. William de Derby.
 1313. Henry; dispensation of absence for study.
 1336. Robert de Newton; patron, William de Bredon.*
 1344. Simon de Pontefract; patron, William de Bredon.*
 1349. Thomas de Bredon, jun., vicar of Barton-on-Humber, exchanges benefices with Simon de Pontefract, rector of Weston.
 1350. Thomas de Bredon, senior; patron, the College of S. Mary juxta Castrum, Leicester, who exchanges the patronage for that turn with the Abbey of S. Werburgh's, Chester, the former presenting T. de B., junior, with one of their prebendaries.
 1403. William Charneys; patron, the Abbot of Chester. This was a re-institution of a formal nature, on the collapse of the effort to establish a vicarage. We have not found the date of W. C.'s original institution.
 1404. Richard Adenburgh; On the death of W. C.
 1438. John Bleth; patron, Hugo de Ordeswyke, for this turn.
 1470. Robert Stacey. On the resignation of J. B.
 Thomas Williamson.
 1487. Humphrey Norris. On the death of T. W.
 1496. Richard Rolleston. On the death of H. N.
 1504. Henry Hurte. On the resignation of R. R.
 Maurice Burchynshaw.
 1529. Richard Lewes *alias* Pygott. On the resignation of M. B.
 1548. Hugo Shepey; patrons, Robert Duckett, grocer, of London, assignee of William Cost, of Pencombe, Hereford, by virtue of an arrangement with the Abbey of Chester. On the death of R. L.
 1564. Francis More; patrons, Richard Cupper, Edward Colborne, and John Taylor, by concession, for this turn, from Henry Paget.
 1574. Thomas Wattwood; patron, Charles Paget. On the death of F. M.
 1575. Richard Sale; patron, Charles Paget. On the resignation of T. W.
 1626. John Poole; patrons, Thomas Mansfield, Edward Willcox, and William Sale. On the death of R. S. (Spelt *Pole* in the *Parish Register*).
 1646. Everard Poole; patron, Thomas Stych.
 1674. John Boyston.
 1678. Edward Holden; patron, Lawrence Holden.
 1707. Robert Holden; patron, Rebecca Holden, widow. On the death of E. H.
 1739. John Holden; patron, Anne Holden, widow. On the death of R. H.
 1759. Joshua Winter; patrons, Zacchæus Duckett, clerk, and Richard Brown, for this turn. On the death of J. H.
 1774. William Dawson; patron, Sir Robert Wilmot, of Osmaston.
 1807. Samuel Pearson; patron, Sir Robert Wilmot. On the death of W. D.
 1811. Robert Nicholas French; patron, Sir Robert Wilmot. On the death of S. P.
 1863. John Wadham; patron, Laurence Hall, for that turn. On the death of R. N. F.

* This exercise of patronage by William de Bredon was no doubt by special grant from the Abbey of Chester, though it is not mentioned in the institutions.

This interesting church, which is dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, consists of nave, north and south aisles, south porch, chancel, and tower surmounted by a spire at the west end. Its dimensions, as taken by Mr. Rawlins in 1835, are—nave, 34 ft. 7 in. by 18 ft. 5 in.; north aisle, 33 ft. 7 in. by 16 ft. 1 in.; south aisle, 33 ft. 4 in. by 15 ft. 11 in.; and chancel, 30 ft. 9 in. by 16 ft. 5 in.

There are no remains of either Saxon or Norman work. The chancel is chiefly Early English, early in the thirteenth century. On the south side is a plain pointed priest's doorway and three lancet windows, and on the north side are two lancets. The walls were raised some four feet and a flat roof substituted towards the end of the Perpendicular period, when a five-light east window, simply trefoiled, without any tracery, was inserted. The obtusely arched hood-mould of this window has been left, and its general outline; but during the restoration of 1876-7, the lower part was, with questionable taste, built up, and three lancets pierced in the upper half.* In clearing away the accumulated earth round the base of the tower, the foundations and first courses of the buttresses of an Early English tower have been lately uncovered.

The south aisle has excellent pedimental buttresses, with mouldings and finials. The south doorway, the two three-light south windows, and especially the three-light east window, point to the commencement of the Decorated style, and are not later than *circa* 1300. At the west end of this aisle is a single lancet window, with shouldered inner arch. This Early English window has probably been put back further to the west when the present aisle was built, for the buttress of the old Early English tower now comes in a line with it. There are the marks of the former steep-pitch roof of this aisle at each end. It is evident on looking at the south doorway that it was not originally designed for a porch. The present tiled porch of brick and wood, on a stone basement, is not older than James I. Nevertheless, it is so picturesque in its colouring, and so very characteristic, that the rector is to be much congratulated on his courage in sparing it during the recent restoration. The east window of this aisle (Plate XX.) should be noticed as an instance of geometric tracery, such as may sometimes be seen in the eastern counties, but hardly ever in the midlands. It is unique so far as Derbyshire is concerned.

* In most respects this restoration has been carefully carried out, and considerable pains were taken to disturb the old fabric as little as possible. The total cost was about £1,200. The architects were Messrs. Jolley and Evans. The church was reopened by the Bishop of Lichfield in July, 1877.

The nave is striking, from the remarkable height of the Decorated arcades that separate it from the aisles. They consist of three pointed arches on each side, supported by round pillars, with circular mouldings to the bases and capitals, but the responds are octagon. Much of the masonry of the interior of the church, especially of the pillars, is beautifully veined with warm tints of orange and purple. The arch into the chancel has octagonal shafts, like the responds of the nave arcades. It is cut off at the top by the flat roof of the chancel. The nave has also a flat roof, but the old stone corbels of the former roof remain.

The north aisle is also Decorated, but of later date than its fellow, *circa* 1320-40. The east window is a good example of four principal lights, and there are two lateral ones of three lights each. There is also a corresponding two-light window high up in the west wall. Below it, but to one side, is a small blocked-up doorway; its inner head is of that character called "flattened trefoil," but on the outside (where there is the remains of an old buttress by it) it is semicircular. Its date is undoubtedly of the beginning of the Early English period, *temp.* John. This would just correspond with the time when Rector Martin permitted Abbot Hugh to found a chapel within the parish church, and we have little doubt that this was the special entrance to it, the north aisle being screened off by a *parclose* from the rest of the church.

The narrow, tall archway into the tower has continuous mouldings. The west window is of two lights. The belfry windows are of the usual pointed character that pertain to Decorated towers. There are bold rectangular buttresses at the western angles. The tower is embattled, but the battlements were probably renewed towards the end of the fifteenth century, at the same time when nave and aisles were covered with a continuous embattled roof of a single span. The spire, which is not lofty, is octagonal, and has two tiers of lights.

In the south wall of the chancel are three round-headed sedilia and a pointed piscina niche, under a square label; they are coeval with the lancet windows. Below the most western of these lancets, on the same side of the chancel, is an opening or window, splayed on the inside, about two feet square; it has been built up within recent years, and cannot be perceived from the exterior. This is one of those "low side windows" so often alluded to and explained

in these pages.* At the east end of the south aisle is a good trefoiled piscina niche under a hood-mould. At the east end of the north aisle, where the raised altar pace still remains, is a plain pointed piscina, and an oblong almary on the north side, with the hinges and staple for a door fixed in the masonry. There are two brackets for saints by this east window. Against the north wall of this aisle runs a stone bench or seat, and there is the same at the west end of the south aisle. The font, which is 30 in. in diameter and 46 in. high, is of octagon shape, and bears the date 1661 on one face. The stem or base is circular; its mouldings show it to be either of Decorated date, or else an imitation of that style.

One or two of the old benches had some well-executed Decorated tracery.† It is most exceptional to find church seats of the fourteenth century still extant. They have been used up to form a reading desk. There is a pulpit of good Jacobean work, with the date 1611, and the initials C. T. I. R. The parish chest is of oak, and bears the year 1662, and the initials R. B. W. C.; and there is also an old parish bier of oak, bearing the date, Nov. 4th, 1653.

Up to the time of the recent restoration, the sedilia of the chancel were occupied with kneeling figures of Richard Sale, his wife, and children, with the remainder of the monument on the wall above. These figures had been roughly deprived of an arm and part of one side, in order to make them fit into these recesses. The whole monument was probably constructed in London or at some town, and then sent down here in pieces to be fitted up, when the happy thought seems to have struck some local genius of utilising the sedilia. These figures have been properly ejected, and now stand on a platform below the east window of the north aisle, whilst the tablet and arms have been moved to the opposite side of the chancel. It is greatly to be regretted that they could not have been placed together. The inscription, now against the north chancel wall, runs as follows:—

“Heare under lieth interred the bodie of Dorothie Sale, the eldest daughter and coheire of William Wilne of Melburne in the countie of Derby Esquier, and wife of Richard Sale, Clearke, Bachelor of Lawe; Prebenderi in the Cathedrall church of Lichfield and Parson of this church. Who weare married together 36 yeares

* See the account of Ravenston, Croxall, and Spondon churches in vol. iii. of *Churches of Derbyshire*. and the account (and plate) of Aston, in this volume.

† See plate 25 of vol. iii. of *Sketches of the Facsimile Society*.

and had betweene them in lawfull marriage 4 sonnes and 6 daughters which said Dorothie died the 7th of Februarie Anno Domini 1615. Also the body of the abovesaid Richard Sale who was buried the 21st of December Anno Domini 1625.

Soe heere on earth my body lies whose sinful life deserved the rod

Yett I believe the same shall rise and praise the mercies of my God

As for my soule let non take thought: it is with him that hath it bought

For God on mee doth mercie take, for nothing els but Jesu's sake."

Then follow *Anno Ætatis vixit 70*, and *Anno Ætatis obiit 60*, which used to be over the heads of the man and woman respectively; implying, we suppose, that the monument, with its figures, was originally put up in 1615, when Dorothy had died, aged 60, her husband being at that time 70. Above is the following coat:—Quarterly 1st and 4th *arg.*, on a bend engrailed, *sab.*, three fleurs-de-lis of the first (Sale), 2nd and 3rd *arg.*, a chevron between three lozenges, *sab.* (Massey), impaling *arg.*, a chevron between three wolves' heads erased, *sab.** (Wilne). Crest, a pheon, *sab.* A further inscription says:—

"Repaired by Elizabeth daughter and heiress of William Sale of Willington Gent great grandson of the above Richard Sale from William his second son by Judith Oliver his second wife, 1764."

The figures now in the south aisle comprise, besides the parents, two children in cradles, two sons, and six daughters, with the names of all but the infants below them, viz., William, Richard, Dorothy, Alice, Anne, Jane, Isabel, and Elizabeth.

Richard Sale was of the old family of Sale, of Sale, Cheshire. They were allied to the Masseys, of Sale, by marriage with an heiress of a younger branch. His brother William was rector of the adjacent parish of Aston. They were both strong adherents of Elizabeth's policy; and the wives of several of the wealthy recusants of the county, such as Mrs. Eyre, of Dunston, Mrs. Barker, of Dore, Mrs. Pole, and Mrs. Longford, were placed under the custody of these parsons in their rectory houses; they having to report on their safety every three months to the Privy Council. Richard Sale, the eldest son of the rector of Weston, married Dorothy, daughter of John Trew, of Melbourn; he and his descendants resided at Shardlow. William, the second son, settled at Barrow-on-Trent, where his descendants still reside; he married (1) Dorothy, daughter of — Granger, of Coton, and (2) Judith, daughter of Roger Burden, of Aynho, and widow of John Oliver, of Chellaston.†

* It is now *sable*, but Mr. Meynell, in 1710, read it *gules*.

† Dugdale's *Derbyshire Visitation*, 1662—4, ff. 5, 6; Coll. of Arms.

On a slab on the floor at the east end of the north aisle can be read:—"Hic jacet Bri. Pulton 1640." When Mr. Meynell was here, in 1812, he noted "several Garlands hung up, which were carried before the corps of maids by Bachelors, but now discontinued."

As the recent restoration has unfortunately covered up the various memorials on the floor of this chancel, we make no apology for reproducing them *in extenso*. On the south side are the following:—

"Near this stone lie interr'd the Remains of y^e Rev^d Mr. Robert Holden M.A. late Rector of this Church, and of Ann his wife daughter of the Reverend Mr. Robert Huntingdon, Rector of Whiston in the county of Northampton. He departed this life November y^e 9th in the year of Our Lord God 1739, aged LXI. She dy'd October y^e 11th, 1747, aged 76."

"Here rest the remains of the Reverend John Holden A.M. late Rector of this Parish and of Newton in y^e Thistles, Warwickshire. In the discharge of his Pastoral Office he was eminently vigilant, and faithful to his trust; was greatly beloved by his Parishioners, valuable as a friend, and died July the 21st, 1759, in the 47th year of his age."

"Sacred to the memory of William Hickingbotham who departed this life Jan^{ry} 14th, 1832, aged 80 years.

"Here lieth waiting for immortal life
The tender husband of a loving wife
Good was his heart and in his friendship sound
Patient in pain and lov'd by all around
His pains are o'er his grief for ever done
A life of everlasting joy he's now begun.

"Elizabeth wife of Wil^m Hickingbotham, who departed this life Jan^{ry} 14th, 1842, aged 86 years."

"Richard Brown of this Parish. Buried May 25th, 1766, aged 53."

The remainder are on the north side:—

"M. S. Edvardi Holden M.A. Hujus Ecclesiae per viginti octo annos Rectoris obiit xxvi Januarii Anno Dñi 1706, Ætat 67."

"Here lieth Mary da' of John Pole parson aged 16 dyed Augst 19: 1633.

"In whose youth mett art wisdom, grace
And boldness to look death in the face."

"Sacred to the memory the Rev^d William Dawson, who departed this life April 18th, 1807, aged 66 years. Also Susanna his wife who departed this life April 15th 1817, aged 85 years. Lamented most by those who knew them best."

"In hope of a glorious Resurrection lie the remains of Mrs. Ann Holden, Daughter of the Rev^d Robert Holden late Rector of this Parish. She departed this life January 12th, 1767, in the 53^d year of her age."

There is some good modern glass in the lancets of the chancel, but no old glass now remains. When this church was heraldically visited on August 10th, 1611, there were several coats of arms and inscriptions in the windows.* The arms of Bothe, and the

* Harl. MSS. 1,093, f. 108b; 5,809, f. 58b.

inscription—*Orate pro bono statu Johannis Bothe Thesaurari ecclie Cathedrali Lichfield*; Canon Bothe was buried at Sawley in 1496.* The arms of Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester (*az.*, a wolf's head erased, *arg.*), and the inscription—*Orate pro bono statu episcopi Sodorenis et Abbatis Cestrie*; Richard Oldham, Abbot of Chester 1453, was consecrated Bishop of Sodor and Man in 1475; he died in 1485, and is buried at Chester. The arms of Curzon of Norfolk (*arg.*, on a bend, *gu.*, three besants), and the inscription— *ell prebendarii ecclie Cathedrali Lichfeild*. The arms of Ingleby (*sab.*, an estoile, *arg.*). Also quarterly *or* and *gu.*, with the inscription—*Orate pro bono statu Hugonis vicar ecclie parochialis de Melburne*; Hugo Fayrclogh was vicar of Melbourn 1459–82.† This glass was probably all in the five-light east window of the chancel, and was coeval with its erection.

The same notes also record three other inscriptions that were then on monuments, but which have now disappeared. I. *Hic jacet D^{ns} Humfridus* II. *Hic jacent corpora Willi Feyrbarne et Elena uxoris ejus qui quidem Wills obiit 25 die A^o dni 1523. Illa obiit 1538.* III. *Hic jacet filius Christopheri Eyre et Johannæ uxor' ejus qui obiit 24 die . . . Anno dni 1525*; Christopher Eyre, of Weston-on-Trent, was the second son of Roger Eyre, of Holme, by Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Barley.‡

In the tower are three bells, thus inscribed:—

I. "God save His Church, Ro Bryon, Ric Browne, 1716."

II. "The Churches praise I sound allways, T: Hedderly 1760 sculp."

III. "Jesus of Nazareth King of the Jews have mercy on me, 1760. T: Hedderly sculp."

The registers begin in 1565. From that date to 1586 they are on paper. There is an odd entry or two of 1605, but with that exception there is a gap from 1586 to 1610. With the latter year a register book of parchment commences. At the outbreak of the Civil War there was an engagement at King's Mill ford, in this parish, which was held by the royal forces. After an entry of July 4th, 1644, is written—"Some souldiers buried of y^e Garrison;" and again, under August 7th—"Duck a souldier buried a little aft^r."

* See the account of Sawley Church for particulars relative to Bothe.

† *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. iii., p. 397.

‡ *Reliquary*, vol. xii., p. 44.

Willington.

Willington.



THE manor of Willington at the time of the Domesday Survey pertained to Ralph Fitz-Hubert, and no mention is made of a church. But there must have been a church about this time, for William the Conqueror bestowed the town of Willington, together with its church, on the Abbey of Burton, which was confirmed to that establishment by Pope Lucius III. in 1185.* Though the abbey retained certain manorial rights and chief rents in this parish up to the time of their dissolution, the church, for some reason which cannot now be explained, did not long remain theirs. Perhaps they sold it to the principal family of the place, the Willingtons of Willington, who were here soon after the Conquest, and whom we know to have owned the advowson of the rectory at the beginning of the thirteenth century.

Nicholas de Willington (son of Nicholas, who was a contemporary of Robert, Abbot of Burton, in the reign of Stephen) gave the church of Willington to the adjacent priory of Repton in the year 1223; this grant was confirmed by Henry III. in 1252.† Nicholas de Willington was a considerable benefactor of the priory; he left an only daughter and heiress, who was married to Hugo de Findern; his brother, Ralph de Willington, the founder of the Lady Chapel, Gloucester Cathedral, settled at Sandhurst, and became the ancestor of the distinguished family of that county.

The gift of the church, in the first instance, only implied the placing of the advowson in the hands of the canons. It seems

* Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. i., p. 275.

† Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. ii., p. 280; *Topographer and Genealogist*, articles on Repton Priory, vol. ii.

from the Taxation Roll of 1291, that the church then remained a rectory, for it is spoken of as an *ecclesia* and not as a vicarage, its annual value being £8. But it was shortly afterwards formally ordained a vicarage, and the great tithes appropriated to the priory.* The *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, of Henry VIII., estimated the clear annual value of this vicarage at £4 16s. 2d. The Parliamentary Commissioners, of 1650, say—

“Willington is a vicaridge really worth five pounds per annum. A small parish and neare to Finderne may be conveniently united to Findern and make one parish and the church sett at an equal distance betwixt both.”

The Church Goods Commissioners, 6 Edward VI., drew up the following inventory of the goods here found:—

“Wyllngton. Oct. 5. Ser Rob. Grace vycar. j chalys of sylver—iii vestments olde and course—j cope—j amasse—j albe—a fane (*i.e.* a maniple) and a stoole (stole)—j crosse of couper or brass—j towell—ij alter close—ij bells in the steypull—ij lyttil bells—j serpeles—j peir of seucers off brasse—j corporas case with the clothe—j crespatory off peweter—iiij cruetts of pewter—j pyx of maslen.”

After the dissolution of Burton Abbey, the impropriate tithes and the advowson of the vicarage went to the Crown, and eventually became the property of Sir John Port, founder of Repton School and Etwall Hospital. Both the advowson and the impropriation formed part of this charity estate. The following list of vicars is chiefly gathered from the Episcopal Registers and the First Fruits Office Returns. It must be understood that the patron of the vicarage, up to the Reformation, was in each case the Abbot of Burton, and subsequently the Trustees of the Port Estate, who still occupy that position. During the long blank between 1634 and 1748, when we can find no institution to the vicarage, it would seem that it was held as a sort of perquisite by the Head Master of Repton School.

..... Robert de Sonynton.

1336. John de Gildeston. On the death of R. de S.

1349. William de Twyford. On the death of J. de G.

—— John Cortell de Repindon. On the death of W. de T.

1368. John de Pateshurst. On the death of J. C. R.

1375. William Lucy. On the resignation of J. de P.

..... Edmund Bretby.

1433. Robert Dawson. On the resignation of E. B.

1438. Richard Porter, *alias* Blandon de Newton Solney.

1440. Laurence Sutton, canon of Repton On the resignation of R. P.

1460. John Mason, *alias* Melburn.

* *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. iii., p. 423. The reference here given to Lichfield Episcopal Registers for the appropriation of this church is an error. On looking at it again, we find that it refers to Wellington, Salop. But the institution of vicars shows that it was appropriated *circa* 1300.

1467. William Clyfton. On the death of J. M.
 1487. Nicholas Nyke. On the resignation of W. C.
 1494. Roger Pearson. On the death of N. N. Collated by the Vicar-General of the Diocese.
 1497. Nicholas Wilson. On the resignation of R. P.
 1531. Dns. Frances.
 (1535). Robert Lago. *Valor Ecclesiasticus*.
 1550. Robert Grace; patron, the King. On the death of R. L.
 1569. William Sawrier; patron, the Queen.
 Thomas Milner.
 1634. Lawrence Brierby; patron, Thomas Milner.
 1748. Joseph Twemlow; patrons, Trustees of Sir John Port's Charities.
 Jonathan Davenport.
 1792. Joseph Turner. On the death of J. D.
 1809. William Boulthie Sleath. On the death of J. T.
 1820. W. T. Beer. On the resignation of W. B. S.
 1821. John Chamberlyne. On the death of W. T. B.
 1832. William Boulthie Sleath. On the death of J. C.
 1843. William Stoddart. On the death of W. B. S.
 1855. William Findley. On the resignation of W. S.

This church, which is dedicated to S. Michael, consists of nave, chancel, north transept, and small west tower. Its area is—nave, 40 ft. 9 in. by 14 ft. 11 in.; chancel, 22 ft. 8 in. by 12 ft. 6 in.; and transept, 22 ft. 7 in. by 18 ft. The small and singularly plain tower was built in 1824, and we are surprised to learn that it cost even as much as £80. Shortly afterwards a remarkably ugly north transept was built, and the church re-pewed, at a cost of £300. Previous to this, as we learn from a drawing of Mr. Rawlins, taken in 1818, and one of rather earlier date by Mr. Meynell, the west wall of the nave was supported by three massive buttresses, and the bells were in a square turret on the west gable. There was a south porch, with a square-headed doorway and a steep-pitched roof, and the south windows of the nave were square-headed and debased. There is now no porch, and the south doorway is built up. This doorway is of Norman date, with a rounded moulding, and having a tympanum partly carved in squares with intersecting lines. The arch between the nave and chancel has probably been a plain Norman one, but was re-cased in 1824. On each side of the chancel are two short lancet windows, which, though the inner splay has been modernized, are of Early English date. The two-light east chancel window is of debased style, and so is the south priest's door. The nave windows on the south are modern.

Inside the church is but little of any interest. Against the north chancel wall is a shallow recess, in which used to stand a comparatively modern font—a basin on a pillar. Three or four

years ago this was ejected to the basement of the tower, and a font that was turned out of Egginton Church placed on the south side of the chancel. This font is a sort of carved stone balustrade, apparently about the time of Queen Anne, and possibly a shade or two better than the one it has displaced. On the floor of the nave are two large white gravestones. Round the margin of one has been a black-letter, fifteenth or beginning of sixteenth century inscription, but all that is now decipherable are the words—"et uxor sue." Probably this is a memorial of a wife of one of the Meynells, of Willington, who held a moiety of the manor under the abbot of Burton. The other has a marginal inscription in Roman capitals. All that can be now read is—"John Stephenson Gent. sometyme Organist II of Julye." From Mr. Meynell's notes, we find that the date of this tomb is 1669. Against the north chancel wall is a mural slab to Anne Turpin, 1745, and there are several eighteenth and nineteenth century gravestones on the chancel floor.

The three old bells of this church were recast in 1827, at a cost of £30. They all now bear—"T. Mears of London fecit 1827."

The registers only begin with the year 1680.

Æddenda

et

Corrigenda.

ADDENDA.

FIRST VOLUME.

Alfreton.

The following is a list of the vicars of this church, chiefly compiled (as is the case with all the subsequent lists) from the Lichfield Registers and the Returns of the First Fruits Office:—

- . Ralph de Pecco.
1311. Robert de Coventry. On the death of R. de. P. Reinstituted in 1320.
1321. Richard de Roderham. On the resignation of R. de C.
1324. Richard de Craven. On the resignation of R. de R.
1349. Robert de Wymeswold. On the death of R. de C.
1360. John de Roderham. On the death of R. de W.
1368. John de Alfreton. On the death of J. de R.
1422. John Denby. On the resignation of J. de A.
1437. A Canon of Beauchief instituted, but a blank has been left in the register for his name.
1468. William Brotherton. On the resignation of Thomas Standen.
1495. Robert Phype (or Fypp). On the death of W. B.
1500. Thomas Peyton. On the death of R. P.
1518. William Oates.
- (1535). John Davey. *Valor Ecclesiasticus*.
1537. Henry Kempson; patron, Henry VIII., "*pro capitis ratione dissolueionis monasterii de Beauchyff in Com. Derb. auctoritate parliament' suppressi.*"
1570. Richard Bancure (?); patron, Sir Francis Leeke. On the death of H. K.
1615. Godfrey Platts; patron, Sir Francis Leeke.
1618. Ralph Rodes; patron, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield.
1629. Elisha Bourne; patron, Francis, Lord Deincourt.
1632. Thomas Brooke; patron, Francis, Lord Deincourt.
- (1650). John Childe. *Parliamentary Commission*.
1694. Thomas Mathews. Collated by the Bishop, through lapse of time.
1697. George Dudson; patron, John Turner de Swanwick. On the death of T. M.
1733. Cornelius Horne; patron, George Turner. He was also vicar of Blackwell.
1768. Anthony Carr; patron, Thomas Thoroton.

1799. **Thomas Webster**; patrons, Ellen, wife of Rev. Henry Case Morewood, and the said Rev. H. C. M., in right of his wife. On the death of A. C.
 1817. **John Pepper**; patrons, the same. On the death of T. W.
 1842. **Richard James Ozanne**; patron, William Palmer Morewood. On the death of J. P.
 1853. **Samuel Shedden**; patron, William Palmer Morewood. On the resignation of R. J. O.
 1856. **J. C. H. Deacon**; patron, William Palmer Morewood. On the resignation of S. S.

The vicarage of Alfreton was always held by one of the Canons of Beauchief, who, episcopally instituted and irremovable, had to follow the Premonstratensian rule as far as possible, and was bound to appear at Beauchief at all Visitations of the Abbey as well as on certain festivals. Many of the vicars' names appear in the Beauchief Obituary, viz.:—Richard Coventry, Nov. 16th; Richard de Roderham, Aug. 30th; John de Roderham, Nov. 15th; John Denby, July 13th; and Thomas Peyton, April 21st, on which days masses were said at the abbey in their memory.*

Coal was worked on lands pertaining to the chantry of the Blessed Virgin, within the parish church of Alfreton, as early as the fourteenth century.

Robert White, the last priest of this chantry, obtained a pension of £6 in the time of Philip and Mary.

The brass plate of John Oldfield, taken up during the restoration of the church, for safety, and afterwards mislaid, has just (Feb., 1879) been found, and is about to be affixed to one of the walls.

It was accidental that there was no rope to the Sanctus Bell at the time of our visit. The bell is always rung five minutes before the beginning of the Service, and is called "the Parson's bell."

There are now no registers earlier than 1706. On the inside of the cover of the oldest register book are the following interesting records of Church discipline in the last century:—

Hannah Bullock, excommunicated Anno Dom: 1726.

Hannah Barrat, excommunicated, now absolved, 1735, by Penance.

Octob^r 22, 1728. Sarah White and John Brown, Apothecary, were declared in y^e Parish Church of Alfreton excommunicated.

Note. Sarah Wood obtained an Absolution, and M^r Brown now absolved, 1735, by Penance.

Oct^r 13, 1731. Mary Flint excommunicated.†

Page 11, line 20, for "son" read "daughter."

* *Historical Memorials of Beauchief Abbey*, by S. O. Addy: 1878. Various other particulars will be found in these pages relative to two of the Alfreton vicars—William Brotherton and Thomas Peyton.

† For these extracts we are indebted to the kindness of the present vicar.

Ashover.

The following is a list of the rectors and patrons of this church :—

- . Roger de Deincourt.
1343. Robert de Reresby; patron, Adam de Reresby. On the death of R. de D.
1344. William de Reresby; patron, Adam de Reresby. On the death of R. de R.
1349. Richard de Reresby; patron, Adam de Reresby. On the death of W. de R.
1369. Thomas Wikirsley; patron, Sir Thomas de Reresby. On the death of R. de R.
1378. William de Reresby; patron, Sir Thomas de Reresby. On the death of T. W.
1416. William Reresby; patron, Thomas Reresby.
1466. William Stokes; patron, Thomas Winkworth. This institution is erased, and then the same rector's name is repeated, but on the presentation of the trustees of Sir Thomas Reresby. W. S. was again instituted in 1469, owing, we suppose, to some further informality.
1471. Philip Eyre; patron, John, Earl of Shrewsbury, for this turn, as guardian of Thomas Reresby. On the death of W. S.
1504. John Reresby; patron, Ralph Reresby. On the death of P. E.
1518. Brian Rose; patron, Ralph Reresby. On the death of J. R.
1529. Leonard Reresby; patron, Thomas Rerysbye de Thribar. On the death of B. R.
1557. Thomas Hulley; patron, Lionel Reresby.
1615. John Hancock; patron, Sir Thomas Reresby.
1620. Stephen Haxby; patron, the King. On the death of J. H.
1621. Emanuel Bourne; patron, Sir Samuel Tryen. On the death of J. H.*
1669. Obadiah Bourne; patron, Thomas Bourne, citizen of London.
1711. Samuel Bourne; patron, Matthew Powell, clerk, for this turn.
1719. Obadiah Bourne; patron, Laurence Bourne.
1763. Laurence Bourne; patron, John Simpson, clerk. On the death of O. B.
1797. Laurence Short; patrons, Anthony Lax Maynard and another. On the death of L. B.
1835. Joseph Nodder; patron, John Charge, of Chesterfield, trustee of the late Laurence Bourne. On the death of L. S.
1878. John Bourne Nodder; patrons, Mary Anne Nodder, widow, and Henry Edwin Bailey. On the death of J. N.

In 1511, **Nicholas Palfreyman** was instituted to the Babington chantry which was at the altar of SS. Thomas the Martyr and Katharine, on the presentation of Thomas Babington. On the resignation of N. P., in 1520, **Richard Sewell** was instituted, Anthony Dethyke (? Babington) being entered as patron.

William Sandell, the last priest of Babington's chantry in this church, received a pension of £5 from the Exchequer, in the time of Philip and Mary.

There seems to have been also a chantry dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, in addition to the Babington chantry, for Milo

* We suppose the institution of Stephen Haxby was quashed [as informal, for Emanuel Bourne was instituted "on the death of John Hancock," no mention being made of his immediate predecessor.

Whitworth, described as lately incumbent of such a chantry, in the parish of Ashover, received at the same time a pension of £6.

The parish registers begin with the year 1653, but there are some baptisms of the year 1622. There is a gap in the marriage register between 1724 and 1754. The following entry is often pointed out to visitors:—

“1660. Dorothy Matly, supposed wife of John Flint, of this parish, foreswore herselfe; whereon the ground open, and she sanke over hed March 1st; and being found dead she was buried March 2d.”

We recently met with full particulars relative to this strange event, in a most unexpected quarter, viz., in Bunyan's *Life and Death of Mr. Badman*, first published about 1680. This feigned narrative takes the form of a dialogue between Mr. Wiseman and Mr. Attentive, and when they are discoursing about Mr. Badman's breach of the third commandment, Mr. Wise quotes instances of sudden judgment for false swearing:—

“But above all, take that dreadful story of Dorothy Matley, an inhabitant of Ashover, in the county of Derby. This Dorothy Matley, saith the relater, was noted by the people of the town to be a great swearer and curser, and liar, and thief (just like Mr. Badman); and the labour that she did usually follow was to wash the rubbish that came forth of the lead mines, and there to get sparks of lead ore; and her usual way of asserting things was with these kind of imprecations:—I would I might sink into the earth if it be so: or I would God would make the earth open and swallow me up. Now upon the 23rd of March, 1660, this Dorothy was washing of ore upon the top of a steep hill about a quarter of a mile from Ashover, and was there taxed by a lad for taking of two single pence out of his pocket (for he had laid his breeches by, and was at work in his drawers) but she violently denied it, wishing the ground might swallow he (*query* her) up if she had them. She also used the same wicked words on several other occasions that day. Now one George Hodgkinson, of Ashover, a man of good report there, came accidentally by where this Dorothy was, and stood still a while to talk with her, as she was washing her ore; there stood still also a little child by her tub-side, and another a distance from her, calling aloud to her to come away; wherefore the said George took the girl by the hand to lead her away to her that called her. But behold, they had not got above ten yards from Dorothy, but they heard her crying for help, so looking back, he saw the woman and her tub and sieve, twisting round, and sinking into the ground. Then said the man, pray to God to pardon thy sin, for thou art never like to be seen alive any longer. So she and her tub twirled round and round, till they sunk about three yards into the earth, and there for a while staid. Then she called for help again, thinking, as she said, she would stay there. Now the man, though greatly amazed, did begin to think which way to help her: but immediately a great stone, which appeared in the earth, fell upon her head and broke her skull, and then the earth fell in upon her and covered her. She was afterwards digged up and found about four yards within the ground, and the boy's two single two pence in her pocket, but her tub and sieve could not be found.”

Page 33, line 1. This coat pertains to the family of Perry, according to Papworth, and to Percy, according to Edmondson.

Dethick.

Page 41. After the paragraph ending "Johan Baptiste de Deth," etc., insert—The eldest son of Thomas and Isabella was Sir Anthony Babington, the builder of the tower of this chapel. Sir Anthony, by his two wives, had a large family.

Page 43, line 5. The coat should be—*az.*, on a chief, *or*, a demi-lion rampant, *gu.*; for though a younger branch of Markham did bear arms with a sable field, the shield in question refers to the alliance between John Markham, of Cotham, Notts., and Catharine, daughter of Sir Anthony Babington, and the arms of Markham, of Cotham Hall, undoubtedly an azure field.

Page 43, line 9. The arms of Constable, of Kinolton, are—quarterly, *gu.* and *vair*, on a bend surtout, *or*, three martlets, *sab.*, and not as in the text.

Page 43, line 17. After "cinquefoils" add "*gu.*"

Page 45, line 8 from the bottom. For the 2nd and 3rd quartering read—Paly of six, *arg.* and *az.*, a bend surtout, *gu.* (Annesley). *

Lea.

We find from the Chartulary of Crich chantries (Harl. MSS. 3669), that the chapel of Lea was of sufficient importance in the time of Edward III. to have two chaplains.† Sir William de Wakebridge presented a set of vestments in the same reign.

Thomas Rowbotham, the last priest of the suppressed chantry of Lea, was awarded a pension of 52s. 8d. in the time of Philip and Mary.

Barlborough.

The following is a list of the rectors and patrons of this church:—

1298. **Henry de Berchemen**, sub-deacon; patron Sir Walter de Goushull. He was at the same time admitted to deacon's and priest's orders.
1313. **Adam de Longford**; patron, Nicholas de Longford.
1331. **William de Saleford**: patron, Nicholas de Longford. On the death of A. de L.

* For these heraldic corrections we are indebted to Capt. A. E. Lawson Lowe, F.S.A. It is only fair to ourselves to add that each of these four errors occur in Nichols' *Collectanea*, on which we had too implicitly relied.

† *Vide supra*, p. 37.

1338. **Robert de Assheburn**; patrons, John Cokayne and Robert de Assheburn, for this turn, by grant from Nicholas de Longford. On the resignation of W. de S.
1339. **Nicholas de Marchinton**; patron, Nicholas de Longford. On the resignation of R. de A.
1349. **John de la Minster**; patron, Nicholas de Longford. On the death of N. de M.
1349. **Henry de Schyrley**; patron, Nicholas de Longford. On the death of J. de la M.
John Marshall.
1427. **John Assheton**; patron, Margery de Longford. On the resignation of J. M.
1464. **Henry Redych**; patron, Sir Nicholas Longford. On the death of J. A.
1489. **Ralph Tatton**; patron, Sir Ralph Longford. On the death of H. R.
1534. **John White**; patron, George Lassells, for this turn, by grant from Ralph Longford. On the death of R. T.
1538. **William Walton**; patron, Godfrey Foljambe, for this turn, by grant from Ralph Longford. On the death of J. W.
1574. **Francis Nevill**; patron, Sir Richard Pype. On the death of W. W.
1597. **James Stephenson**.
1616. **Brian Heppenstall**; patron, Sir John Rhodes.
1639. **Cyprian Banbery**; patron, Sir John Rhodes.
1648. **John Brocklehurst**. Conformed in 1662, and was episcopally instituted on the presentation of Anne Roades.
1682. **Phineas Mace**; patron, Sir John Rhodes. On the death of J. B.
1699. **James Cooke**; patron, Sir John Rhodes. On the death of P. M.
1733. **Francis Bower**; patron, Sir John Rhodes.
1764. **William Pashley**; patron, Gilbert Rhodes. On the death of F. B.
1792. **Peter Acklom Reaston**; patron, Cornelius Heathcote Rhodes. On the death of W. P.
1827. **Martin Stapylton**; patron, Rev. Cornelius Heathcote Reaston Rhodes.
1870. **Martin Stapylton**; patron, Major Stapylton, for this turn, by purchase from William Hatfield de Rodes.

There are stones on the chancel floor to Rector Phineas Mace, who died in 1699, and to Rector John Brocklehurst, who died October 18th, 1682.

The Registers begin with the year 1648.

Page 55, line 3 from the bottom, for "Culcath" read "Culcheth."

Barlow.

Page 63, line 16, for "distinguished" read "distinguishing."

Beauchief Abbey.

Since the publication of our first volume, much fresh light has been thrown on the history of this abbey by the publication (1878) of Mr. Addy's *Historical Memorials of Beauchief Abbey*. The

most valuable features of this interesting work are the Obituary from the Cott. MSS. (referred to by us in a note on page 73), and certain fifteenth century Visitations from an Ashm. MS. in the Bodleian.

The list of abbots on pp. 74, 75, requires several corrections and additions; but that given by Mr. Addy is also incorrect. A perfect list has yet to be compiled.

Page 75. Erase lines 8 and 9, and substitute—John Greenwood, *alias* Sheffield, elected abbot 1519, died 1536.

Page 78. Edward Pegge's Epitaph, *for* "fili" and "majoris," *read* "filius" and "major;" *for* "comitate," "comitatu;" *for* "supernam," "supremam;" and *for* "denegetum," "denegatum."

Page 79, line 3 from the bottom, *for* "visibus" *read* "vicibus."

Brighton.

The following is a list of the rectors and patrons, and vicars and patrons of this church; it will be found to slightly qualify certain statements on page 83.

RECTORS.

. Bartholomew.

1349. Geoffrey de Haddon; patron, John Darcy. On the death of B.
1356. William de Fereby; patron, the King, as guardian of the heir of John Darcy. On the death of G. de H.

. Richard de Beuley.

1367. Richard de Raundes; patron, the King, as guardian of Philip, heir of John Darcy. On the resignation of R. de B.
1374. Richard de Kyngeston; patron, Philip Darcy. On the resignation of R. de R.

1396. John del More; patron, Philip Darcy. On the deposition of R. de K.

1429. Roger Wyresdale; patron, Philip Darcy. On the death of J. de M.

1435. Thomas Warkeslay; patron, the King, for this turn, as the result of a case at Westminster, the King *versus* John Darcy and Roger Wyresdale.

1442. Matthew Lachford; patron, James Strangeways. On the resignation of T. W.

1456. William Orell. Collated by the Bishop.

VICARS.

. John Tynker.

1490. Thomas Atkynson; patron, the Prior of Mountgrace. On the death of J. T.

(1535). Leonard Lynley. *Valor Ecclesiasticus*.

1538. Thomas Rainshaw. On the death of L. L.

1543. Ralph Royez; patron, the King. On the death of T. R.

1557. William Wordsworth; patron, Robert Swyfte. On the resignation of R. R.

. Nicholas Harvey.

1567. George Harvey; patron, Francis Wortley. On the resignation of N. H.

1638. Edward Haslam; patron, Robert, Earl of Kingston-upon-Hull.

1640. **John Hunne**; patron, Robert, Earl of Kingston-upon-Hull.
 (1650). **William Jessop**. *Parliamentary Commission*.
 1667. **Thomas Goold**; patron, Sir Samuel Jones, during the minority of Henry Pierpoint. On the death of W. J.
 1690. **Robert Jackson**; patron, S. Pierpoint.
 1733. **John Drake**; patron, Evelyn, Duke of Kingston.
 1745. **John Drake, jun.**; patron, Duke of Kingston.
 1763. **Thomas Purcell**; patron, Duke of Kingston. On the death of J. D.
 1764. **Joseph Meller**; patron, Duke of Kingston. On the death of T. P.
 1769. **Richard Morton**; patron, Duke of Kingston.
 1821. **Hon. Thomas Erskine**; patron, Earl Manvers.
 . **G. H. Eyre**; patron, Earl Manvers.
 . **George Antrobus**; patron, Earl Manvers.
 1873. **Edward Reynolds**; patron, Earl Manvers. On the death of G. A.

Sir Stephen Glynn, who was here in 1860, before the church was restored, says :—

“The aisles and clerestory are embattled. The west window of the north aisle is Decorated, of two lights and square-headed. The other windows Perpendicular, of ordinary character in the aisles and clerestory of the nave; those of the south aisle and clerestory being square-headed of three lights. The nave has, on the north, only two arches dividing the aisle, pointed, on an octagonal pillar, which has an odd-looking scaly moulding under the capital. The same occurs on the south, but a third small and rude obtuse arch is opened eastward of the two. The tower arch may be Early English, but it is rather puzzling, pointed, on an impost having two tiers of toothed mouldings. There is a west gallery and finger-organ; the nave is pewed—the font modern. The roofs of flat pitch, but nave bosses. The chancel-arch is pointed, on octagonal shafts set upon corbels. The chancel is Decorated, has an east window of three lights, and on the south one of two. On the south of the altar is a trefoiled piscina, on the north a pointed aumbrey. Between the chancel and aisle is a pointed arch, now closed. The outer walls are partially stuccoed.”

The six bells were all re-cast by W. and J. Taylor, in 1837, when their foundry was at Oxford.

The Parish Registers begin with the year 1653; they are more or less deficient between the years 1659 and 1685.

Blackwell.

The Prior of Thurgarton was always patron of the vicarage of Blackwell, up to the time of the dissolution of the monasteries, so that the conjecture we have given, relative to Sir William

Babington purchasing five presentations, is incorrect. The advowson of the five churches, mentioned in the Inquisition 33 Henry VI., as pertaining to Sir William, had no connection with Blackwell. In the following list of vicars, it has not been thought worth while to repeat the fact each time of the prior being patron, nor subsequently of the Duke of Devonshire, who presented in 1774, and on the succeeding vacancies.

. Ralph de Chistleton.

1310. Henry de Northwell, canon of Thurgarton. On the resignation of R. de C.

1312. William de Calidon, canon of Thurgarton. On the resignation of H. de N.

1317. William de Retford.

1324. Gilbert de Ocrington. On the resignation of W. de R.

1329. Geoffrey de Wilford. On the resignation of G. de O.

1332. William de Curchyngton (or Kretchington). On the resignation of G. de W.

1349. William de Cromwell. On the resignation of W. de C.

1369. William de Bothamself.

. William de Gamulston.

1382. Richard de Crumwell. On the resignation of W. de G.

1392. John de Averam (in the person of Hugo Plethorp, vicar of Hucknall). On the resignation of R. de C.

. William Downham.

1422. John Normanton. On the resignation of W. D.

1454. Richard Skegby. On the death of J. N.

1494. Thomas Wodwarde. On the death of R. S.

(1535). William Ludlam. *Valor Ecclesiasticus*.

1546. Thomas Hunte; patron, Richard Bradshawe, by arrangement with the lately dissolved priory of Thurgarton. On the death of W. L.

(1650). James Stevenson, "a scandalous drunkard." *Parliamentary Commission*.

. Isaac Bacon. Ejected 1662. Calamy's *Silenced Ministers*.

1693. Sampson Rogers, licensed "ad peragendum Diaconi officium."

. Cornelius Horne. He was also vicar of Alfreton.

1771. James Brown; patron, King George, "the True Patron for this Turn by Lapse." On the death of C. H.

1774. Anthony Swindell; patron, Duke of Devonshire. On the death of J. B.

1775. Peter Wilson. On the death of A. S.

1826. Thomas Leeson Cursham. On the death of P. W.

1869. Henry Poole Marriott. On the death of T. L. C.

Mr. Rawlins visited this church in 1816, some years before it was rebuilt. He gives the length of the nave and both aisles as 30 ft., and their total breadth 37 ft. The chancel was 14 ft. by 15 ft. 4 in. He describes the nave as being separated from the north aisle by "three plain Saxon (? Norman) arches," and from the south by three pointed arches. A drawing of the south side of the church shows that the parapets, nave and aisle, were embattled, that there were three two-light clerestory windows, a large south porch, a flat roof to the chancel, and a seventeenth century priest's door.

The Registers of this parish begin in the year 1685, with the exception of a single marriage of the year 1679.

Page 93, line 5, for "Edward IV." read "Edward III."

Page 93, line 15, for "siezed" read "seized."

Bolsover.

Several of the charters relative to the gift of this church to the Canons of Darley, from the Chartulary of that Abbey, are printed in the *Monasticon*. *

In the following list of vicars, it must be understood that the Abbot of Darley was in each case patron up to the dissolution of the monasteries. Since 1785, the Duke of Portland has in each case presented.

- 1312. John de Balyden.
- 1349. Robert de Burley. On the death of J. de B.
 . Richard de Thursmanley. On the death of R. de B.
 . Robert Hope.
- 1381. Adam de Fenton, vicar of Hamelton, York, exchanges with R. H., vicar of Bolsover.
- 1391. John Stanley. On the resignation of A. de F.
- 1407. William Predyn.
 . John de Bradwall.
- 1421. Richard Feyreclough, canon regular of Darley. On the death of J. de B.
- 1464. John Harryson. On the death of R. F.
- 1465. John Stubber. On the resignation of J. H.
 . Robert Cartleage.
- 1515. Ralph Smyth. On the resignation of R. C.
- 1548. Humphrey Smyth; patron, the King. On the death of R. S.
- 1567. William Hodson; patron, the Queen.
- ... Roger Broocke. Buried April 13th, 1617. *Parish Registers*.
- 1617. William Watson; patron, Sir William Cavendish.
- (1650). Thomas Foukes. *Parliamentary Commission*.
- ... Richard Chadwick. Buried April 29th, 1682. *Parish Registers*.
- 1690. Robert Kilborne; patron, Henry, Duke of Newcastle.
- 1750. John Richardson; patron, Countess of Oxford and Mortimer.
- 1760. William Richardson; patron, Margaret, Duchess of Portland.
- 1769. Edward Otter; patrons, Robert Harley and James West.
- 1785. John Eyre; patron, Duke of Portland.
- 1798. Edward Otter; patron, Duke of Portland.
- 1818. William Calcraft Tinsley. On the death of E. O.
- 1833. John Hamilton Grey. On the death of W. C. T.
- 1866. T. C. Hills. On the resignation of J. H. G.

The Registers of this parish, date from the year 1603, but are not kept regularly till 1653, when Thomas Baker was chosen registrar. There are various entries of Commonwealth marriages before

* Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. iii. (*Addimenta in Forum Secundum*), pp. 59, 60.

justices of the peace. On April 14th, 1655, Richard Heewood and Francese Spenser were married "by and beefore Hercules Clay mayor of the borrough of Chesterfeld," their banns having been "published at Boulsover Markett Crosse three severall markett days."

Since the first volume was published, this church has undergone an extensive "restoration," at a total cost of about £6,000. The church was re-opened on July 16th, 1878. The additions now made consist of a large north aisle and arcade; entirely new roofs; a new chancel-arch; an organ chamber; the complete renovation of the chancel, including oak stalls, stone credence table and sedilia, and a stone reredos; open seats throughout the church, of stained deal; and a new clock and organ. There is now a new ring of six bells, cast by Messrs. Taylor, of Loughborough, whose name they bear; the four first have also the inscriptions of the four old bells repeated on them.

A series of incised sepulchral slabs, bearing floriated crosses, etc., were found during the re-building, and are now laid in the chancel and other pavements. An interesting late Norman capital, beautifully sculptured, should be noted in the north-west angle of the chancel.

The bas-relief of the Nativity, which used to be in the chancel, and which proves on closer examination to be of fourteenth century work, is now placed in the sepulchral recess of the south aisle. The old north doorway was unfortunately done away with, and its remains are now built up in the vicarage garden. It is a pity that a more conservative spirit was not shown in this "restoration." The size of the organ-chamber and vestry has dwarfed the old chancel, and spoilt the north aspect of the church.

The Episcopal Registers at Lichfield disclose the interesting fact, that not only was there a chapel at Glapwell, within this parish, but also another one, hitherto unknown, at Whaley, affording a further illustration of the abundant provision made by the mediæval church for the spiritual sustenance of her people. On September 16th, 1440, the Abbot of Darley petitions the Bishop that the fruits and proventions of the chapels of Glapwell and Whaley (Walley) may be united to the vicarage of the parish church of Bolsover, as the proceeds are so small that they do not suffice for the sustenance of the chaplains. The Bishop appoints Gregory Newport, rector of Hanbury, to act as his commissary, and he decides in favour of the application, as the chapels are not far distant from the church, and the road thither is level and in fair

condition (*plana et satis pulchra*) at all seasons. The decree of union is formally announced in the church, on December 4th; John Bride, Archdeacon of Derby, and Thomas Glapwell, rector of North Winfield, being officially present as witnesses. *

Brampton.

In the year 1324 there was a dispute as to who was responsible for the repairs of the chancel. The Dean of Lincoln, as rector, threw the onus on the parishioners of Chesterfield, but the parishioners appealed to the Bishop. The Bishop appointed the Archdeacon of Derby and the Dean to make enquiries as to past custom. The decision is not entered. †

The last chaplain of the suppressed chantry in this church, Thomas Somersall, obtained a pension of 7ls. 4d. from the Exchequer in the time of Philip and Mary.

The following are the bell inscriptions:—

I. "Jesus be our sped," in Lombardic capitals, and the founder's (?) initials H. D. below.

II. "In Jesu Nomen," in similar lettering, and with the same initial letters as on the first bell.

III. "God save His Church," in small Gothic capitals.

IV. "Jesus be our sped," similar lettering and initials as on the first and second bells.

The registers date from the year 1658, but they are defective in the years 1723, 1724, 1725, 1732, and 1733.

Page 116. The customary fee to the vicar of Chesterfield for the first burial in each year has been long discontinued.

Chesterfield.

The following list of vicars of Chesterfield is chiefly compiled from the Episcopal Registers at Lichfield. The appointment was in each case made on the presentation of the Dean of Lincoln, until the institution of the present vicar, who was collated by the Bishop, the whole of the Derbyshire patronage of the Dean of Lincoln having been transferred by legislation to the Bishop of the Diocese.

1298. Thomas de Walton.

1300. Walter de Suchleyrton.

* Lichfield Episcopal Registers, vol. ix., f. 195.

† Lichfield Episcopal Registers, vol. iii. (Act Book of Roger de Norbury), f. 14b.

1316. Richard de Baukwell.
 1332. Robert de Drayton. On the death of R de B.
 1339. Robert de Drayton, jun., vicar of Ostudenham (?), exchanges with R. de D., sen., vicar of Chesterfield. Re-instituted 1342.
 1349. John Bond, de Chesterfield. On the death of R. de D. J. B. is instituted in November, but resigned in the following January, and is re-instituted probably for the evading of the canons against pluralities.
 . John Gilby.
 1886. Thomas Halton, rector of Kneesall, exchanges with J. G., vicar of Chesterfield.
 1390. Richard Porter. On the death of T. H.
 1409. Richard Hawson. On the resignation of R. P.
 1438. Hugo Penyale.
 1439. Ralph Calcroft. On the resignation of H. P.
 1484. James Basford (Beresford). On the resignation of R. C. He was re-instituted in 1497, having resigned to evade the plurality canons, being instituted at this date both to Chesterfield and Matlock.*
 1520. Thomas Lillylowe.† On the death of J. B.
 . Christopher Flynte.
 1536. Martin Lane. On the resignation of C. F.
 1573. Cuthbert Hutchinson. On the death of M. L.
 1600. George Gamutt. On the death of C. H. *Parish Registers*.
 1616. Matthew Waddington; patron, Thomas Parker, by concession of Roger Parker, Dean of Lincoln. On the death of G. G.
 1638. William Edwards.
 1653. John Billingsley.‡ *Parish Registers*.
 1662. John Coope. On the ejection of J. B.
 1681. John Lobley.
 1694. William Blakeman. On the death of J. L.
 1698. Henry Audeley. On the death of W. B.
 1705. John Peek. *Parish Registers*.
 1707. William Higgs.
 1715. Thomas Hincksman.
 1739. William Wheeler. On the death of T. H.
 1765. John Wood. On the death of W. W.
 1781. George Bosseley.
 1822. Thomas Hill, Archdeacon of Derby. On the death of G. B.
 1851. George Butt. On the resignation of T. H. Collated by the Bishop of Lichfield.

* James Beresford, LL.D., was one of the sixteen sons of Thomas Beresford, of Fenny Bentley. He was a distinguished scholar of his time, and was in early life tutor to the children of Sir John Leake, of Sutton Scarsdale. He was also eminent as a pluralist. In 1484 he was instituted vicar of Chesterfield, which preferment he held till his death. In 1497 he was made rector of Matlock, which he resigned in favour of Wirksworth vicarage in 1504. He was one of the learned canons promoted by Bishop Halse in 1507, holding the prebend of Prees at Lichfield Cathedral up to his decease. In 1512 he founded a chantry in his native church of Fenny Bentley; he founded two scholarships and two fellowships at S. John's, Cambridge; he also contributed largely to the repairs of his parish churches of Chesterfield and Wirksworth, and of the cathedral at Lichfield, where he was buried in July, 1520. See further accounts of him under the various Derbyshire churches here mentioned.

† Thomas Lillylowe was also eminent as a pluralist. He held the rectory of Thorpe for a short time, in conjunction with this vicarage, and subsequently the rectories of Matlock and Bonsall. All these benefices were in the gift of the Dean of Lincoln. There appears to have been some remonstrances made against his holding Matlock and Bonsall in conjunction, and the case came before Thomas, Cardinal Archbishop of York, in 1526, as *legate a latere*. (Lichfield Registers, vol. xiii. & xiv., f. 41).

‡ John Billingsley was a fellow of Corpus Christi, Oxford. He was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry in 1649. He lived for 22 years after his ejection, chiefly at Mansfield. See a long account of him in Calamy's *Ejected Ministers*, vol. ii., pp. 169-172.

The following institutions to the chantries of S. Michael, and of S. Mary Magdalen, are also taken from the Lichfield Registers. The two were united towards the end of the fifteenth century. The institution of John Dyton, in 1496, describes the chantry as that of S. Mary Magdalen, at the altar of S. Michael.

CHANTRY OF S. MICHAEL.

. Hugo de Mansfield.

1364. Roger de Leghes; patron, Roger de Chesterfield. On the death of H. de M.

1370. Henry de Foston; patron, Richard de Chesterfield. On the resignation of R. de L.

1386. Thomas, son of Henry Northwell; patron, Richard de Chesterfield. On the death of H. de F.

. John Anerham.

1421. William Worslay; patron, Ralph Durant. On the resignation of J. A.

1450. John Balme; patron, Nicholas Durant. On the death of W. W.

1476. John Verdon; patron, Thomas Durant. On the death of J. B.

1496. John Dyton; patron, Thomas Durant. On the death of J. V.

. Robert Eyre.

1541. Richard Hyll; patrons, Robert Patchett and Thomas Myddelton, for this turn, by grant of James Durant. On the death of R. E.

CHANTRY OF S. MARY MAGDALEN.

1370. Roger de Leghes; patron, Richard de Chesterfield.

1384. William Langstaffe; patron, Richard de Chesterfield. On the death of R. de L.

. John Herby.

1408. William, son of Richard Ysaac; patron, John Durant. On the resignation of J. H.

. William Sutton.

1428. Roger Henmore; patron, Ralph Durant. On the death of W. S.

1429. Thomas Smythe; patron, Ralph Durant. On the resignation of R. H.

1432. Robert Isabell; patron, Ralph Durant. On the death of T. S.

1451. Richard Hallson; patron, Nicholas Durant. On the death of R. I.

1456. Richard Hawson. On the death of R. H.

The dispossessed chantry priest of S. Michael, Richard Hill, received a pension of £5 from the Exchequer in the time of Philip and Mary, a like annual sum being granted to Richard Newbold, William Bugge, and Richard Whitworth, priests of the dissolved Guild. At the same time William Leche was granted a pension of 6s. 8d. from the same source, in lieu of annuity that he used to draw from the lands and tenements of the Guild.

A local legend accounts for the twisting of the spire* in this wise:—The Devil, when flying over Derbyshire, was overcome with

* An elaborate paper on this spire was read by W. G. Caldwell, Associate, at the General Meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects, January 8th, 1855. The theory of intentional twisting is of course scouted. The writer remarks, of the interior of the spire, that it presents "the strangest assemblage of timbers that can be conceived," but adds that the original design can be readily discriminated, as the old work is of oak and the repairs of deal. A few copies of this paper, with the discussion that followed, were separately printed, but it is now of great rarity.

fatigue, and paused on the top of Chesterfield spire for a brief halt; but he alighted at the time of High Mass, and a whiff of the incense creeping up through the spire, so tickled his nostrils, that he sneezed, and the present condition of the steeple is the effect of that diabolical spasm.

Another legend respecting the jaw bone of a small whale in the Foljambe chapel, instead of ascribing it to the Warwickshire Dun Cow, assigns it to a local cow of gigantic size, that supplied milk to all the good folk of Chesterfield, no matter how often they went or however large the pails. But an old witch, living by the Common side where the animal grazed, jealous of its fame, went one night with a sieve and milked away till daylight. The excellent animal was so vexed by its inability to fill the vessel, that it went mad, and had to be put to death by a company of archers. In grateful remembrance of its virtues, the inhabitants of Chesterfield placed one of its rib bones within the church.

The earliest Register Book dates from 1558 to 1634, and is in good condition, most of the entries being remarkably legible. In the margin by the side of the entries for October, 1586, is written—"Here began the great Plague in Chesterfield." A very large increase in the deaths is noticeable up to November, 1587. There was a second outbreak of the plague in 1602—3.*

Sir Stephen Glynn visited this church in 1841, the year before its "restoration"; it will therefore be of interest to quote some of his remarks:—

"The chancel has an Early English corbel-table under the parapet, and the wall is plain and blank..... The nave is lofty and spacious, but the effect sadly impaired by a flat modern ceiling, and there are detestably crowded pews and galleries completely round it. The gallery at its eastern extremity contains the organ, and effectually conceals the chancel, which is thus cut off entirely, as well as the transepts; the latter now form sort of entrances or vestibules.....In the gallery beneath the organ is incorporated a portion of wood screen-work of rather elegant character..... There is a large portion of the rood-loft screen in the south transept. The responds of the arches in the north transept have beautiful capitals of Early English foliage.....The chancel has side aisles parallel with its whole length. *The altar is raised upon several steps.*"

* There is a good paper on the first volume of the Chesterfield Registers in the *Reliquary*, vol. viii., pp. 2-19.

Page 140, line 2, *for* "az." *read* "sab."

Page 140, line 20, *for* "eight" *read* "eighth."

Page 143, line 9, *for* "Crusic" *read* "Crucis."

Page 149. The following corrections have been kindly supplied to us for the Latin stanzas on Godfrey Foljambe's tomb, but it is only fair to ourselves and the printers to say, that they (as well as the verses on the next two pages) were printed exactly as supplied to us, and we had thought it better not to attempt any correction of errors, most of them obvious to a scholar:—

For "fatisque" *read* "factisque"; *for* line 2 (of the stanzas) *read* "Famæ abiit laudatæ et morte beata jacens"; *for* "eundem," "eandem;" *for* "ille," "illa;" *for* "fulgebant," "fulgebunt;" *for* "una," "unus;" and *for* "onus," "opus."

Page 150, line 3, *dele* "vel."

Page 151. Latin stanzas, *for* "aunis" and "aunos," *read* "annis" and "annos;" *for* "ægri," "ægre;" *for* "pletu," "fletu;" *for* "omnes," "omnis;" *for* "validus," "validusque;" and *for* "avi" "æro."

Page 152, line 7, *for* "mina" *read* "minor."

Page 152, line 8, *for* "Saxonica" *read* "Saxonice."

Page 154, line 13. This coat is more likely intended for Paveley, than for Mortymcr.

Page 154, line 16. This coat refers to the marriage of George Chaworth, of Wiverton, with Catharine, daughter of Thomas Babington; the Babington arms are inaccurately carved, only three roundles, instead of ten, being represented.

Page 157. The distinction made between *istius* and *hujus* is incorrect, at least so far as their use in old inscriptions is concerned.

Page 157, first note, *for* "celebrantes" *read* "celebrantis."

Page 170, line 3 from the bottom, *for* "Sancte Georgii orate pro nobis," *read* "See Georgi O. P. N."

Walton.

In the admirably classified Muniment Room of Lincoln Cathedral are three charters between Roger Brito and the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, concerning their sanction to his founding a chantry in his chapel at Walton. The writing is beautifully executed, and they are in good preservation. They are all of very small size,

the least being barely six inches square. By the first of these charters, Sir Roger Brito covenants to pay thirty marks to the Dean for the privilege; by the second, Sir Roger Brito, and Hugo, son of Robert de Waleton, agree to pay half a mark annually, at four several feasts, to the church of Chesterfield; witnesses—Walter de Eyncourt, William, Richard, and Reginald *tunc cap'illis de Cestrefeild*, John capel' de Brampton, Hugo de Linacre, *cum aliis*; and by the third, Sir Roger endows the chantry at Walton with one acre of arable land *in campo de Waleton*, and with seven acres at Wingerworth, etc., etc.

Clown.

The gift of the church of All Saints', Clown, by Robert de Mennil to the canons of Worksop is mentioned in the *Monasticon*.*

In the time of Bishop Roger de Norbury, the rector of Clown resisted the payment of the pension of 40s to the priory of Worksop. The matter was referred to the Bishop, and he decided in favour of the Prior. His decree is dated from Beauchief in the year 1341. †

The following is a list of the rectors of Clown. As the Prior of Worksop was uninterruptedly patron up to the time of the dissolution of the monasteries, and afterwards the Crown, these facts have not been reiterated:—

- 1299. John Mauclerk de Leycester. He obtained at the same time license of non-residence for one year's study in the schools.
- 1315. John de Nassington, jun. On the resignation of J. M. de L.
- 1317. William de Navelton. On the resignation of J. de N.
- 1327. William de Hundemanby, acolite.
- 1340. Richard de Riperes. On the death of W. de H.
- 1343. Simon de Lamleye. On the death of R. de R.
- 1353. John de Austan. On the resignation of S. de L.
- 1355. John de Wilford.
- . John de Welton. On the resignation of J. de W.
- 1359. Robert Ragunhull.
- 1364. William de Halugnton, rector of Fleburgh, exchanges with R. R., rector of Clowne.
- 1375. Herbert Crello (?). On the resignation of W. de H.
- 1376. Richard Ronclyff. On the resignation of H. C., from the plague, which was then raging.
- 1393. Thomas Hexl. On the death of R. R.
- 1394. William Dande. On the resignation of T. H.

* Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. ii., p. 56.

† Lichfield Episcopal Registers, vol. iii., f. 60b.

1418. Roger Morton.
 1422. William Swethyng. On the resignation of R. M.
 1423. Thomas Alston. On the resignation of W. S.
 1426. William Cawode. On the resignation of T. A.
 1427. Richard Westhall, William Cawode being found to be under the canonical age.
 1445. John Thorneton. On the resignation of R. W.
 . John Marshall.
 1449. John Porter. On the resignation of J. M.
 1456. William Grene, deacon. On the deprivation of J. P.
 1489. John Powis. On the resignation of W. G. Collated by the Bishop.
 . Peter Mandivile. On the resignation of J. P.
 . Brian Burton.
 1528. Robert Hewet. On the death of B. B.
 1530. William Inskype. On the resignation of R. H., to whom a pension of £4 was granted out of the fruits of the vicarage. He died in 1582.
 1625. Robert Harrison; (1650), John Burton (*Parliamentary Commission*); 1663, Poineas Mace; 1669, George Chantrey; 1721, Henry Lea; 1722, William Portall; 1730, Thomas Donne; 1739, Samuel Yate; 1789, George Bessley; 1822, Joseph Wilton Pawsey; 1833, Robert Shepherd; 1834, Charles Walter White; 1870, Charles Leonard Helps.

The Registers begin in the sixth year of Queen Elizabeth.

Sir Stephen Glynn, who visited Clown Church in 1851, remarks on the "lychnoscopic character" of the small square-headed window in the south chancel wall; this expression, now generally abandoned by archæologists, refers to what are generally termed "low-side windows," which have been often commented on when treating of the South Derbyshire churches.

Dronfield.

The advowson of the rectory of Dronfield was for some time in the gift of the Brailsfords, lords of the manor of Birchet, in this parish. In 1331 some doubt was thrown on the right of Roger de Brailsford to the rectory, though he had held it for fifty-one years, and, on the Bishop visiting the Deanery of Scarsdale, he was called on to prove his title to the incumbency. The Bishop declared his title good.*

Of the Brailsfords, the next presentation was purchased a few years later by John Forester, and then again by Ralph Barker, of Dore, who in 1399 gave up his right to the advowson (for which he had paid £100) to the Abbey of Beauchief; John Ascheby, who had just been instituted rector, resigning it at the same time. Three

* Lichfield Episcopal Registers, vol. iii., f. 28b.

years after, the Bishop of the diocese formally ordained a vicarage of Dronfield, endowing it with a manse (to be built by the canons of Beauchief), five acres of land, £10 per annum from the canons, and various small tithes and oblations. The books and ornaments were to be provided by the abbey, who were also to be responsible for the repair of the chancel.*

The following list of rectors and vicars of Dronfield is chiefly taken from the Episcopal Registers. The Abbot of Beauchief was patron of the vicarage, up to the dissolution of the monasteries, since which time it has remained in the hands of the Crown.

RECTORS.

- . Richard de Brathford (? Brailsford). *Beauchief Obituary*.
- 1255 circa. Thomas, parson of Dranfeld. *Beauchief Chartulary*.
- 1280. Roger de Braylesford.
- 1336. Roger Bancquell; patron, Sir Ralph de Braylesford. On the death of R. de B.
- 1365. Thomas Gumfrey; patron, John, son of Adam Forester de Wormhall. On the resignation of R. B.
- 1399. John Ascheby. On the death of T. G. Resigned the rectory to the abbey of Beauchief on Dec. 2nd of the year of his institution. He died in 1409.

VICARS.

- . John Wyksall.
- 1405. John Accres. On the resignation of J. W.
- 1423. Edward Flood. On the resignation of J. A.
- 1429. John Percy. On the resignation of E. F.
- 1438. John Gower. On the resignation of J. P.
- 1439. John Brereton. On the resignation of J. G.
- . John Chyppyngdale.
- 1463. Henry Wedyrhead.
- 1484. William Byngeley. On the death of H. W.
- 1535. William Cocks.
- 1543. Thomas Weste; patron, the King. On the death of W. C.
- 1557. Richard Hawarde; patrons, Philip and Mary. On the resignation of T. W.
- . Christopher Haslam, buried Jan. 18th, 1570. *Parish Registers*.
- 1577. Laurence Bancks.
- . Vicar Bamforth, died 1581. *Parish Registers*.
- . Thomas Bentley, buried March 29th, 1590. *Parish Registers*.
- . Robert Topham. *Parish Registers*.
- 1616. Thomas Tayler; patron, the King.
- 1626. Robert Revell; patron, the King. Died 1648.
- 1648. Richard Coughland. On the death of R. R.
- 1650. Richard Mandersley.
- 1662. John Jacques; patron, the King. On the ejection of R. M.
- 1666. John Simpson. On the resignation of J. J.
- 1669. Vicar Haywood. On the death of J. S. *Parish Registers*.

* Lichfield Episcopal Registers, vol. vii., f. 179.

1681. **Christopher Coles.**
 1724. **Isaac Odell.** On the death of C. C.
 1745. **Jonathan Peake.** On the death of J. O.
 1748. **Laurence Bourne,** also rector of Ashover. On the death of J. P.
 1797. **John Russell.** On the death of L. B.
 1809. **William Spencer.** On the death of J. R.
 1846. **W. D. E. Bertles.** On the death of W. S.
 1862. **W. H. Smith,** rector of Sevington, Kent, exchanges with W. D. B. B.

In the year 1349, the Guild of the Blessed Virgin was founded within the church, chiefly for maintaining one or two chaplains (according to the funds) to celebrate at S. Mary's altar within the parish church, and for sustaining a lamp at that altar. The important Guild Returns that were ordered to be made to the Court of Chancery in 1388, demonstrate that this Dronfield Guild had various social as well as religious rules, in many respects resembling those detailed under Chesterfield. Thus any brother or sister falling into poverty by misfortune, and unable to work, were to have one halfpenny per day from the common fund, and to take their meals with some other member of the guild; that funeral tapers were to be provided on the death of a member; that before the law was resorted to, all disputes between members should be referred to the Alderman of the Guild; and also that the alderman should be elected annually, and the accounts audited at a general meeting.* In 1392 this guild was reorganised, and in 1395 the ordination of the chantry of the Blessed Virgin, in connection with the Guild, received episcopal confirmation. It is therein spoken of as founded by Thomas Gomfray, Ralph Barker, and Thomas Rycher.†

We have found the following institutions to this chantry in the Episcopal Registers:—

1388. **Gilbert de Matlock.**
 1393. **Robert Fonteneys;** patron, Alderman of the Guild of S. Mary of Dronfield, now new founded by Thomas Gomfrey, clerk, and Ralph Barker.
 1408. **William Hudson;** patrons, Richard Gomfrey, rector of Tadenhull, Ralph Barker de Dore, Thomas Rycherde de Dore, and Thomas Tayllor de Dore, aldermen of the Guild. On the resignation of R. F.
 1432. **Richard Leycester;** patrons, Thomas Wodrofe and John Barker.
 1433. **William Barker;** patrons, Thomas Wodrofe and John Barker. On the resignation of R. L.

* Guild Returns, 12 Ric. II., bundle 308, No. 58. These most valuable returns (in the Pub. Rec. Office) are unfortunately by no means complete; on going through those relating to Derbyshire, we find that the returns from the Hundreds of Scarsdale and the High Peak are all that are now extant. This Dronfield Guild is translated in full in Addy's *Beauchief Abbey*, pp. 119–122.

† Lichfield Episcopal Registers, vol. vi., f. 104.

- . John Hordron; patrons, William Poney, Thomas Wodrofe, and John Barker. On the resignation of W. B.
1462. Thomas Boton; patrons, Thomas Wodrofe and John Barker, together with John Coke, aldermen. On the death of J. H.
- . John Mylner.
1545. Robert Hancock; patrons, William Boure de Haloos, alderman of the Guild, and John Parker de Doure. On the death of J. M.

Robert Hancock and Christopher Haslam each obtained a pension of £4 from the Exchequer in the time of Philip and Mary.

In 5 Elizabeth a Commission was appointed to survey and report upon the condition of the chancel of Droufield Church and the parsonage-house. Of the former they reported "that one great wyndow in the east end of the said chancel ys fallen downe, and yn great ruyne and decaye," and other considerable damage, estimating that the chancel would require twenty-four loads of stone, three cwt. of iron, two hundred feet of glass, in addition to lead and wood for the roof, for its proper repair.

"Item, they say that the said great window and roof of the said chauncell was in decay at the time of the suppression of the said Howse and monastery of Beawchief, and that since that time the same have grown worse, more and more in decay and ruin, and that the cause of the ruin and decay thereof was by reason of the great force, vehemence, and violence of wind and weather; and they also say that the cause of the decay of the glass of the other windows of the said chauncell was by reason that the crowes and other vermyne have and do daily use and haunt the said chauncell, for that the said great window is now so in decay."*

This account explains the debased style of the tracery of the great east window.

Sir Stephen Glynn visited this church in 1852, a few years before its "restoration," when he remarked that "the spacious and beautiful chancel is in a sad state of neglect and ill keeping, divided by sundry mean wooden partitions, and having a row of pews in the middle with their backs to the altar—the roof has been meanly renewed." He also notices the built-up oblong opening or "lowside window," below the south chancel window nearest the west, which we had omitted previously to mention.

Page 201, line 16, *for* "titles" *read* "tithes."

Page 201, line 22, *for* "country" *read* "county."

Page 205, line 4 from bottom, *dele* "rex." This word is a curious instance of how misprints arise. On our attention being directed to the unmeaning character of this word in the inscription, we referred to our MS., and found that a clever compositor, who

* Addy's *Beauchief Abbey*, quoting from Special Exchequer Commission, 5 *Eliz.*, No. 601.

evidently knew something of Latin, had absolutely invented the "rex" out of the erasure of a letter that had been made with an undue flourish of the pen! Of course this is no excuse for our carelessness in reading it.

For "Henricus" read "Henricum."

Page 206, line 8, for "tales" read "talos."

The inscription on the Gornfrey brass was exactly copied from the notes of Mr. Reynolds, but as it is an important inscription, so often misread (a learned work published in 1878 has no less than twenty-four mistakes in this single inscription!), it will be well to give a precise version:—

"Hic jacet dñs Thomas Gornfrey de Wormchul quodā rector ecclie de dronfeld q obiit xi die mense octob' anno dni M CCC lxxxx nono. Et sub ipso jacet dominus Rogerus Braylisforde dudum Rector dicte ecclesie de dronnifeld.

"Hic jacet dñs Ricus Gornfrey quodi Rector ecclie de Tadenhull & p̄bendari' de Somerschell in capella regis de penkeriche Et frat' dci Thome qui obiit . . . anno dni Millmo CCCC . . . Quorum animorū p̄picietur Deus ame."

We have made a mistake (page 210) following Lysons, in saying that these brother priests are in copes; they wear chasubles.

Page 212, line 15, for "atlar" read "altar."

Holmesfield.

Mr. Rawlins visited the ancient chapel five years before it was demolished, viz., in 1821. The nave was 25 ft. 8 in. by 14 ft. 9 in.; the north aisle 26 ft. by 13 ft. 10 in.; and the chancel 18 ft. 9 in. by 15 ft. 1 in. It had a small bell turret on the west gable. The nave was separated from the aisle by Saxon (? Norman) arches supported on circular pillars, and the chancel was entered by a plain rounded arch.

Eckington.

The patronage of both the mediocrities of the rectory of Eckington, as will be seen by the subsequent list, was in the hands of the Stotevilles and subsequently of the Darcys. The petition of Sir James Strangeways and his wife, dated September 14th, 1455, for

the amalgamation of the rectories, states that the endowments were not sufficient for the honest life and due hospitality of two rectors.*

RECTORS OF THE FIRST MEDIETY.

1299. **Theobald de Bello Monte**; patron, the King. The rector (evidently a youth) obtained a license for non-residence, at the same time that he was instituted, in order to allow his studying at the schools. He was to be ordained sub-deacon within the year.
1302. **Roger de Custancia**; patron, the King, as guardian of the heir of Robert de Stoteville.
1312. **Adam de Pontefract**; patron, John de Stoteville. On the death of R. de C.
1322. **John de Insula**. Obtains dispensation for non-residence.
1322. **John de Karleton**, rector of Farnham, exchanges with J. de I. Patron, the King, as trustee of John de Stoteville.
- . **Hugo**.
1349. **Nicholas de Skargill**; patron, Sir John Darcy. On the death of H.
1349. **Walter de Hayworth**, deacon; patron, Sir John Darcy. On the death of N. de S.
- . **Roger Freena**.
1353. **John de Puddesey**; patron, Sir John Darcy. On the death of R. F.
1385. **Roger Darcy**; patron, Philip Darcy. On the death of J. de P.
1398. **John Wygynston**, rector of Treeton, Yorks., exchanges with R. D., rector of mediety of Eckington; patron, Sir Philip Darcy.
1405. **Robert Foljambe**; patron, Sir John Darcy. On the resignation of J. W.
1409. **William Ilkeston**; patron, John, Lord of Darcy and Meynell. On the death of R. F.
- . **William Clover**.
1429. **Hugo Ardeyn**, "unus cleric' cancellar' dni nost' Regis;" patron, the King. On the death of W. C.
1438. **John Gregge** (*alias* Gregory); patrons, James and Elizabeth Strangeways, and John and Margaret Conyers.
1441. **William Layley**; patrons, James and Elizabeth Strangeways, and John and Margaret Conyers. On the resignation of J. G.
1442. **William Orell**; patron, James Strangeways. On the resignation of W. L.

RECTORS OF THE SECOND MEDIETY.

1296. **Robert de Mar**; patron, the King.
1312. **John de Stoteville**; patron, John de Stoteville. On the death of R. de M.
1336. **William de Dalton**; patron, the King. On the death of J. de S.
1338. **Thomas de Dalton**; patron, Sir Hugo de Audeleye, citizen of Gloucester. On the resignation of W. de D.
1351. **Hugh de Langeton**; patron, Sir John Darcy.
1355. **Robert Ryvers**, rector of Burton, Lincoln, exchanges with H. de L., rector of mediety of Eckington.
1369. **John Earp**; patron, the King, on account of the minority of Philip, son and heir of John Darcy. On the death of R. R.
1373. **Thomas de Feryby**, rector of Stokesly, Yorks., exchanges with J. E., rector of mediety of Eckington.
1377. **Robert Gretehened**; patron, Sir Philip Darcy. On the death of T. de F.
1396. **John Ingulby**; patron, Sir Philip Darcy.

* Lichfield Episcopal Registers, vol. x., f. 29.

1431. William Brigeford; patron, the King. On the death of J. I.
 1438. William Ekyngton; patrons, James Strangeway, jun., and Elizabeth his wife, daughter and co-heiress of Philip Darcy, and John Conyers and Margaret his wife, sister and co-heiress of Elizabeth. On the resignation of W. B.
 . Thomas Kyrkeby. Resigns, April 22nd, 1456.

RECTORS OF THE UNITED BENEFICE.

1456. William Orell.
 1483. Richard Strangeways; patron, Sir Richard Strangeways. On the death of W. O.
 1485. George Strangeways; patron, Sir Richard Strangeways. On the death of Henry (?) S.
 . Ralph Butterworth.
 1514. Thomas Barker: patron, Sir James Strangeways. On the death of R. B.
 1517. Henry Hill; patron, Sir James Strangeways. On the death of T. B.
 1554. Richard Raylton; patron, Leonard Daere. On the death of H. H.
 1615. Henry Duckett; patron, George Blunt.
 1630. Richard Lowe.
 1650. Samuel Gardiner; patron, George Sitwell. Episcopally instituted in 1661.
 1686. Samuel Gardiner; patron, Sir Gilbert Clerk. On the death of S. G.
 1721. John Griffith; patron, James Cooke.
 1765. John Griffith; patron, William Simpson, for this turn.
 1784. Christopher Alderson; patron, the King.
 1814. Frederick Ricketts; patron, the King.
 1843. Edmund Bucknall Estcourt; patron, the Queen. On the death of F. R.

Bishop Walter de Langton held an ordination in the church of Eckington on June 4th, 1300, when 27 candidates were admitted to the sub-diaconate, 48 to the diaconate, and 89 to the priesthood.

In the reign of Philip and Mary, Christopher Grene, one of the priests of the dissolved Guild of Eckington, obtained a pension of £4 10s. from the Exchequer.

Sir Stephen Glynn, who visited this church about 1840, remarks:—"On the north side of the chancel is a picture representing what is called a Pieta. The font is in the chancel, octagonal, on a circular stone, but it is doubtful whether ancient or not." His description of the age of the different parts of the fabric exactly corresponds with our own.

The church has recently been restored. It was re-opened on June 19th, 1878. The galleries, north, west, and south, and the high pews, and "three-decker," have all been removed, and the whole of the interior of the chancel and the church wonderfully improved.

The Registers begin in 1558, but are in a deficient mutilated state up to 1568. They are also deficient between 1575-8, and between 1590-5.—*Parliamentary Return.*

Elmton.

Up to the time of the dissolution of the monasteries, the prior of Thurgarton was always patron of the vicarage of Elmton. Two or three of the institutions given in the subjoined list of vicars, speak of *Elmeton una cum capella de Creswell*. At Creswell, in this parish, a hamlet a mile north-east of the village of Elmton, are the remains of an ancient chapel, now forming part of a farmstead. A small early Norman light, in what used to be the west gable of the chapel, is still quite perfect. The remains were more obvious and considerable, until an alteration of the farm-buildings about forty years ago. The road leading up to the railway station is still known as "Chapel Lane." The chapel was dedicated to S. Mary Magdalen, by whose feast the wakes of Creswell are, we believe, still regulated.

. Robert de Satheley.

1316. Gilbert de Ocrington. On the death of R. de S.

1325. William de Retteford. On the resignation of G. de O.

1327. Robert de Savage.

1330. Hugo Wales. Collated by the Bishop. On the resignation of R. de S.

1349. John, son of Ralph Atte Welle. On the resignation of H. W.

1350. Thomas, son of Adam de Cokeneye. On the death of J. A.

1362. Henry de Sulchholm. On the resignation of T. de C.

. William de Horyngham.

1409. William Mychell de Clown. On the death of W. de H. W. M. was re-instituted in 1411, having not been in priest's orders up till that date. He was granted leave of absence to attend the schools at the time of his first institution.

1432. John Holme.

. John Parker.

1462. Thomas Derby. On the death of J. P.

. Christopher Hermysted.

1511. Robert Codgrave. On the death of C. H.

1546. Christopher Barwicke; patron, Gabriel Barwicke, by arrangement with the lately dissolved priory of Thurgarton. On the death of R. C.

1551. Thomas West; patron, the King. On the death of C. B.

1558. Richard Watson; patron, Edmund West. On the death of T. W.

. James Hall.

1566. William Hudson; patron, — West. On the resignation of J. H.

1576. Richard Chapman; patron, Thomas Mercy.

(1650). Mr. Deane; patron, Francis Rhoades. *Parliamentary Survey*.

1662. John Jaques; patron, Anne Roades.

1689. John Davenport; patron, Martha Rodes, widow.

1725. Matthew Hartshorne; patron, Sir John Rodes.

1778. David Holt; patron, C. H. Rodes. On the death of M. H.

1813. Thomas Hall; patron, C. H. Rodes.

1822. Francis Foxlowe; patron, C. H. Rodes. On the resignation of T. H.

1842. William Senior Salmon; patron, Rev. Cornelius Heathcote Reaston Rhodes. On the death of F. F.

1864. **Thomas Hills**; patron, the Duke of Portland. On the resignation of W. S. S.
 1875. **Edward Lamb**; patron, the Duke of Portland. On the death of T. H.

The first legible entry in the Registers is of the year 1598.

Page 237, line 10, for "*Patroness*" read "*Patronus*."

Hault Hucknall.

The vicarage of Hault* Hucknall was in the gift of the Prior of Newstead, up to the dissolution of the monasteries. The Crown afterwards granted it, together with the impropriate rectory, to Sir Francis Leake, and it was purchased last century by the Duke of Devonshire, with whom it has since remained.

1298. **John Torkard**, deacon.
 . **John de Hokenal**.
 1315. **Nicholas de Kirkeby**. On the resignation of J. de H.
 1339. **Robert Seynthy**. On the death of N. de K.
 1349. **Henry de Nettleworth**.
 1350. **William de Yelitoft**. On the resignation of H. de N.
 1366. **Hugo de Parlethorpe**. On the resignation of W. de Y.
 1398. **John de Stapulford**. On the death of H. de P.
 1416. **Thomas Lylyng**. On the resignation of J. de S.
 1422. **John Upryght**. On the resignation of T. L.
 1429. **Robert Stopforth**. On the resignation of J. U.
 1432. **John Wyntworth**. On the resignation of R. S.
 1448. **John Watson**. On the death of J. W.
 1450. **John Durham**, canon regular of Newstead. On the resignation of William (*sic*) Watson.
 1461. **William Kyme**, canon regular of Newstead. On the resignation of J. D.
 . **William Braylesforth**.
 1513. **Richard Pawson**. On the death of W. B.
 1558. **Thomas Beurege**; patron, Sir Francis Leeke.
 1628. **William Smithson**; patron, Francis, Lord Deincourt.
 (1650). **Thomas Wilson**. *Parliamentary Survey*.
 1662. **Laurence Wayne**; patron, Lord Scarsdale.
 1682. **Charles Hall**; patron, Frances, Countess of Scarsdale.
 1690. **Roger Lowde**; patron, Frances, Countess of Scarsdale.
 1724. **William Gardiner**; patron, Nicholas, Earl Scarsdale.
 1765. **William Webster**; patron, the Duke of Devonshire.
 1796. **Joseph Ashbridge**.
 18—. **Charles Currey**.
 18—. **Godfrey Harry Arkwright**.
 1859. **Henry Cottingham**.

* We think it best to adhere to the more usual spelling of *Hault* Hucknall, and not *Ault* Hucknall, as the former was that which we used in the first volume. But we have now no doubt that *Ault* Hucknall is the most correct, for we have met with it several times in the early Lichfield Registers as *ecclesia de Alto Hokenhall*, thus showing that its true meaning is *High* Hucknall.

The Parish Registers begin with the year 1660, but torn and defective up to 1687.

Page 244, last line, for "ver" read "vir."

Page 245. The arms mentioned at the end of the second paragraph are those of Newstead Priory.

Heath.

The church of Lowne or Lund (afterwards termed Heath) was given by Richard Bussell to the Abbey of Croxton in the reign of Henry II.* The abbot was patron of the vicarage up to the time of the dissolution of the monasteries, and since that date the advowson has been in the hands of the Cavendish family.

The following is a list of the vicars:—

- 1307. John de Hykelinge.
- 1320. Robert de Scharneford. On the death of J. de H.
- 1335. Hugo Martyn. On the resignation of R. de S.
- 1349. Robert de Ardham. On the death of H. M.
- 1353. Henry de Twyford. On the resignation of R. de A.
Henry de Chedel.
- 1358. Ralph de Cokegne. On the resignation of H. de C.
- 1361. Henry de Oldburgh. On the resignation of R. de C.
- 1367. Adam Lorde, de Clifton. On the resignation of H. de O.
- 1389. Henry Webster. On the death of A. L.
- 1418. Roger Power.
William Glapwell.
- 1483. Edmund Savage. On the death of W. G.
- 1499. Elias Atturcliff, Abbot of Croxton; patron, Sethe Atturcliff, for this turn.
On the death of E. S.
- 1508. John Burton. On the resignation of E. A.
- (1535). Nicholas Styrlay (or Strilley). *Valor Ecclesiasticus*.
- 1537. Laurence Pypis; patrons, Andrew Nowell, John Uvedale, and William Dode, by reason of gift of the advowson by Thomas, Abbot of Croxton. On the death of N. S.
- 1627. Cyprian Banbury; patron, William, Earl of Devonshire.
- (1650). Thomas Keyes. *Parliamentary Survey*.
- 1662. Edward Rishton; patron, William, Earl of Devonshire.
- 1685, Jonathan Turgead (?); 1702, Edward Revell; 1720, Carew Reynell; 1727, Robert Pyrke; 1751, William Burrow; 1758, Samuel Pegge; 1796, William Hurd; 1821, Joseph Ashbridge; 18—, Charles Currey; 18—, Godfrey Harry Arkwright; 1859, Henry Cottingham.

Nicholas Shaure, by will dated June 16th, 1520, left his body "to be buried in the newe ayle of heth church agayne the middle wyndow."

The Parish Registers begin with the year 1682. They are defective up to 1715.

* Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. ii., p. 604.

Page 256, line 22, for "Stainbys" read "Savages."

Page 257. Plate of incised slab. Mr. Greaves suggests to us that the crowned figure holding a cross may represent the Saviour; the figure with the bag Judas; and the figure with the curious head the man who tempted him with the thirty pieces of silver, which he has just handed to him.

Killamarsh.

The church was extensively repaired in 1878. The porch was rebuilt, the old nave roof replaced by one of high pitch; open seats substituted for the pews; the west gallery removed; and the tower archway opened out. Various other improvements of a minor character were effected at the same time.

Sir Stephen Glynn, who was here in 1860; not unjustly comments on "the poky and dirty nave."

The earliest Register Book begins with the year 1638.

Langwith.

Langwith church was re-consecrated on September 30th, 1878, having been considerably restored and enlarged, under the direction of Mr. Norman Shaw, at a cost of about £1,500. The church has been prolonged a bay to the west, and the chancel has been considerably lengthened and widened. A small organ chamber and vestry has been added on the north side of the chancel, and the archway into it is the one removed from the opposite wall, *vide* pp. 269, 270. The old east window of the chancel is now in the north wall of the nave. There is an excellently chiselled font of native workmanship. A small square piscina niche was found in the south wall of the nave. The interesting old roof beams have been retained, and the whole of the alterations carried out in excellent taste, and in the truest conservative spirit. The word "Bassett" was just legible on an old alabaster slab of the fifteenth century, found beneath the chancel-floor during the alterations. The incised slab to an ecclesiastic, that was on the south side of the chancel, is now in the churchyard below the east window.

The Registers of this parish begin with the year 1685.

The following is a list of the Rectors of Langwith, chiefly from the Lichfield Registers; up to the dissolution of the monasteries, the prior of Thurgarton was patron, since that date it has been in the patronage of the Cavendish family.

- . Nicholas de Heanor.
- 1316. Alexander de Thurgarton. On the death of N. de H.
- 1334. Richard de Draycote. On the resignation of A. de T.
- 1343. Roger de Whatton. On the resignation of R. de D.
- 1349. Richard de Graneby. On the death of R. de W.
- . Richard de Soton.
- . John de Wythonwyk, vicar of Graneby, Yorks., exchanges with R. de S., vicar of Langwith.
- . John de Kildale.
- 1363. Richard Attewelle. On the resignation of J. de K.
- 1389. Peter de Outon. On the resignation of R. A.
- 1425. Gerard Elye.
- 1434. Richard Malkey. On the resignation of G. E.
- 1451. Thomas Knaugresse. On the death of R. M.
- . William Brekeley.
- 1516. Nicholas Wylde. On the death of W. B.
- 1544. Robert Spytelhowse; patron, John Standishe, by arrangement with the lately dissolved priory. On the death of N. W.
- 1546. George Elyngthorpe; patrons, Francis, Henry, and Nicholas Hewett, by arrangement with the lately dissolved priory.
- 1565. William Underne.
- 1617. James Troughton.
- 1663. Francis Carrington; patron, William, Earl of Devonshire. On the death of J. T.
- 1682, Robert Revel; 1685, John Newton; 1719, Gervase Fowler; 1720, Thomas Rivers; 1730, Michael Hartshorne; 1778, Edward Otter; —, Anthony Clarkson; 1819, Immanuel Halton; 1867, A. T. Blythe.

Morton.

The following is a list of the rectors and patrons of Morton rectory from 1300 downwards, chiefly extracted from the Lichfield Registers. It is now in the alternate presentation of S. John's College, Cambridge, and the Turbutt family.

- 1302. Walter de Eyncourte; patron, John de Eyncourt.
- 1322. John de Hertwell; patron, Roger de Eyncourt. On the death of W. de E.
- 1346. John de Braylesford; patron, Roger Deyncourt. On the death of J. de H.
- 1349. William de Neuton; patron, Roger Deyncourt. On the resignation of J. de B., who accepts the rectory of North Winfield.
- 1372. Richard Frankissh; patron, William Cantilupe. On the death of W. de N.
- . Richard de Hathelsey.
- 1391. William at the Walle; patron, Sir Nicholas Longford. On the death of R. de H.
- 1395. John Odam de Clyfton; patron, Sir John Bussy.

1397. Vivian Wandesford; patron, Sir Nicholas Longford. On the resignation of J. O.
 . William Smalley.
1413. William Asshebury; patron, Richard Clyerowe. On the resignation of W. S.
1416. John Hynton; patron, Sir John Bussy. On the resignation of W. A.
1426. Thomas Waryn; patron, Margery de Longford. On the resignation of J. H.
1427. William Snowe; patron, Sir John Bussy. On the resignation of T. W.
1461. James Hirton (or Huyton); patron, Nicholas Longford. On the death of W. S.
1468. John Smyth; patron, Sir John Bussy. On the resignation of J. H.
 . Robert Snape; patron, Sir Ralph Longford.
1565. John Allwoode; patron, Nicholas Longford. On the death of R. S.
1612. Richard Barlow.
1650. Edward Nickson.
1683. Matthew Powell; patron, Earl Scarsdale.
1700. John Fowle; patron, Earl Scarsdale.
1710. Ralph Heathcote; patron, Earl Scarsdale.
1739. Ralph Heathcote; patron, Godfrey Heathcote, for this turn.
1765. Benjamin Burrow; patron, William Burrow, clerk.
1780. Peter Wilson; patron, William Turbutt.
1795. Richard Burrows Turbutt; patron, William Turbutt.
1841. Thomas Lund; patron, Ralph Tatham, Master of S. John's Coll., Cambridge.
1864. James W. Maltby; patron, Sarah Ann Hardwick, of 32, Notting Hill Terrace, Middlesex, the patroness for this turn.

The Parish Registers begin with the year 1575.

Page 275, line 13, for "Wirkson" read "Nickson."

South Normanton.

The following is a list of rectors and patrons of this church, from 1400 downwards, chiefly taken from the Lichfield Registers, and the returns of the First Fruits Office:—

1405. Thomas de Chelaston; patron, Sir Robert de Legh.
1432. John le Mason; patron, Sir Robert de Legh, de Adelyngton. On the death of T. de C.
1476. Richard Bollyngton; patron, Robert Legh de Adelyngton. On the death of J. le M.
1491. Thomas Power; patron, Sir Ralph Longford. On the death of R. B.
1493. Henry Horneby; patron, Thomas Leghe, by leave of Sir Ralph Longford and Thomas Power, clerk, lately patrons of this church.
1495. Hugo Assheton; patron, Thomas Legh de Adlington. On the resignation of H. H.
1505. Milo Hudleston; patron, Thomas Legh. On the resignation of H. A.
1536. John Aston; patron, Henry VIII., for this turn. On the resignation of M. H.
1550. John Wilson; patron, the King. On the death of J. A. But J. W. was re-instituted in the same year, on the presentation of Sir Richard Egerton and Maria his wife, lately the wife of Thomas Leygh.
1615. Peter Poste; patron, George Revell.

1689. **John Dixon**; patron, Richard Revell.
 1692. **Roger Smith**; patron, Robert Revell.
 1706. **Thomas Elcock**; patron, Robert Revell.
 1718. **Francis Revell**; patron, Robert Revell.
 1729. **Edward Meymott**; patron, Robert Revell.
 1770. **Joseph Shipston**; patron, Edward Revell.
 1771. **Dewes Coke**; patron, Tristram Revell.
 1811. **Guy Bryan**; patron, John Wilmot.
 1819. **Frederick Doveton**; patron, J. Eardley E. Wilmot.
 1871. **John Cooke Massey**; patron, Josiah Spode, of Hawkesyard Park, for this turn.

The whole church was thoroughly restored and reseated in 1877-8, when a south aisle, organ chamber, and vestry were added. During the restoration, a very perfect priest's door, ornamented with dog-tooth mouldings, was found in the south chancel wall. It was plastered up on the inside, and hidden by a large buttress on the exterior. Its date is *circa* 1220. The total cost of the alterations was about £2,500.

The Eucharistic plate is very good and massive, and was given by different members of the Revell family about the beginning of last century.

The Parish Registers date from the year 1540.

Norton.

The following list of vicars is chiefly compiled from the Lichfield Registers. The Abbot of Beauchief was patron of the vicarage up to the dissolution of the monasteries, and the vicars of Norton were always canons of Beauchief, and bound to attend the Visitations of the Abbey. Almost the whole of these vicars are commemorated in the Beauchief Obituary.*

. **Henry de Tresk.**

1325. **Thomas de Alfreton**, canon of Beauchief. On the death of H. de F.
 1349. **Thomas de Tykhull**. On the death of T. de A.
 1351. **William de Melbourne**. On the death of T. de T.
 1369. **Robert de Bobenhull**. On the death of W. de M.
 1380. **Thomas de Dronfeld**. On the resignation of R. de B. He was Abbot of Beauchief from 1399 to 1413.
 1425. **Geoffrey Harnesby**. On the death of T. de D.
 1431. **John Sheffield**. On the death of G. H.
 1432. **John Tanden**. On the death of J. S.
 . **William Kychyne**. Attended the Visitation of the Abbey in 1475.

* See Addy's *Beauchief Abbey*.

1490. **John Croke.** On the death of W. K. He was sub-cellarer of Beauchief Abbey in 1482; sub-prior in 1488; and attended the next three Visitations as vicar of Norton.
1510. **John Sheffield.** On the death of J. C. He was Abbot of Beauchief from 1519 up to its dissolution.
1519. **Thomas Gilberte.**
1547. **Michael Brothwell;** patron, William Holland, by virtue of an arrangement between Thomas Barley and the lately dissolved Abbey of Beauchief. On the death of T. G.
1554. **Thomas West;** patron, Queen Mary. On the death of M. B.
1558. **Roger Watson,** in the person of Geoffrey Blythe, his proctor; patrons, Philip and Mary. On the death of T. W.
1561. **Henry Taylor.** Buried March, 1613. *Parish Registers.*
1614. **Richard Edwards.** Buried May 8th, 1647. *Parish Registers.*
- (1650). **Kellam Mainwaring.** *Parliamentary Survey.*
*Jeremiah Scholes.**
1663. **John Harpur,** deacon; patron, William Bullock. On the ejection of J. S., *in non scribendo juxta legem.*
1667. **Samuel Trickett;** patron, Sarah Bullock, relict and executrix of William Bullock. On the resignation of J. H.
1710. **Cavendish Neville;** patron, James Holt.
1750. **George Wombwell;** patron, Katharine Neville, widow.
1763. **Peter Robinson;** patron, Dorothy Lister, widow.
1812. **Henry Pearson;** patron, Henry Pearson, clerk.
1844. **Henry Hollingworth Pearson;** patron, Henry Pearson, clerk.

Indorsed upon a writ of summons issued from the Consistory Court, Lichfield, Feb. 28th, 1615, and addressed to George More and Philip Gell, is the following:—

“To the Churchwardens of Norton. The next Saboath or festivall day after the receipt of these l^{res}, you are to signifie unto the parishioners that the reverend father in God the L^d Bishop of this diocesse, by vertue and force of the Kinge Majestie's writt to him, hath sequestred all manner of tythes, oblations, fruits, and commodities belongyng unto the vicaredge of Norton, for that the tenthes due of the s^d vicarage to his Majestie are behind, and not payde for the time within mentioned. And therefore you must require every parishioner to pay to you all their tythes, etc., and the same you must collect, gather, and receive, and in your hand fast keape, as you will answer for the same at your perill. And furthermore you must appear before the said reverend father, or his Commissarie in that behalfe, in the Cathedrall Church of Lichfield, in the Consistorie there, upon Wednesday, the 10th of Aprill next, betwixt iv and vj of the cloke in the forenoone, and then and there make and yeld up a faithful accompt what you have done in the premiss', upon paine and perill that may ensue.”

Robert Aleyn, priest of the dissolved Blythe chantry, obtained a

* Jeremiah Scholes (or Scoales) was born at Nottingham, and educated at S. John's Coll., Cambridge. “He entered Young into the Ministry; but his Youth was not despicable, being Grave, Serious, and Savoury. After his Ejectment, he spent the rest of his Time in divers private Families, in Praying, Preaching, and Catechizing. He was a hard Student, a searching Man, and a pertinent profitable Preacher. He liv'd well, and dy'd happily, Nov. 25, 1684.” Calamy's *Ejected Ministers*, vol. ii., p. 179.

pension from the Exchequer of £41 5s. 6d. in the time of Philip and Mary.

The Registers begin with the year 1560.

Page 295, line 27, for "aminabus" read "animabus."

Pinxton.

The following is a complete list of the rectors and patrons of this church, from 1299 to the present time, chiefly taken from the Lichfield Registers. It throws an interesting and new light on the descent of the manor, into which space forbids us to enter.

- 1299. Richard de Hereford, sub-deacon; patron, Dionysius le Wyne.
 . William Bernard.
- 1341. Richard Pygot; patron, John Le Wyne. On the death of W. B.
- 1367. Giles de Ounston.
- 1370. John de Eton; patron, Alured de Solney. On the resignation of G. de O.
- 1395. Thomas de Chelaston; patron, Sir Nicholas Longford. On the death of J. de E.
- 1405. William Kynnersley; patrons, John Mulchow and Alice his wife, for this turn. On the resignation of T. de C.
 . John Carter.
- 1421. John Hotoft. On the resignation of J. C.
- 1428. John Bygge; patrons, Sir Thomas Chaworth and Sir William Babyngton.
- 1438. Laurence Eaton; patron, Sir Nicholas Longford.
- . Robert Kyrkeby; patron, Sir Nicholas Longford. On the resignation of L. E.
- 1456. Richard Holt; patron, Sir Nicholas Longford. On the death of R. K.
 . Thomas Marten.
- 1517. Richard Shirley. Collated by the Bishop, owing to the minority of Ralph, heir of Sir Ralph Longford, lately deceased, "in our custody, as in right of our Catholic Church." On the death of T. M.
- 1518. Christopher Rodys (Rodes). On the resignation of R. S.
- 1544. Simon Thomson; patron, William Hollys. On the death of C. R.
- 1564. Roger Wattson; patron, John Brooke.
 . Robert Bamford.
- 1629. Ralph Rodes; patron, Edward Revell. On the death of R. B.
- 1670. John Kelsall; patron, Francis Revell.
- 1687. Thomas Coke; patron, Robert Coke.
- 1690. Richard Rayner; patron, Robert Revell.
- 1714. Robert Seldon; patron, William Coke.
- 1748. Richard Coke; patron, George Coke.
- 1771. D'ewes Coke; patron, the said Dewes Coke, clerk.
- 1811. Francis Wilmot; patrons, Daniel Parker Coke and another. On the death of D. C.
- 1818. Peter Wilson; patron, Daniel Parker Coke. On the death of F. W.
- 1826. Ellis Williams; patron, John Coke, by direction of D'ewes Coke, the true patron. On the death of P. W.
- 1864. Charles Gustavus Owen; patrons, Rev. Malkin Mills and Rev. J. H. Coke. On the death of E. W.

Sir Stephen Glynn visited this church in 1869. He says:—
 “This church has a nave and chancel rebuilt in ugly and incongruous style about 70 years ago; but part of the original building remains in a south transept, which is Early English, having one single lancet on the west and south, and on the east one two-light Decorated window, and one debased square-headed one of three lights. The whole of the masonry of this transept is ancient, and it opened to the nave by a pointed arch, but a tower has been constructed, probably of old materials, and raised upon this transept.”

The Registers begin with the year 1561, according to the Parliamentary Return.

Pleasley.

The following is a list of the rectors and patrons of this church, chiefly from the Episcopal Registers, and the returns of the First Fruits Office:—

- . William de Bruera.
- 1315. John de Hokenhale; patron, Thomas de Shirbroke. On the death of W. de B.
- 1328. Philip de Hoggesthorpe; patron, Margaret, relict of Sir Robert de Wyloughby. On the death of J. de H.
- 1331. Henry de Harecourt; patron, William de Harecourt. On the death of P. de H.
- 1349. John Felson; patron, the King, as guardian of the heir of John de Wyloughby. On the death of H. de H.
- 1361. John Wodecokke; patron, Ralph de Ferrers.
- 1369. John de Pokelyngton.
- 1382. John Hebbe; patron, Sir Thomas de Asteley, for this turn. On the death of J. de P.
- 1418. Robert Takell; patron, Thomas Havey (?), lord of Pleasley.
 . John Kyng.
- 1442. William Bardall; patron, Alice, relict of John Leeke. On the death of J. K.
- 1467. William Foljambe; patron, Thomas Astley. On the death of W. B.
- 1499. Nicholas Harrison; patron, Sir John Leeke. On the death of W. F.
- 1548. William Blythe; patron, Thomas Astley. On the death of N. H.
 . Richard Madox. Buried May 11th, 1627. *Parish Registers.*
- 1627. John Bayes; patron, Francis, Lord Deincourt.
- 1651. John Legat. On the death of J. B. Buried December 11th, 1673. *Parish Registers.*
- 1674. John Lillyman; patron, Lord Scarsdale. Subsequently rector of North Winfield.
- 1696. Henry Chappell; patron, Earl Scarsdale.
- 1741. William Barker; patron, Joseph Briggs, for this turn.
- 1757. Chaworth Hallowes; patron, Brabazon Hallowes, for this turn.

1793. **George Warrington**; patron, Bache Thornhill.
 1831. **James Robert Holden**; patrons, trustees of Bache Thornhill.
 1856. **Courtney Smith**; patron, W. Pole Thornhill.
 1867. **Granville John Granville**; patron, W. Pole Thornhill.
 1871. **Ravenscroft Stewart**; patron, W. Pole Thornhill.

The chancel was carefully restored and refitted in 1876 by the present rector, when an effective reredos of tiles, and other improvements, were introduced. A second two-light window was inserted in the south chancel wall, being a reproduction of the Decorated window nearest to the west in the same wall. At the same time, a small reading desk and a lectern of well-carved oak were placed just within the chancel arch. The oak pulpit, so ignominiously cast out from All Saints', Derby, is now, as already mentioned,* in this church; the panels and cornice have been much enriched with some excellent carving.

On the base of the font, now in use, is incised the date 1662, but a much older font has recently been placed in the vestry, having been rescued from the rectory garden, where it had long served as a flower-vase. It is of octagon shape, and on one face, beneath a circular arch ornamented with the nail-head moulding, is a rudely-carved figure of a seated ecclesiastic in eucharistic vestments, and holding a pastoral staff (?) in the right hand. We believe the date of this font to be about the beginning of the Early English period, *temp.* Richard I., or John.

The monument to John Stuffyn, mentioned on page 315, is now on the chancel floor.

The Registers begin in 1553, and are in good condition.

1664. A Blazzing Starr hath here appeared. Continueing its flames for aboute eight weekes past Eastward inclining to the North it did rise in the East and sett in ye West. Allmost in the line and nigh the same time of ye rising and setting.
 1665. In this year after ye blazzing starr was ye warr at sea with ye Hollanders & ye greate Plague at London & many other in this Nation. In London in this year there dyed of ye Plague above ninety thousands.

Scarcliffe.

The following is the most perfect list we have been able to compile of the vicars of this parish. The Abbot of Darley was always the patron in pre-Reformation times. There is no post-Reformation Institution at Lichfield until 1781:

* See above, p. 95.

- . **Nicholas de Kersyngton.**
- 1341. **Peter de Derby.** On the resignation of N. de K.
- . **Robert de Clifton.** On the resignation of P. de D.
- 1343. **Richard, son of Robert de Hostiler, de Adolastre.** On the resignation of R. de C.
- 1361. **Adam de Hopton.**
- . **Richard de Newthorpe.** On the resignation of A. de H.
- . **Robert del Hall.**
- 1381. **Roger Fraunceis.** On the death of R. de H.
- 1416. **Gervase Eley.**
- 1426. **Thomas Laverok.** On the resignation of G. E.
- 1433. **John Studbury.** On the resignation of T. L.
- 1448. **Thomas Saynt.** On the resignation of J. S.
- 1452. **Henry Hervye.**
- 1469. **Robert Rothwode.** On the death of H. H.
- . **John Harrison.** On the resignation of T. P.
- . **John Reddiche.**
- 1529. **Thomas Peasse.** On the resignation of J. R.
- 1537. **John Roy.** On the death of T. P.
- 1556. **Richard Oxley;** patron, John Roy, son and executor of Richard Roy, by arrangement with the lately dissolved Abbey of Darley. On the death of J. R.
- (1650). **Mr. Dodson.** *Parliamentary Survey.*
- (1727). **William Gardiner.** *Parish Registers.*
- 1781. **Edward Otter;** patron, the King.
- 1786. **John Robinson.** Collated by the Bishop.
- 1818. **W. Calcraft Tinsley;** patron, the Duke of Devonshire.
- 1833. **John Hamilton Grey;** patron, Earl Bathurst.
- 1867. **A. T. Blythe;** patron, Earl Bathurst.

Sir Stephen Glynn, who visited this church in 1869, gives an account of the different parts of the fabric and their probable dates, almost precisely corresponding with our own. The priest's entrance to the chancel he describes as—"A curious semi-Norman doorway, of small size, with a trefoil head which has toothed mouldings and a hood, also toothed, upon corbel heads."

The Registers begin in 1684, but there is a single sheet of an older book, the earliest date on which is 1665.

Page 323, line 25, for "tumutala" read "tumulata."

Shirland.

RECTORS AND PATRONS.

- 1312. **Robert de Deneford;** patron, Sir John de Grey.
- 1320. **Hugo de Dalby;** patron, Sir John de Grey. On the resignation of R. de D.
- 1335. **William de Catesby;** patron, Sir Henry de Grey. On the resignation of H. de D.
- . **Nicholas de Watiden.**
- 1369. **Walter Gilkus;** patron, Sir Reginald de Grey, dñs de Wylton. On the death of N. de W.

1394. **John Bower**; patron, Sir Henry de Grey de Wylton. On the death of W. G.
1441. **Hugo Penyale**; patrons, Richard Grey de Wilton, and Margaret his wife.
1451. **William Felowe**; patrons, Thomas lord de Richemont, and Margaret his wife, lately the wife of Richard Grey de Wilton. On the death of H. P.
1465. **John Clerk**; patron, Reginald Grey de Wilton. On the death of W. F.
1500. **John Dawson**; patron, Edward Grey, lord Grey de Wilton. On the death of J. C.
- . **William Holmes**.
1512. **Thomas Alen**; patron, George, Earl of Shrewsbury. On the resignation of W. H.
1558. **John Horwood**; patron, Elizabeth, Countess of Shrewsbury. On the death of J. A.
1563. **John Horne**; patron, Elizabeth, Countess of Shrewsbury. On the resignation of J. H.
1628. **John Paine**.
1656. **Joseph Stocks**; patron, Sir George Savile.
1666. **Henry Alsop**; patron, James Wright. On the death of J. S.
1675. **Michael Smithurst**; patron, Sir John Talbot. Buried March 1st, 1680.
1681. **Nicholas Silvester**.
1688. **William Sleigh**; patrons, Thomas Maxwell, and Jane, Duchess of Norfolk. Buried November 27th, 1727.
1727. **John Gown**; patron, John Edwards. Buried March 28th, 1749.
1749. **Francis Harrison**; patron, Rt. Hon. Countess of Thanet.
1754. **Thomas Fiddler**; patron, Peter Nightingale and others. Buried September 11th, 1792.
1792. **George Buckston**; patron, George Buckston.
1827. **Thomas Grinfield**.
1870. **Joseph Hall**. On the death of T. G.

The Registers begin in the year 1678.

Page 334. The fifth coat of arms on the monument is probably that of the ancient family of Despencer, or Spencer—Quarterly, *arg.* and *gu.*, fretty *or*, a bend surtout, *sab.**

Page 340, line 18, for “Sancti” read “Sancte.”

Stabeley.

The “half of the church,” that is of the rectorial tithes, which was given to the Knights Hospitallers, was not restored to the Church at the Reformation, but passed into the hands of the Frechevilles, and still remains alienated from the church, in the possession of the patron of the rectory.

An inquisition of 1316 shows that a third of the church (that is of the half not appropriated to the Hospitallers) was then valued at six marks.† An inquisition taken in 1390, after the

* For this note we are indebted to Capt. A. E. Lawson Lowe, F.S.A.

† Inq. ad quod damnum, 9 Edw. II., No. 30.

death of Sir Roger Clifford, gives the value of the church at twenty marks, and the value of the chapel of S. John Baptist at ten marks, of the advowsons of both of which he was seized at the time of his death.*

Thomas Bromehead, the last incumbent of the suppressed chapel of S. John Baptist, obtained from the Exchequer, in the time of Philip and Mary, a pension of 48s.

RECTORS AND PATRONS.

- . Nicholas Musard.
- 1300. Thomas de Querle; patron, the King, as guardian of the heirs of Nicholas Musard. On the death of N. M.
- 1309. Robert de Wodehouse, sub-deacon, placed in custody of the living, then sequestered, by mandate of the archdeacon. Patron, Ralph de Frecheville.
- 1315. John de Horton; patron, Ralph de Frecheville. On the resignation of R. de W.
- 1325. Richard de Marnham, acolite; patron, Sir John de Crombwell.
- 1344. John de Herdby; patron, Anker de Frescheville. On the death of R. de M.
- 1349. Roger de Boston; patron, Anker de Frescheville. On the death of J. de H.
- 1371. William de Montgomery; patron, Roger de Clifford, for this turn. On the death of R. de B.
- 1387. Richard de Cleyolk; patron, Anker de Frecheville. On the death of W. de M.
- . Richard Dawes.
- 1444. William Stokes; patron, the King, as guardian of Peter Frecheville, then under age. On the resignation of R. D.
- . Peter Rothery. *Temp.* Henry VI.
- . Richard Wright.
- 1494. Richard Frecheville; patron, Peter Frecheville. On the death of R. W.
- 1528. John Bakewell; patron, the King, on account of the minority of Peter, son and heir of John Frecheville. On the death of R. F.
- (1535). John Hewett. *Valor Ecclesiasticus.*
- 1539. John Laurence; patron, Peter Frecheville. On the death of J. H.
- 1547. Key. He was probably a near relative of the Frechevilles, as Key was the name of the mother of the last Sir Peter Frecheville.
- ... Edward Birkbeck. *Parish Registers.*
- 1635. Roger Newham; patron, John Frecheville. On the death of E. B.
- 1648. George Mason.
- 1653. Roger Steere. On the death of G. M.
- 1662. Ralph Heathcote; patron, Sir John Frecheville. On the death of R. S.
- 1716. James Gisborne; patron, Lord Cavendish. Prebend of Durham, 1742.
- 1759. Francis Gisborne; patron, Hon. Richard Cavendish. He and his father occupied the rectory for the extraordinary period of 105 years.
- 1821. Richard Smith; patron, Duke of Devonshire. On the death of F. G.
- 1838. Bernard Moore; patron, Duke of Devonshire. On the death of R. S.
- 1847. James Duncan Macfarlane; patron, Duke of Devonshire. On the resignation of B. M.

The registers date from the year 1557.

Page 347, line 5, for "Edward VI.," read "Henry VI."

* Inq. post mort., 13 Ric. II., No. 14.

Page 353, coat number four. These arms cannot properly be described as Bingham, being borne by a younger branch of that family, which retained the ancient surname of Bugge. The bend is usually blazoned *az.*, instead of *sab.*

Page 353, coat number five. These arms are those of the family of Joyce, the ancient lords of Burton (now called Burton-Joyce), Notts., and appear upon the shield of a fourteenth century effigy in that church. Thoroton records that the arms of Frecheville (differenced with a mullet on the bend) formerly appeared, together with the arms of Joyce, in the windows of that church, which seems to clearly indicate an alliance between the families.*

~~Sutton~~=in=the=Dale.

The following list of rectors and patrons is of importance as illustrating several difficult points in the pedigrees of the families of Grey and Leake.

- 1304. John de Guldeford; patron, Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, as guardian of the heir of Richard de Grey.
- 1306. William de Barchon; patron, Thomas, Earl of Lancaster.
- 1329. Richard de Grey. Rot. Orig., 17 Edw. III., No. 53.
 . William de Garton.
- 1343. Robert de Grey; patron, Sir William de Grey. On the resignation of W. de G.
 . Walter de Skyrlagh.
- 1358. John de Sotherne; patron, Sir William de Grey. On the resignation of W. de S.
 . William Byker.
- 1405. Walter de Hoghton; patrons, John Walysby and John de Leake. On the resignation of W. B.
- 1410. Walter Robertson de Beeston, deacon; patron, John Leake.
- 1413. Thomas Pelley. On the resignation of W. R.
- 1418. John by the Kyrke; patron, Humphrey de Halington.
- 1449. Richard Bellerby; patron, Alice Leake. On the resignation of John Bithekyrk.
 . Richard Taylor.
- 1465. William Lente; patrons, John Savage, Thomas Leake, Richard Austerley, chaplain, Thomas Oldefeld, and John Alwode, as trustees of Alice Leake. On the death of R. T.
- 1508. John Bedale; patron, John Leake. On the death of W. L.
- 1509. Ralph Storer; patron, John Leake. On the resignation of J. B.
- (1535). Robert Townend. *Valor Ecclesiasticus.*
- 1538. Thomas Beryge; patron, Francis Leake. On the death of R. T.
- 1558. Nicholas Bunnell; patron, Sir Francis Leake.
 . Richard Bromehead; patron, Sir Francis Leake. On the death of N. B.

* Capt. A. E. Lawson Lowe, F.S.A.

1619. **Geoffrey Platts**; patron, Sir Francis Leake.
 1637. **Thomas Tayler**; patron, Francis, Lord Deincourt.
 1678. **John Curvay**; patron, Earl Scarsdale.
 1695. **Ralph Heathcote**; patron, Earl Scarsdale.
 1710. **Thomas Field**; patron, Earl Scarsdale.
 1716. **Stephen Ward**; patron, Earl Scarsdale.
 1750. **Peter Cowper**; patron, Godfrey Clarke.
 1773. **John Denton**; patron, Godfrey Clarke.
 1777. **John Bourne**; patrons, Trustees of the late Godfrey Bagnall Clarke.
 1806. **William Carlisle**; patron, Clement Kynnersley. Re-instituted, under the same patron, in 1811, to evade canons against pluralities.
 . **Richard Ward**.
 1839. **Michael Maughan Humble**; patron, Richard Arkwright.

The Registers begin with the year 1662.

Page 371, last line but one, *for* "Johannis" *read* "Johannes."

Duckmanton.

The following is a list of the vicars of this parish before its union with Sutton. The Abbot of Welbeck was patron up to the dissolution of the monasteries:—

- . **W. de Bollesovre**.
 1310. **Robert de Carleton**. On the death of W. de B.
 1322. **William de Chesterfield**, canon of Welbeck.
 1326. **Robert Aslakton**, canon of Welbeck. On the resignation of W. de C.
 1332. **John de Sutton**, canon of Welbeck. On the resignation of R. A.
 1333. **Hugo de Lincoln**. On the resignation of J. de S.
 1341. **John de Warsop**, canon of Welbeck.
 1345. **Hugo de Sothewell**. J. de W. having accepted the vicarage of Whatton, Yorks.
 1349. **Ralph de Ekynton**. On the resignation of Hugo.
 . **Walter Nonus**.
 1372. **John de Gayteburton**. On the death of W. N.
 . **John de Spouden**.
 1431. **Richard Malcave**. On the death of J. de S.
 1434. **John Walton**. On the resignation of R. M.
 1441. **John Cely**.
 1444. **Hugo Palden**.
 1478. **Richard Mauser**. Collated by the Bishop. On the death of H. P.
 . **Richard Wright**.
 1509. **James Wilkynson**. On the death of R. W.
 1537. **John Bollesover**; patron, Oliver Dey de Mansfield, faber, by grant from the abbot of Welbeck. On the death of J. W.
 1546. **William Thomlynson**; patron, Sir Francis Leake. On the death of J. B.
 . **Laurence Watson**.

In 1558, Lawrence Watson resigns, and Sir Francis Leake, as patron of both churches, thereupon applies to the Bishop to sanction the junction of the parishes of Sutton and Duckmanton, the

vicarage of Sutton being also vacant at that time through the death of Thomas Beryge. His petition, which is curious throughout, states that he applies for this union—*tam occasione raritatis et paucitate presbiterorum quam ex eo quod utraque ecclesia predicta fuit*, proceeding to state that the annual value of Sutton was £7 16s. 5d., and of Duckmanton £5. The episcopal sanction was obtained on Feb. 20th, 1558, and it was therein enjoined on the parishioners of Duckmanton to attend Sutton Church.*

Tibshelf.

The following is a list of the rectors and the subsequent vicars of Tibshelf; the Convent of Brewood were the patrons in both instances:—

RECTORS.

- 1299. Robert de Corringham is made custodian of the sequestered church of T., until the next ordination.
- 1301. William de Weston.
- 1303. Stephen de Brewode, acolite.
- 1316. John de Bradeleigh. On the resignation of S. de B.
- 1318. William de Gonaleston (or Gonaldeston).

VICARS.

- 1327. William de Cauthorpe. On the resignation of W. de G.
. Symon.
- 1391. William, son of John, son of James de Plesseleye. On the death of S.
- 1424. John de Walton. On the resignation of William Jameson, *i.e.*, the previous vicar.
- 1428. William de Eyton, rector of Thorpe, Derbyshire, exchanges with J. de W. vicar of Tibshelf.
. Michael Aubreson.
- 1437. William Chamburleyn. On the resignation of M. A.
. William de Appulby. On the resignation of W. C.
. William Webster.
- 1466. John Breylesforth. On the death of W. W.
- 1480. William Ryley. On the resignation of J. B.
- 1483. John Byrchill. On the death of W. R.
. Thomas Vyes.
- 1513. Thomas Sherbroke. On the resignation of T. V., to whom was assigned a pension, out of the vicarage, of two marks.
- 1537. Hugo Wilson; patron, George Cuerton, by gift from the convent of Brewode. On the death of T. S.
- 1542. John Buckeland; patron, the King. On the resignation of H. W.
- 1555. William Snowden; patron, Sir Francis Leeke. On the death of J. B.
- 1575. Richard Parson; patron, Sir Francis Leeke. On the death of W. S.
- 1617. John Payne; patron, Sir Francis Leeke.

* Lichfield Registers, vol. xv., ff. 23b, 24.

1627. **John Bayes**; patron, the King; but, according to the First Fruits Books, Francis, Lord Deincourt. On the resignation of J. P.
 1629. **Francis Tallents**; patron, Lord Deincourt.
 John Twentiman. He died Feb. 7th, 1683. Brass in Church.
 1708. **William Heald**.
 1735. **John Edwards**; patron, Lemuel Gladwin. On the death of W. H.
 1753. **Benjamin Burrow**; patron, William Burrow.
 1768. **William Webster**; patron, William Alwood Lord.
 1796. **John Robinson**; patron, William Alwood Lord.
 1804. **Thomas Webster**; patron, William Alwood Lord.
 1817. **Ralph Heathcote**; patron, William Alwood Lord.
 1819. **G. D. Goodyar**; patron, John Cocking, trustee of the late W. A. L.
 1849. **Francis William Sharpe**; patron, John Robert Sharpe, of Weymouth, by purchase, for this turn only.
 1874. **Daniel Godfrey Bishop**; patron, Mrs. Packman.

The Registers date from the year 1627.

Page 386, line 7, for "north porch" read "south porch."

Whitwell.

RECTORS AND PATRONS.

1315. **James Paynel**; patron, Yprane de Rye.
 John de Preskwyk; patrons, Christina de Rye, and Roberta, daughter of Adam de Crydelung (?).
 1336. **John de Chesterfield**; patron, Thomas de Goushull.
 1341. **William de Sutton**; patron, Ralph de Rye. On the resignation of J. de C. In 1364, W. de S. obtained a dispensation for a year's leave of absence, and in 1367 he obtained a repetition of this favour at the Bishop's hands.
 1385. **John de Barley**; patron, Ralph Rye de Whitwell. On the death of W. de S.
 Thomas Hilton.
 1392. **John Hynkeley**; patron, Ralph Rye. On the resignation of T. H.
 1429. **John Newerk**; patron, Ralph Cromwell, de Cromwell and Tateshall, for this turn.
 1462. **Henry Redych**; patron, Sir Nicholas Longford. The Bishop commissions the Archdeacon of Derby to inquire into this presentation, as the patronage is disputed.
 1464. **John Harreson**; patron, Ralph Rye, for this turn. On the resignation of H. R.
 1469. **Thomas Pierpoint**; patron, Ralph Rye. On the resignation of J. H.
 1486. **John Mafeld**. Collated by the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield. On the death of J. M. This presentation seems to have lapsed to the Bishop through disputed patronage.
 Brian Sandeford.
 1543. **Robert Holme**; patrons, Edward Earl Derby, George Foljambe, and Thomas Hollys. On the death of B. S.
 1546. **Brian Sandeford**; patron, Bryan Rye, natural son of Ralph Rye, de Tyckhill. On the death of R. H.
 1612. **Tobias Waterhouse**.
 (1650). **John Rowlandson**. *Parliamentary Survey*.
 1658. **Joseph Swetnam**; patron, Earl of Rutland.

1662. **Hugo Boham**; patron, Earl of Rutland. On the resignation of J. S.
 1663. **Benjamin Camfeild**; patrons, George Cartwright and William Clayton,* for this turn. On the resignation of H. B.
 1673. **John Greaves**; patron, Earl of Rutland. On the resignation of B. C.
 1690. **John Beardmore**; patron, Countess of Rutland.
 1698. **Ludovicus Griffin**; patron, Earl of Rutland.
 1711. **Henry Felton**;† patron, Duke of Rutland.
 1736. **William Smith**; patron, Duke of Rutland.
 1752. **Richard Sutton**; patron, Duke of Rutland.
 1786. **Charles Manners Sutton**; patron, Duke of Rutland.
 1792. **William Thomas**; patron, the King.
 1798. **George King**; patron, Duke of Rutland.
 1831. **George Mason**; patron, Duke of Portland.
 1851. **Evelyn Boothby**; patron, Duke of Portland.
 1874. **George Edward Mason**; patron, Duke of Portland.

Sir Roger Manners, whose monument is in the north transept, was third son of Sir John Manners, of Haddon, by Dorothy, daughter and co-heiress of Sir George Vernon. He was knighted at Theobalds, June 2nd, 1615.

Sir Stephen Glynn visited this church in 1850. He gives a detailed account of its architectural features, from which we may quote the opening sentence, which is a good summary:—"A very interesting church, cruciform in plan, with western tower, and aisles to the nave. The whole of the western portion is Norman, not very early, but without much admixture. The transepts are more mixed, and the chancel is chiefly Middle Pointed (Decorated), of excellent character.

The Registers begin with the year 1672.

Page 391, line 8, *for* "Fitzherbert" *read* "Fitzhubert."

Page 392 (twice), *for* "Gonshill" *read* "Goushill"; *for* "Stretly" *read* "Steetly."

Page 396, line 27, *for* "sive" *read* "five."

Steetley.

The following rectors and patrons of Steetley, when it was a separate parish, are taken from the Lichfield Registers:—

. **Alexander le Selere.**

1348. **Laurence dētus le leche de Weston in le Clay**; patron, William Vavasour.
 On the death of A. le S.

* There are several memorials of the Clayton family in the church, 1666–1751.

† Dr. Henry Felton was also rector of Barwick, Yorks. On the death of John, first Duke of Rutland, Feb. 23rd, 1711, he preached the funeral sermon, which, with various other of his discourses, was afterwards published.

1355. William de Nykale; patron, Gregory Vavasour. On the death of Laurence le leche.
 1357. Robert de Lamley; patron, Gregory Vavasour. On the resignation of W. de N.
 1359. Robert Smethton; patron, Geoffrey Vavasour.
 1370. Geoffrey de Alwaston; patron, Anker de Frecheville. On the resignation of R. S.
 1373. Robert de Lammeley; patron, Anker de Frecheville. On the resignation of G. de A.
 1382. William Franceys; patron, Anker Frecheville. On the death of R. de L.
 1385. John de Bristowe; patron, Anker Frecheville. On the resignation of W. F.

Whittington.

In 1322, Bishop Roger de Norbury issued a commission to the Archdeacon of Derby and to the Dean of Scarsdale, to inquire into the condition of the chancel, with its ornaments and books, and of the rectory-house. They were to enjoin the late rector (Roger de Mabelthorpe) to repair *pro quanto*. At the end of the same year the living was sequestered, owing to the rector having abandoned his post. There are also other references to this church in Bishop Norbury's Act Book.*

The following is a list of the rectors of Whittington, chiefly from the Lichfield Registers. The patron has always been the Dean of Lincoln, until recent legislation transferred the patronage to the Bishop of the Diocese.

1302. Roger de Mabelthorp, deacon.
 1313. John de Kaynes.
 1315. Gilbert de Middleton. Dispensation for absence for study.
 1332. Michael, son of John de Haynton.
 1333. John de Scrobby. On the resignation of M. de H.
 . John, son of William de Waynflet. On the resignation of J. de S.
 . Richard.
 1349. Roger de Walton. On the death of R.
 1354. Ralph de Fynderne.
 1369. Thomas de Lowedon. On the death of R. de F.
 . John de Oxtun. On the resignation of T. de L.
 . Roger Cryche.
 1412. Roger Shawe. On the death of R. C.
 1432. Robert Deye.
 1452. Robert Page. On the resignation of R. D.
 1479. Robert Foljambe.† On the death of R. P.
 . William Whalley.

* Lichfield Registers, vol. 3b, 4, 7, 12.

† This accounts for the former presence of the Foljambe arms in the west window of the church, as mentioned on p. 408.

1487. James Beresford. On the resignation of W. W.
 1493. John Lytton. On the resignation of J. B.
 . Walter Ireton.
 1530. Nicholas Roberts. On the resignation of W. T.
 1531. John Laurence. On the resignation of N. R.
 1626. John Wolfindale. Buried June 29th, 1650. *Parish Registers.*
 1650. James Hewitt. He died in 1685. *Parish Registers.*
 1685. Thomas Callice.
 1724. Thomas Astley.
 1751. Samuel Pegge. Collated by the Bishop, through lapse of time.
 1796. William Baker.
 1798. Sherard Beecher.
 1812. George Gordon. He was also rector of Muston, Notts.
 1872. George William Botham. Collated by the Bishop of Lichfield.

The Parish Registers begin with the year 1642. There is a blank between 1653 and 1660, when Godfrey Hounsfield was parish registrar.

Page 407, line 8, for "or" read "on."

Page 407, line 3, for "Ftz" read "Fiz."

North Wainfield.

The following list of rectors and patrons qualifies what we have said on pp. 415-17. The Priory of Thurgarton must, at an early date, have restored the advowson to the lords of the manor, probably for some material consideration.

1301. Richard Wormalton; patron, John Deyncourt.
 1322. John de Hertestoft; patron, John de Eynecourt.
 1332. Thomas de Byngham; patron, Roger de Eynecourt. On the death of J. de H.
 1333. Walter, son of Oliver de Broghton; patrons, Roger de Eynecourt. On the resignation of T. de B.
 1349. John de Brayllesford; patron, Roger Deyncourt. On the death of W. de B.
 1360. Thomas de Longford; patron, Sir Nicholas Longford.
 1369. William de Breydeston; patron, Robert de Roos de Ingmanthorp, as lessee of the lands, etc., of William Cantilupe, for this turn. On the death of T. de L.
 1378. John Houbell; patron, Oliver de Barton, for this turn.
 1416. Robert Kyrkman; patron, D^{ns} Deincourt.
 1429. Thomas Glapwell; patron, Sir John Bushie. On the resignation of R. K.
 1461. John Braylesford; patron, Sir John Bushie. On the death of T. G.
 1465. John Longford; patron, Sir Nicholas Longford. On the resignation of J. B.
 1475. William Bushy; patron, Sir John Bushy. On the death of J. L.
 1494. Thomas Fitzherbert; patron, Sir Ralph Longford. On the death of W. B.
 . Walter Wild.

1517. **Robert Hummondsey**; patrons, William Blount Lord Mountjoy, Sir John Gyfford, and John Porte, as guardians of Dorothy, Helen, and Anne, daughters and co-heirs of Sir John Montgomery.
 . **William Cleybrough**.
1534. **Richard Gwente**; patron, Ralph Longford. On the death of W. C.
1543. **Anthony Draycote**; patron, Philip Draycote, for this turn. On the death of R. G.
1544. **Simon Thomson**; patron, the King.
 . **Ralph Wenwright**. Buried Nov. 11th, 1578. *Parish Registers*.
1578. **John Cooke**. Buried Sept. 27th, 1599. *Parish Registers*.
1630. **Anthony Topham**; patron, the King. He was Dean of Lincoln.
- (1650). **William Barton**. *Parliamentary Survey*.
1662. **Richard Beresford**; patron, Lord Scarsdale.
1695. **John Lyllyman**; patron, Earl Scarsdale. On the death of R. B.
1700. **Matthew Powell**; patron, Earl Scarsdale.
1710.; patron, Earl Scarsdale.
1739. **William Burrow**; patron, Henry Ward, trustee of Nicholas Leeke.
1758. **William Burrow**; patron, Henry Bowne, for this turn.
1795. **William Pagett**; patron, Richard Collett.
1799. **Henry Hankey**; patron, Richard Collett. On the death of W. P.
1822. **William Barrow**; patron, George Hodgkinson Barrow, of Chancery Lane, London. On the death of H. H.
1826. **Edward Walter Lowe**; patron, George Hodgkinson Barrow. On the resignation of W. B.
1841. **James Barrow**.
1878. **George William Darby**; patron, Rev. James Barrow. On the resignation of J. B.

The Lichfield Registers also record the institutions to the chantry of the Blessed Virgin, within the church of S. Helen's, North Winfield, of **Thomas Tue**, in 1489, on the presentation of Sir John Babington and Ralph Savage, and subsequently of **Thomas Bromley**, and **John Ley**, the patron in the last case being the Prior of Newstead.

The grievous scandal of the *day* school of this parish (which has the most wealthy church repair endowment, and the most richly endowed rectory in the whole Diocese of Lichfield) being held in the chancel chapel, amongst the Deincourt monuments, to which we drew attention in 1875, still continues (February, 1879).

Of this most interesting part of the church, thus desecrated, Sir Stephen Glynn, who was here in 1868, says:—"On the north of the chancel is a Decorated chapel, now much out of order, and occupied as a school. The arch to the chancel, now closed, is on octagonal shafts. There are fair windows on the north and east. In the east wall is what appears to be a reredos of excellent Decorated work, in four arched compartments—the two central the loftiest—with crocketed and finialed ogee

canopies. In the two central arches are figures of Christ and the Virgin Mary in relief—in the others smaller figures of saints. In the north wall is also an ogee canopied niche with foliation, containing some sculpture, which probably represents the Annunciation."

Page 417, line 29, *for* "Armigeri" *read* "Armiger."

South Winfield.

The patron of the vicarage of South Winfield was always the Abbot of Darley, up to the dissolution of the monasteries; from 1793 it has always been the Duke of Devonshire.

- 1310. Robert de Bollesovre. Instituted 5 kal. of April, and obtained dispensation to be absent at the court at Rome till the next feast of S. John Baptist.
- 1311. William de Hambury. On the death of R. de B.
- 1331. Roger de la Dale.
- 1336. William Benet. On the resignation of R. de la D.
- 1349. Gilbert Belidon. On the death of W. B.
- 1364. Henry de Wynnfeld.
 - . John de Loskows. On the death of H. de W.
 - . John de Bawquell.
- 1422. John Ferrers. On the death of J. de B.
- 1429. William Duffeld. On the resignation of J. F.
- 1431. Robert Stopsor.
 - . Robert Langton.
- 1467. John Goytte. On the resignation of R. L.
 - . John Glossop.
- 1518. Richard Reve. On the resignation of J. G.
- 1536. Robert Burton. On the death of R. R.
- 1558. John Stevenson; patron, Anthony Draycote, by arrangement with the lately dissolved Abbey of Darley. On the death of R. B.
- 1570. George Hall; patron, George, Earl of Shrewsbury. On the death of J. S.
- 1620. John Brooke; patron, John Brooke, de Oldfield. The parish Register mentions John Brooke, as vicar, as early as 1585; perhaps he may have been the father of J. B. who was instituted in 1620.
- 1630. Matthew Ewin; patron, Christian, Countess of Devonshire.
- 1630. William Raive; patron, Christian, Countess of Devonshire. On the resignation of M. E.
- 1646. Peter Coates; patron, Christian, Countess of Devonshire.
- 1676. Barnabas Poole; patron, Earl of Devonshire. On the death of P. C.
- 1733. Thomas Grove; patron, Duke of Devonshire.
- 1736. Philip Fletcher.
- 1757. Thomas Grove.
- 1769. John Bourne.
- 1806. Launcelot Greenthwaite. On the death of J. B.
- 1813. Immanuel Halton. On the resignation of L. G.
- 1875. Frederick White Christian.

The Registers begin with the year 1585.

Wingerworth.

When Mr. Meynell was here, *circa* 1816, he noted in the chancel, against the north wall, a sword, a helmet, and other pieces of old armour.

The first register book begins in 1540, and extends over more than two centuries. It is of vellum, and in excellent preservation.

SECOND VOLUME.

Bakewell.

From the different Act Books of the Lichfield Chapter,* and from charters in their Muniment Room, the following additional particulars respecting Bakewell have been gleaned, which we briefly record in chronological order.

A small undated charter, about 9 in. by 3 in., the ink as black and the parchment as clean as if written yesterday, is the confirmation to the Chapter, by Bishop Alexander de Stavenby (1224-40), of the impropriation of Bakewell and Hope, including a grant of exempt jurisdiction.

Another undated deed is a lease of the rectories of Bakewell and Hope to Henry de Lexington, in reversion to his brother, for £84 per annum. He was to provide three chaplains, or prebendaries, for the church of Bakewell, according to the grant of King John. Henry de Lexington was Dean of Lincoln from 1245 to 1253.

On Christmas Day, 1327, when the vicar and others were ministering in the church, and about to celebrate the Divine office, certain of the parishioners collected with tumult, and, arms in their hands, seized the vicar, stripped him of his eucharistic vestments, and ejected him from the church, though having full knowledge that he was the prebendary, and then in possession as prebendary. Further, that they cast the vicar also out of the churchyard, and approaching the vicarage house, occupied it, as well as the various possessions pertaining to the vicarage. All this is set

* See Introduction to this volume.

forth in a form of excommunication, in which the occurrence is described as the "Rebellion at Bakewell," issued under the Chapter seal on January 4th, 1327-8, on the complaint of Robert Bernard, the vicar of Bakewell. The greater excommunication against these malefactors and sacrilegious persons, was ordered to be proclaimed by the vicars of Hope and Tideswell, as well as by all the parochial priests of Bakewell, Hope, Tideswell, Monyash, Chelmorton, Harthill, Longston, Baslow, and Wormhill. There is no record as to the reason of this riot, but if it was merely a protest against the style of man sent them by the Chapter, we confess that the subsequent conduct of Bernard, as it may be gathered from their own Act Books, causes us to have some sympathy with the parishioners, unseemly as was the nature of their protest. Robert Bernard had been registrar of the Chapter for many years before his appointment as vicar of Bakewell; the first fourteen folios of the earliest Act Book, beginning in 1321, are in his handwriting. In the year following the riot, various complaints were made against him by the Abbot of Leicester and the Prior of Lenton, for non-payment of pensions to which they were entitled, and in the next year he was accused, as chantry priest of S. Peter's, within Lichfield Cathedral, of not having paid the stipulated sum to the poor on the founder's day. In December, 1330, he was ordered to pay to the Chapter £24, which he confessed to have embezzled, within six days, under pain of excommunication. At the same time he also confessed to having retained the poor's money of S. Peter's chantry for four years, whereupon he was ordered to pay annually 20s., in addition to 20s. to the sacristan. In 1335 complaint was lodged against him that he very seldom celebrated at the altar of S. Peter—and then we lose sight of this fraudulent priest.

1330. Chapels of Monyash, Chelmorton, Baslow, and Longstone, dependent on Bakewell, are all vacant in the month of August, owing to insufficient stipend. The Chapter votes 45s. per annum towards their sustenance.

1348. For this year there is a very full Easter Roll, giving the names of all the parishioners and the sums paid throughout Bakewell parish and the whole of the Chapter's jurisdiction of the Peak.

1356. Lease to William, vicar of Bakewell, of the farm of Bakewell for five years, on a rental of five marks, with one mark in addition for the tithes of grain and hay.

1384. Short lease of the tithes of Bakewell and its chapelries to Sir Nicholas de Stafford.

1385. Robert de Wardelow, *administr' eccl' de Baukwell*, handed over to the parish church, a ferial vestment; an albe with amice, stole, maniple, and girdle; and a fair chasuble woven with gold, the gifts of John de Derby, dean; and also a cope of silk, embroidered with beasts (probably the Evangelistic symbols) having heads woven in gold, the gift of John Mareys, canon.

1386. Licence to Robert de Wardelow, sub-proctor, to build a sheepcote on the church land, to be his for his life, and afterwards to pertain to the chaplains.

1388. Sir Thomas de Wednesley obtains lease of Bakewell tithes.

1389. The Chapter remits to Sir Thomas two marks per annum out of the rental of twenty marks that he had covenanted to pay.

1393. The minerals of Bakewell leased to Stephen de Schaynton for £20 per annum.

1415. John Dean, vicar of Hope, delivers the rental of lands and tenements pertaining to the Chapter in Bakewell, Holme, Hassop, Birchill, Monyash, Tideswell, and Hope; the names of the tenants and holdings are given in full.

1417. Sir Richard Vernon obtains a lease of all tithes of lead in the Peak, in the jurisdiction of Bakewell, on a rental of two fodders of lead per annum. The expression "jurisdiction of Bakewell" covered the whole rights of the Chapter in the Peak, in the parishes of Hope and Tideswell, as well as in Bakewell proper.

1418. Monition issued to the parishioners as to the repairs of the church. They are to spend £10 over *quoddam gabellum et unum feretrum et alia emenda*. The work specified was to be completed by a certain date, under pain of a fine of £30 to the fabric of Lichfield Cathedral. In all probability the gable and window referred to were the west window and gable of the nave.

1481. Monition to the vicar of Bakewell to come into residence within fifteen days, and to repair the vicarage.

1488. A long petition from the parishioners of Bakewell, Hope, and Tideswell, about rate of Easter dues, etc. :—

"Also we desire that the vicar of Bakewell may be restored to all such offerings tithes and other duties which be withholden from hyme, as well of the offerings due to hyme at the feast of Easter last passed, as of other at Buxstones or at any other chapel within the seid parishe after Easter aforeseid or any other time."

1493. William Kyrke, vicar of Tideswell, proctor and receiver of

the Chapter in the Peak, made composition in the Chapter House, before John Yotton, dean, etc., of £18. This entry headed *Compotus de Baukewell*. In 1498 W. K. paid in £47 23s. from Bakewell *cum membris*.

1495. The number of fleeces of wool paid in to the receiver of the Chapter, for tithe, arranged under the different townships and hamlets of the Peak, are this year given in full. The total number of fleeces that came to the share of the Dean and Chapter were 2,886½, giving a total of something under 30,000 of shearable sheep within the "jurisdiction of Bakewell." The average price per fleece was then a little over 6d.

1496. Grant of five marks to the vicar of Bakewell to repair the vicarage house.

1503. The Easter Roll for this year shows that the dues from Bakewell proper were £3 17s. 1d.; but, including the chapels, the total came to £12-8s. 6d., from whence was deducted £4 to be shared between the five chaplains of Monyash, Baslow, Taddington, Longstone, and Beeley.

1522. On June 25th, William Sutton, chaplain of Bakewell, took corporal oath of Dean and Chapter and also to Vicar of Bakewell. On August 1st, Sutton, owing to a controversy between him and the vicar, appeared again before the Chapter, and promised obedience to the vicar on his word as a priest (*in verbo sac'docio*).

1524. A balance sheet of the Jurisdiction of Bakewell gives the following details:—

	£	s.	d.
Tithes of corn and hay - - - - -	119	15	8
Receipts of mills - - - - -	2	1	4
Small tithes at Chapel-en-le-Frith - - - - -	1	16	8
Pensions from different chaplains and granges - - - - -	2	14	10
Rents in Hope - - - - -	4	2	10
Freeholds in Hope - - - - -	1	17	0½
Tenements in Tideswell - - - - -	2	15	7
" " Over Haddon - - - - -		1	4
" " Monyash - - - - -		7	4
" " Bakewell - - - - -		7	0 7
Total - - - - -	£142	13	2½

1527. The farm of Bakewell glebe leased to Richard Hoton, vicar, at 26s. 8d. per annum.

1531. The tithes of grain and hay of Bakewell, Rowsley, Taddington, etc., leased to Sir William Coffyn for 20 years at a rental of £37 16s. 2d.

1543. The tithes of Bakewell, Rowsley, Haddon, etc., leased to Sir George Vernon and Margaret his wife and Margaret his

daughter for their lives (which had belonged to Sir W. C. and Margaret his wife), for a rental of £44 9s. 6d.

1632, October 1st. John Rowlandson, vicar, official of the peculiar and exempt jurisdiction of Bakewell, shall for the future transmit all processes to the Chapter.

1649-50. The following is a short abstract of the Oliverian Survey of the Cathedral property in the Peak:—

Tithes of wool and lamb of the whole jurisdiction (except Harthill and Hartwell), leased for 20 years, in 1640, to Sir Edward Leech of Shipley, at a rent of £115, but have been worth over and above said rent £400. This year let to Sir E. L. but for £300, "by reason there is not soe great store of Sheepe in the Kingdome as have beene nor not above one halfe kept at this Time in these partes." Average worth of these tythes £450.

Tithes of grain and hay of Bakewell and most of her chapelries, and of the mills of Bakewell and Baslow granted in fee farm to Sir George Vernon in 1543, now held by Earl of Rutland by right of marriage at rental of £37 16s. 10d.

Tithes of grain and hay of Baslow, in 1639, to John Rowlandson for 20 years, at £4 per annum. "The curate hath some White Tithes* worth forty shillings p^r An^d and nothing else to Live upon, but ye Gratuity of the Inhabitants."

Tithes of grain and hay of Tideswell Hill and Hargate Wall, in 1637, to Richard Goodwin and James Ford, at £12 1s. 8d., but really worth on an average £46.

Rents for mills at Brough, Buxton, Wormhill, Conksbury, Monsal Dale, Wentholme, Sutton, Over Haddon, Woddruffe in Hope, Ashford, and Calver, 38s. 6d.

Rents paid as pensions from Baslow, Greenlow Grange, Harthill, Taddington, Longstone, Monyash, Chelmorton, Fairfield, and Beeley, 48s. 6d.

All glebe lands, throughout the jurisdiction, granted, in 1549, to Ralph Gell of Hopton, at rental of £16 3s. 11½d.

Tithes of grain and hay of Tunstead, Gratton, Fairfield, Bubenhall, Chatsworth, Chelmorton, Hope, Wormhill, etc., etc., in 1549, to Ralph Gell at a rental of £43 2s. 10d.

Tithes of herbage, eddish, wood, apples, plums, pears, fish, rabbits, pigeons, "ferrves" (? furze), heath, hops, cherries, honey, and wax, within the whole jurisdiction, demised in 1640 to John Rowlandson, vicar of Bakewell, for 20 years, at 3s. 6d. per annum, "payable att the feast of St Mathew onely or within four dayes after the said feast, att the font in the Cathedrall Church of Leichfeilde," but worth 16s. 6d. more.

Tithes of grain and hay of Calver, Nether Padley, and Hucklow, to Rowland Eyre, at rental of £91 6s. 8d., but now sequestered.

Tithes of grain and hay of Curbar, Froggat, Stoke, and Monsal Dale, in 1632, to John Greaves of Beeley, the elder, for 20 years, at £4 13s. 4d.

Similar tithes of Little Longstone, to Rowland Eyre at 33s. 4d.; of Aston and Thornhill, to Barnard Wells at 38s. 4d.; of Shatton, Offerton, Overton, Brough, Abney, Abney Grange, and Bridwall, to Michael Bagshaw at £7 15s.; of Litton (and its tithe barn), to Peter Bradshaw at £27.

Tithes of grain and hay of Conksbury and One Ash Grange, to Earl of Devonshire, at £26. The Commissioners query—"By what right?"†

* Tithes of Milk.

† The right to the tithes of Conksbury came through Sir William Cavendish obtaining grants of the possessions of the Abbey of Leicester, and of One Ash as pertaining to Roche Abbey. See *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. ii., p. 344. It was a blunder of the Commissioners to note these places in a survey of the Cathedral property, as they had never in any way pertained thereto.

Tithes of lead ore, within the whole jurisdiction, near upon £1,000 per annum, two parts to Countess of Devonshire, one part to Sir John Gell. Sir Francis Leche used to have two parts from Lenton Priory, but the miners refused to pay. After several suits, the miners acknowledged the right to be with the King. "Immediately after the Countess of Devonshire begged it or bought it for a very small matter of the late King." There was also a suit between Sir John Gell and the miners, but he maintained his right and produced his lease. The late Chapter Clerk told the Commissioners that the Cathedral authorities only understood the lease to Sir J. G. to apply to lead under glebe lands, and were about to commence suit against him, when they were dissolved. Hence the Commissioners think that all the tithes of lead ore belong to the Commonwealth.

Of Bakewell's ten chapels, it is said that all of them are parochial, but "to all is very small means or profits to maintayne any Viccar or Curate." The vicarage of Bakewell endowed with the small tithes of that township and the Easter dues, valued at £10 per annum—"Mr John Rawlinson a grave and reverend divine is Present Viccar of Bakewell."

The spiritual condition of the chapelries, and the account of Chapel-en-le-Frith, Peak Forest, and Kniveton, is reserved until we are respectively treating of those places.

The following is as complete a list of vicars as we have been able to compile from the Chapter Act Books:—

1327. **Robert Bernard.**

(1337). **William de Snell.** Mentioned in this year's *Chapter Acts*, but was probably instituted in 1330. Living in 1356.

(1427). **John Huckyns.**

1423. **Thomas Staundon.** On the resignation of J. H.

1481. **Thomas Hayward.** In 1487 it was decided to deprive T. H. of his vicarage for non-residence, but this decision must have been countermanded.

1493. **Thomas Forte**, Bishop of Achadensis (Aghadoc, Ireland). On the resignation of T. H. He was Canon of S. Petrox, Bodmin, and Prior of Stone, Staffordshire. In 1492 he was appointed Suffragan of the diocese of Coventry and Lichfield.

1494. **William Massy.** On the resignation of T. F.

1511. **John Wilcock.** On the death of W. M. Nominated by the Bishop, with the express sanction of the Chapter. The Bishop, in a letter thanking the Chapter for allowing him to nominate Dr. Wilcock, hopes—"that he may occupy such farmes as his predecessor had that so he may be of better habilitie to kepe his horse (? house) and residence."

1512. **Richard Hoton.** On the resignation of J. W.

1533. **Richard Gwent.** On the death of R. H. Nominated by the Bishop, the Chapter having granted the Bishop the next nomination in 1526.

1537. **Edmund Webster.** On the resignation of R. G.

. **Hamlet Charlton.** Buried Jan. 14th, 1614. *Parish Registers.*

1615. **John Rowlandson.** He was also Prebendary of Sandiacre.

1668. **Christopher Lawson.**

1672. **Edward Smith.**

1675. **Thomas Wilson.**

1678. **Gorstelowe Monck.** On the death of T. W. He was also rector of Hamstall Ridware, Stafford.

1724. **Thomas Grove.** On the death of G. M.

1769. August 11th. **Richard Weston.** On the death of T. G.

1769. December 1st. **Richard Chapman.** On the resignation of R. W.

1816. **Francis Hodgson.** On the death of R. C.*

18—. **Hubert Kestell Cornish.**

1869. **Edward Balston,** Archdeacon of Derby. On the resignation of H. K. C.

The following names appear in the Chapter records as priests of the chantry of the Holy Cross, within the church of Bakewell.

. **Thomas de Holland.**

1385. **John de Bulkynton,** vicar of the prebends of the collegiate church of S. Mary de Pratis, Leicester, exchanges with T. de H.

1388. **Hugo Aleyn.** On the resignation of J. de B.

1391. **John Randolph,** rector of Paunton Magna, exchanges with H. A. The commission of the Bishop of Lincoln to present to the chantry of Holy Cross, Bakewell, was exhibited at the Chapter, held August 18th, 1391. The Bishop recites that he holds this patronage through the heir of Godfrey Foljambe, who gave it to him.

1393. **William Spyk,** vicar of Mansfield, exchanges with J. R. On the nomination of the Bishop of Lincoln.

. **William Townrowe.**

1481. **John Dikon.** On the death of W. T.

1481. **Charles Dedyk.** On the resignation of J. D.

The last priest of the dissolved chantry, **William Oldfield,** obtained a pension of £6 from the Exchequer, in the time of Philip and Mary.

An account of Bakewell Church, in Orme's *New Buxton Guide*, published about 1820, mentions that there was the date 1019 on one of the stone coffins in the churchyard, but the way in which it is printed, "M 19," renders it very doubtful. It is there stated that the inscription relative to the Foljambe monument, before it was cut in marble by Mr. Watson, used to be "painted on oak, which was gone to decay." Mention is also made of a large oak chair with arms, said to be the Bishop's seat, "in the great middle aisle, near the pulpit," as well as "six seats formerly used by the Friars, three on each side." The whole account is original, and more worthy of attention than most of the old guide-book descriptions. There is also a plate giving several details, one of an old monument said to be on the south side of the church, which is not now extant.

Page 15, line 2 of inscription, for "mititem" read "militem."

Page 16, line 12, for "1783" read "1383."

Page 23, line 8, for "Manners" read "Vernon."

* At a meeting of the Chapter, held Sept. 23rd, 1791 (S. Mary's, Lichfield, being vacant), it was agreed by the Dean and four Canons Residentiary to draw lots for the appointment to five of the Chapter livings! The Dean drew Chebsey; Canon Egerton, Dilborne; Canon Leigh, Cannock; Canon Inge, S. Mary's; and Canon Madan, Bakewell. This method of disposing of a trust vested in the whole Chapter, and solemnly affirmed by them at the time of institution to be their joint act, commended itself so much to the members, that they further agreed, on the same day, to draw lots for the patronage of Hope, Tideswell, Rugeley, and Harborne, as they became vacant.

Ashford.

The Survey of the Chapter Estates, of 1650, says :—

“To the Chappell of Ashford noe Certain allowance, nor is there att present any Minister or Curate.”

To the list of Derbyshire churches, given on page 51, wherein it is known that Funeral Garlands hung within the present century, may be added—Allestree, Elvaston, Findern, Mugginton, Stanton-by-Dale, Taddington, Weston-on-Trent, and Wilne.

Baslow.

The Chapter Survey, of 1650, says :—

“To the Chappell of Baslow is no certaine allowance except what Tythes worth com annis forty shillings. But what the people give onely of late the like Augmentacion of Twentie pounds pr Ann’.”

Beeley.

By a decision of the Chapter, dated July 18th, 1427, it was decided that the inhabitants of Beeley were bound to contribute to the repairs of the mother church.

The following is the report of the Survey of the Chapter Estates, in 1650 :—

“The Chappell of Beeleigh hath only a stipend of Eight pounds yearly wch is A gratuity of the Parishioners except of late some Augmentacon hath beene allowed out of the rent late paid by S^r Edward Leech to the late Deane and Chapter. Mr Richard Shake is Curate of Beeleigh.”

Page 67, last line but one, *for* “while” *read* “which.”

Page 69, line 5, *for* “tertis” *read* “tertio.”

Chelmorton.

Among the Chapter muniments is a bond from the people of Chelmorton, dated 1273, wherein, on receipt of a grant of a chantry, chaplain, and burial rights for Chelmorton chapel, reserving proper dues to the mother church of Bakewell, they stipulate to find a chaplain, to present him to the Chapter, to

maintain him, to fence in the cemetery, and to pay 4s. per annum and all oblations to the Chapter as rectors. This covenant is signed and sealed by William and Henry de Boukestones, Henry Foljambe de Stanedon, Geoffrey Tichull de Kendale, Walter de Sternedale, Henry son of Thomas de Chelmerdon, Henry "carpentarius," Roger "frater eis," Nicholas son of Nicholas de Chelmerdon, and Ralph son of Gamel, described as parishioners of Bakewell church, residing at Chelmerdon.

The Chapter Survey, of 1650, says :—

"To the Chappell of Chelmerdon there is noe certaine allowance but gratuity onely of late the like Augmentacon of Twentie pounds p^r Ann'."

C. S. Greaves, Esq., Q.C., has given considerable attention to the puzzling inscription on the eight sides of the font. (Plate XXI.) In an exhaustive paper on the subject, he comes to the conclusion that the first and third figures are sword hilts, symbols of martyrdom, and that the O or circle between them is intended for an emblem of the Holy Trinity. Taking the remainder as initials, each standing for a word, he reads it thus :—" *Salus est baptisma Sancti Johannis martyris*," i.e. "The baptism of S. John, the martyr, is salvation;" or, " *Salus ex baptismo Sancti Johannis martyris*," i.e. "Salvation (is) from the baptism of S. John, the martyr."*

Waddon.

Richard Rawson, the last priest of the suppressed chantry, obtained a pension of £5 from the Exchequer, in the time of Philip and Mary.

Page 92, inscription in the east window, for "Benedicite," read "Benedicte."

Harthill.

The Duke of Rutland possesses a Bull of Alexander IV., with the leaden seal yet attached, dated Viterbo, March 14th, 1258, addressed to the Bishop of Coventry, setting forth that Richard de Herthull lived in a place remote from the mother church,

* See *Journal of the Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History Society*, vol. i. (1879), pp. 1-14. For the loan of the woodcut we are indebted to the kindness of Mr. Greaves.

which at some seasons was inaccessible, that he had already a chapel on his own land, and desired to have a chaplain to serve therein, for whom he was prepared to provide fit support. The matter was therefore referred to his diocesan to grant the necessary license, if he should deem it expedient.*

In an early number of *Notes and Queries* it is stated:—

“On Hartle (Harthill) moor a chapel still remains, although of much later date than that mentioned in the above named document (Alexander’s Bull); traces of an earlier erection are however still visible in a portion of the present foundations. It is now used as a barn.”†

Page 96, the words “in Warwickshire,” line 11, should follow the word “Pooley,” line 10.

Monyash.

The Chapter Act Books give the following institutions to the chantry of the Blessed Virgin, at Monyash:—

. William Thornbull.

1393. Henry Alysaundre, rector of S. Peter’s, Rossau (Rhosfair), Anglesea, exchanges with W. T., chaplain of Holy Cross, Bekwell.

1396. John Alot. On the resignation of H. A. Patron, William Meynell.

1397. William Mon. On the resignation of J. A. Patron, William Meynell. In 1415, William Mon granted to the Dean and Chapter an acre of land, with the buildings standing on it, in the town of Monyash. The Chapter appointed John Dean, vicar of Hope, to take possession of the same in their name.

. William Sheladon.

1503. Thomas Smyth. Mandate issued to the parochial chaplain of Monyash to induct T. S. into the chantry.

1509. William Gudwyn. On the dismissal of T. S. Mandate to W. Massy, vicar of Bakewell, to induct him.

1544. Michael Bredwall.‡ On the death of W. G. Michael and Thomas Sheldon, de Oneashe, are at the same time bound in a sum of £15 for M. B.’s due obedience to the Chapter.

The Chapter Survey, 1650, says:—

“To the Chappell of Monyash there is noe certaine Meanes but of late an Augmentacon of Thirty pounds out of the late Deane and Chapter’s rent due from S^r Edward Leech.”

* *Archæological Journal*, vol. vii., p. 297.

† N. and Q., 1st Series, vol. vii., p. 185.

‡ Michael Bridewell (Bredwall) obtained a pension of £4 13s. 4d. from the Exchequers in the time of Philip and Mary.

Taddington.

In 1345, the Chapter granted to the people of Taddington to have a cemetery at their chapel, which was to be consecrated and maintained at their cost. All rights were reserved to the mother church, including a pension of 2s., and an offering of 6d. on the high altar at Bakewell on the dedication festival, just before the celebration of High Mass. The bond given by the residents at Taddington to the Chapter is sealed by twenty-three parishioners.

Chapter Survey, 1650, says :—

“To the Chappell of Taddington there is noe certain Meanes but the gratuity of the people, and of late an Augmentacon out of the rent paid by Sr Edward Leech of Twentie pounds p^r Ann’. M^r Miller is Minister there.”

Page 116, in the inscription, for “March” read “Martii.”

Castleton.

The rectorial tithes of Castleton, including the whole of the tithes of grain and hay of the lands then under cultivation, were first formally appropriated to the abbey of Vale Royal, in 1302, when a vicarage was regularly ordained.* In the following list of vicars, it must be understood that the patron, up to the time of Henry VIII., was in each case the Abbot of Vale Royal, and subsequently the Bishop of Chester, until legislation of the present reign transferred the patronage to the Bishop of the diocese :—

1307. William de Essheborn.

. Dns. Walter.

1346. William de Clyfton.

. Dns. Ralph.

1352. Richard Marton.

1358. William de Hope.

1362. Thomas de la Peke.

. William de Ryley.

1386. Adam de Barowe. On the death of W. de R.

1389. William Pryden. On the resignation of A. de B.

1396. Geoffrey Halghes. On the deprivation of W. P.

. Giles Claybroke.

1440. Thomas Tayleor. On the resignation of G. C.

1450. William Tailleor. On the resignation of T. T.

1492. Robert Mookson. On the death of W. T.

(1535). Edmund Goldesmyth. *Valor Ecclesiasticus*.

* Lichfield Episcopal Registers, vol. i., f. 25b.

Enscription on the



Font at Chelmorton.

1546. **John Wymmursley** (or Wylmesley); patron, Milo Spencer, executor of Thomas Langton, by arrangement with the lately dissolved abbey of Vale Regis.
1553. **Hugo Eyre**; patron, George Wylmesley, through lease of the rectory to him by the Bishop of Chester. On the resignation of J. W.
1574. **Thomas Savage**; patron, Helen, widow of George Wylmesley, for this turn. On the death of H. E.
1627. **Isaac Ambrose**; patron, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, per lapse.
1631. **Lawrence Castle**; patron, John, Bishop of Chester. On the resignation of I. A.
- 1650). **Samuel Cryer**. *Parliamentary Commission*. Episcopally instituted in 1662.
1697. **Richard Hewytt**. On the death of S. C.
1698. **Thomas Roe**. On the resignation of R. H.
1723. **Edward Bagshaw**.
1769. **John Muschamp Dover**. On the death of E. B.
1775. **Francis Herbert Hume**. On the death of J. M. D.
1780. **Frederick Farran**. On the resignation of F. H. H.
1818. **Charles Cecil Bates**. On the death of F. F.
1853. **Hugh Ford Bacon**. Collated by the Bishop of Lichfield. On the death of C. C. B.
1871. **A. S. Prior**. Collated by the Bishop of Lichfield.

John Wymeslowe, *alias* Savage, the last chaplain of the suppressed Hospital of Castleton, situated half-way between Castleton and Hope, obtained a pension of 70s. in the reign of Philip and Mary.

Chapel-en-le-Frith.

In 1523 Michael Browne, Thomas Bagshaw, and the parishioners of Chapel-en-le-Frith, decide that William Bagshaw and the vicar of Youlgreave are to arrange for the tithes to be paid to the Chapter of Lichfield within eight days.

The Survey of the Chapter Estates, taken in 1650, mentions here a little piece of land called "Deane's Yard," and half an acre near to the churchyard "where some parte of faire hath used to be kept," having on it an old stone house, valued at 40s. per annum. Also a rate, paid time out of mind for tithes of corn and hay, of £13, out of which to the Dean and Chapter (or Earl of Devonshire) £8 13s. 4d., and £4 6s. 8d. to the minister. Some say that the Earl of Devonshire claims this two-thirds by grant from the late Dean and Chapter, but others through the dissolved priory of Lenton; no deed of purchase produced. The small tithes, valued at £6 8s. 4d. per annum, also claimed by the Earl. "There is no other meanes belonging to the minister except the peoples gratuity." The Earl of Devonshire gathers two parts of

the tithes of wool and lambs, and Sir Edward Leech the other third, by virtue of a lease from the Dean and Chapter.

"The present minister is Mr William Oliver. The right of Presentacon and donacon is in the parishioners (as they affirme) and hath been so beyond all memory of man: The Mannor of Electon is thus—Twenty Seaven of the Cheife of the Inhabitants or the Maior pte of them chuse their minister and the rest are all to subscribe by auntient Custome which still they observe."

Darley Dale.

The reason given in the Episcopal Registers for the consolidation of the three medietyes of Darley rectory into two, which was effected on May 29th, 1393, is because of the deterioration of property, "*propter pestilencias et sterilitates successivas et insolitas*," to which the parish had been subjected, so that the three rectors were scarcely able to keep life within their bodies, to say nothing of the accustomed duties of their position.

The following is a list of the numerous rectors of this parish:—

THREE RECTORS.

- . Walter de Foderingye.
- 1300. John de Brentingham. On the resignation of W. de F.
- 1304. Nicholas de Kinelworth. On the resignation of J. de B.
- 1313. Henry de Berleston. Dispensation for a year's absence for study.
- . Marmaduke de Horunngwode.
- 1316. Thomas de Ledenham. On the resignation of M. de H.
- 1317. Elyas Ponger.
- 1325. Thomas de Podenham.
- 1329. William ———.
- 1332. John de Melion.
- 1333. John de Scrubby. Resignation of J. de M.
- . John Leghe.
- 1340. Robert de Haynton. On the resignation of J. L.
- 1341. Thomas Colyn de Cressyngham. On the resignation of R. de H.
- . Elyas Ponger.
- 1347. William de Baliden, rector of Nuthall, Yorks., exchanges with rector of mediety of Darley.
- 1348. Robert de Asshburne. On the death of Henry (de Berleston).
- 1349. Thomas, son of John Foljambe. On the resignation of W. de B. Re-instituted in the following year.
- . Richard de Brokesburn, acolite. On the death of R. de A.
- . William Bulneys.
- 1350. Nicholas del Welde. On the resignation of R. de B.
- 1351. William de Bradewell. On the resignation of T. F.
- 1361. Thomas Hunte. On the death of W. de B.
- 1369. Henry Spencer, prebend of All Saints', Derby, exchanges with T. H. rector of mediety of Darley.
- . Richard de Fentresper (?).
- 1372. John de Bynbroke. On the death of R. de F. Collated by the Bishop, through lapse of time.

1374. Robert Attelowe, rector of Fenny Bentley, exchanges with Henry Spencer, rector of mediety of Darley.
 . Nicholas Atteweld.
1381. William Avoner. On the death of R. A.
1382. Thomas de Bekyngham. On the death of J. de B.
 . John Barber.
1388. Richard del Hay. On the resignation of W. A.
 . Richard Sence. On the resignation of J. B.
1390. John Wyrkesworth. On the resignation of T. de B.
1391. John de Sebyston. On the resignation of R. S.

TWO RECTORS.—SOUTH MEDIETY.

1406. Robert de Kybbeworth. On the resignation of J. de S.
1412. Robert Duffield. On the resignation of R. de K.
1422. Robert Stronge. On the resignation of R. D.
1425. Richard Whitelombe. On the resignation of R. S.
 . William Pylkynton.
1432. John Ronynton. On the death of W. P.
1469. Thomas Jakson. On the resignation of J. R.
 . Richard Balle.
1514. Richard Rollisley. On the resignation of R. B.
1531. Robert Gamson. On the death of R. R.
1576. Richard Smithe. On the death of R. G.
1629. James Holland. Collated by the Bishop, through lapse of time; but the First Fruits Books say, presented by the King, for the same reason.
1639. Nov. 26th. John Pott; patrons, Henry and Richard Moore.
1647. Edward Payne. Re-instituted in 1652; patron the King; but, according to the First Fruits Books, the Dean of Lincoln was the patron.
1665. David Llewellynn.
1671. John Edwards.
1689. Richard Innett.
1691. Stephen Masters.
1694. Henry Aldrich. On the death of S. M.
1720. John Garmston.

NORTH MEDIETY.

1407. Henry Scoortrede. On the resignation of R. de H.
1424. William Hulyn. On the resignation of H. S.
1427. William Wethurby, dict' Derby.
1429. John Lawe. On the deprivation of W. W.
1444. John Chapman. On the resignation of J. L.
 . Richard Johnson. On the death of J. C.
1474. John Northampton. On the death of R. J.
1497. Stephen Surtas. On the death of J. N.
1508. Walter Day.
 . William Cretyng.
1547. Christopher North; patrons, Sir Henry and William Sacheverell, by grant from the Dean. On the death of W. C.
1552. Martyn Lane. On the death of C. N.
1573. William Pollard. On the death of M. L.
1640. Feb. 14th. John Pott. On resigning the South Mediety.
1672. Thomas Mossley.
1685. John Edwards.
1689. Samuel Garmston.
1691. April 26th. Stephen Masters.
1691. June 5th. Henry Aldrich.
1720. John Garmston.

ONE RECTOR.

1744. Thomas Savage.

1764. Sir William Ulithorne Wray. On the death of T. S.

1808. Benjamin Lawrence. On the death of W. U. W.

1838. Richard Lee. On the death of B. L.

1847. Daniel Vawdrey.

Since our second volume was published there has been a further restoration and refitting of the church.* One of the chief features of this alteration is the replacement of the old Norman font within the church, after having been for some years in a garden at Ashford, as mentioned on p. 154. It has a small circular bowl, with four rounded mouldings rising to the rim, like the stoup at Boulton (Plate VII). This font was removed some four centuries ago to make way for a Perpendicular font of rather unique construction. The latter font is now placed in the vestry. A third stone coffin, of a small size, evidently for a child's interment, has been dug up in the churchyard, as well as one or two more fragments of incised slabs.

A large fragment of an upright Saxon cross, with some bold and rude carving on it, of much the same character as the Bake-well cross, has been discovered.

The foundations of a building, of far older date than any part of the present fabric, were found under the nave, about three feet below the surface. These foundations diverged considerably from the line of the pillars of the nave arcades, being due east and west—the present church being a degree north and south of that direction. The material was rubble, but the cement so hard that the stone could be far more readily broken. Unfortunately we did not see the foundations when uncovered, but from accurate descriptions that have reached us, and from the observations of archæologists on the subject of the mortar used in Anglo-Saxon masonry, we are inclined to think that these remains more likely pertained to the Romano-British temple that stood (as we have already seen) on this site, rather than to an early church. But we express this view with some diffidence.

Page 163, note 2, *for* "corpora" *read* "corpus."

Page 164, line 10, *dele* "hic;" line 11, *for* "predicti" *read* "predicta."

Page 170, line 7 from bottom, *for* "Hensor" *read* "Hedsor."

* The rector desires us to state, which we most willingly do, that the whole cost of the recent works connected with the church, including an addition to the churchyard, and amounting to the sum of £3,000, was munificently borne by Mr. William Roberts, who left this valley some fifty years ago a poor lad. *Laus Deo.*

Edensor.

Sir Stephen Glynn visited the old church in 1857. He says:—

“It consists of a nave with aisles, chancel, west tower, and south porch. The aisles have diagonal pinnacles at the angles. The aisles and porch have good battlements. The arcade on each side of the nave consists of two wide pointed arches; on the north the column Early English, circular, with capitals of rude early foliage; on the south the pillar is octagonal, and in the wall of the east pier is an oblong opening. The chancel arch is pointed with plain mouldings. At the east end of the south aisle is a two-light square-headed window of Decorated character; there are two others of like character in the chancel, also some square Elizabethan ones with transoms. The east window, of three lights, is debased. In the east gable is a bell niche. The interior is whitewashed and blocked up by ugly pews. At the west end is an organ. The east wall of the chancel is occupied by a huge tomb, throwing the altar out of its proper place and reaching quite to the roof; on it a recumbent figure and a skeleton, and a figure of Fame. The tower is modern, embattled and pinnaced.”

Sir Stephen also took notes of the new church in 1870. Some of the details he criticised, such as the clerestory, which he says was an afterthought, and “the effect not very happy,” but he describes the church, as a whole, as “a very handsome and satisfactory structure.”

Page 182, lines 8 and 9, *for* “son” and “grandson” *read* “nephew” and “great-nephew.”

Eyam.

In the year 1300, Roger de Wyne, dean of Tamworth, was given the custody of the church and rectory of Eyam, on account of the insufficiency of the rector.*

To the list of rectors given on pages 190, 578, add—**Thomas Davy**, instituted in 1516, on the death of William Webbe, and **Peter Chevor**, instituted in 1534, on the death of T. D.

Sir Stephen Glynn, who was here in 1864, before the church was restored, says:—“A poor church, mutilated and ill-cared for the interior is sadly disfigured by hideous pews and galleries—there is one gallery with an organ across the chancel arch.”

The altar slab of one of the side altars was found during the “restoration” of this church. The spirit of irreverent Puritanism was so strong that it was no sooner found than broken up.

* Lichfield Episcopal Registers, vol. i., f. 23.

Glossop.

In the following list of vicars the patron has not been named in the pre-Reformation institutions, as it was always the Abbot of Basingwerk :—

- 1321. John de Overa.
- 1336. Richard de Boterton. On the death of J. de O.
 . William.
- 1349. Thomas de Meynell. On the death of W.
- 1362. Robert de Rosyndale.
 . Simon Wagstaffe.
- 1408. Nicholas Putton. On the death of S. W.
- 1416. William de Hyndeley.
 . Thomas Swyfte.
- 1439. Geoffrey Bagshawe. On the resignation of T. S.
- 1467. William Waynwright. On the death of G. B.
- 1494. John Talbot; patron, John Talbot, Roman legate, by leave of the abbot of Basingwerk. On the death of W. W.
- (1535). Thomas Poynton. *Valor Ecclesiasticus*.
- 1551. Ralph Bower; patron, Francis, Earl of Shrewsbury. On the death of T. P.
- 1574. George Yeaveley; patron, George, Earl of Shrewsbury. On the death of R. B.
- 1620. Robert Cryer; patron, Thomas, Earl of Arundel.
- 1662. John Sandiforth; patrons, Hon. Henry Howard and another.
- 1673. William Wagstaffe. Collated by the Bishop, through lapse of time.
- 1682. Robert Wagstaffe; patron, Duke of Norfolk.
- 1721. John Earnshaw; patron, Lord Frederick Howard.
- 1728. William Goddard; patron, Robert Goddard.
- 1766. Christopher Alcock; patron, Marquis of Rockingham.
- 1781. Thomas Stacey; patron, Marquis of Rockingham.
- 1792. John Bowman; patron, Earl Fitzwilliam.
- 1793. Christopher Howe; patron, Earl Fitzwilliam.
- 1849. Alexander Thomas Grist Manson; patron, Earl of Ellesmere.
- 1857. Gilbert C. Jackson; patron, Earl of Ellesmere.
- 1865. John Dickenson Knowles; patron, Lord Foley.

Sir Stephen Glynn took a few notes of this church in 1849, before the tower or chancel had been rebuilt. He says :—

“Of the parish church little of the original work remains but the steeple, which is a low tower of good grey stone, finished by a heavy broach spire; the latter has two tiers of spier lights; the west window is Third Pointed (Perpendicular) of three lights, but the steeple may perhaps be earlier The chancel is ancient, and has on the South a Norman doorway with toothed ornament and corbeled hood. There are double First Pointed (Early English) lancets on the north and south, and a triplet at the east end. The chancel arch is low and pointed, perhaps original.”

Hathersage.

There was considerable dispute, towards the end of the fourteenth century, with regard to the patronage of this rectory. For a time it was taken from the Priory of Launde, but eventually restored; and finally the tithes were appropriated to the priory, about 1405, and a vicarage ordained, the prior remaining its patron up to the dissolution of the monasteries. When episcopal consent was obtained for the appropriation of the rectory, it was covenanted that a pension of 40s. should be paid to Lichfield Cathedral.* The patronage of the vicarage has been in the hands of the Cavendish family since the time of Edward VI.

RECTORS.

- . Thomas de Billesdon; patron, Prior of Launde (the same down to 1381).
- 1306. Gilbert de Biner. On the resignation of T. de B.
- 1312. Nicholas de Derleye. Collated by the Bishop.
- 1318. John de Ayleston, sub-deacon. Dispensation for absence for study.
- . Richard de Querndon. On the resignation of J. de A.
- . Roger de Barlbrough.
- 1328. John de Halghton.
- 1349. Robert de Walkelyn. On the death of J. de H.
- 1360. Peter de Cottesmore.
- 1361. William de Lynden.
- 1381. William Alwold de Brentynby; patron, Roger Colmon de Lichfield, for this turn. On the death of W. de L.
- 1382. Richard de Brentingby, rector of Colston Basset, Yorks., exchanges with W. A., rector of Hathersage; patron, Robert Colmon de Lichfield.
- 1390. Thomas Downe, canon of Launde. Collated by the Bishop, through lapse of time.
- 1393. May 17th. Peter Waryn. Collated by the Bishop, through lapse. On the death of T. D.
- 1393. August 1st. William Selby; patron, the King, by leave of Pope Boniface. On the resignation of P. W.
- 1394. Richard Skelton; patron, prior of Launde, to whom the benefice had been restored by the Bishop's Commissaries. On the resignation of W. S.
- 1395. John Beresford; patrons, Robert Oudeby, parson of the church of Stanton Wynylt, and Thomas Oudeby, de Stoke. On the resignation of R. S.

VICARS.

- . John Rolf; patron, the prior of Launde.
- 1422. John Masson, vicar of Wirksworth, exchanges with J. R., vicar of Hathersage.
- 1438. John Stede. On the death of J. M.
- 1442. Thurstan Eyre. On the resignation of J. S.
- . Robert Hullay.
- 1535. Ralph Barker. On the death of R. H.
- 1543. Thomas Harryson; patron, Nicholas Bayle, de Chesterfield, by arrangement between him and the lately dissolved priory. On the death of R. B.

* Lichfield Episcopal Registers, vol. vii., ff. 186-7.

1547. William Haxall; patron, the King. On the death of T. H.
 1627. Robert Clarke; patron, William, Earl of Devonshire.
 . John Kelsall.
 1663. John Walker; patron, Earl of Devonshire. On the resignation of J. K.
 1703. Alexander Hambleton; patron, Duke of Devonshire.
 1713. Ralph Sleigh.
 1728. Michael Burton.
 1739. Charles Hadfield.
 1788. Henry Lomas; collated by the Bishop through lapse of time.
 1796. John le Corner.
 1844. Henry Mussey. On the death of J. le C.
 1847. Henry Cottingham. On the resignation of H. M.
 185. Thomas Stevens. On the resignation of H. C.
 1865. C. S. Cutler.

Hope.

Among the Chapter muniments is an undated charter, whereby Bishop Geoffrey Muschamp (1198-1315) grants to the Chapter of Lichfield 20 marks per annum, for providing wax for the tapers, out of the rectory of Hope and its chapelries; the charge to become permanent at each vacancy of the mother or daughter churches.

There are also extant the full rolls of a parochial visitation of Hope, of the year 1345, giving the names, church payments, offences, etc., of every parishioner.

In 1530, a brawl occurred in the church of Hope. It was certified to the Chapter on February 15th, on the oath of Otwell Bamford, curate of Hope, Nicholas Smyth, and Helia Staley, that Robert Elliot maliciously struck Edmund Elliot on the nose, before the altar of S. Nicholas,* and that blood was effused upon the altar. To this Robert confessed, whereupon the Chapter appoint Canon Edmund Stretchay to act as their commissary. He orders Robert Elliot to submit to (corporal) punishment, kneeling before him. The Bishop's Chancellor was also informed of the circumstances, and he inhibits the curate from celebrating in the church of Hope until episcopal "reconciliation" † had been obtained. On the 4th of the following May, the Bishop, having in the meanwhile caused an inquisition to be held at Hope as to the circumstances, removes the interdict, and the services are resumed.

* Edward Eyre, of Hope, by his will dated May 6th, 1559, left his body to be buried "in the Parish Church of Hope in sainte Nicholas quere." *Reliquary*, vol. viii., p. 61.

† See the previous account of a somewhat similar case of defilement from shedding of blood in the church of S. Werburgh's, Derby.

The Survey of 1650 values the vicarage at £27 per annum. "There is Two Chappells within the Parish of Hope but noe certaine Maintaynance for a Minister nor noe preaching Minister in them."

The following list of vicars is chiefly taken from the Chapter Act Books :—

- . Richard Forester.
- 1395. John Dean. On the resignation of R. F. Pension granted to R. F. of 27 marks out of the fruits of the Vicarage.
- 1425. Richard Walkeden. On the death of J. D.
- . William Kyrke.
- 1487. William Bagshawe. On the death of W. K.
- 1529. Thomas Lowe. On the death of W. B. To be inducted by Thomas Bradwell, Chaplain of Hope.
- 1532. Nicholas Hays. On the death of T. L. Robert Comberford was first instituted on the death of T. L., but he does not seem ever to have been inducted, or to have really held the benefice.
- (1565). Edmund Burton. A dispensation granted in this year, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, to E. B. to hold the vicarage of Hope, together with the rectory of Ibstock, Lincoln. This dispensation was confirmed by the Queen.*
- 1605. William Leadbeater.
- 1671. John Simpson.
- . James Creswell.
- 1722. Thomas Hayes. On the death of J. C.
- 1732. Thomas Wormald; patron, the King, through the lapse of time.—*First Fruits Office Books.*
- 1764. Benjamin Bond. On the death of T. W.
- 1783. Charles Buckeridge. On the death of B. B.
- 1789. Richard Buckeridge. On the resignation of C. B., "he having accepted two livings."
- 1791. John Baptist Proby. On the resignation of R. B.
- 1804. Stephen Hartley. On the resignation of J. B. P.
- 1814. John Ibbotson. On the resignation of S. H.
- 1843. Wilmot C. B. Cave.
- 1856. C. J. Daniel.
- 1871. Henry Buckston. On the resignation of C. J. D.

Sir Stephen Glynn visited this church in 1841. After a few architectural remarks, he adds :—"In this church found a funeral of a young man, killed in the mines, when a hymn was sung at the churchyard gate, and also within the church after the lesson."

One of the two chapels in Hope parish, mentioned as standing in 1650, would undoubtedly be Fairfield, and the other was perhaps the chapel of Grindlow, or Grindlow Grange, originally built by the Austin Canons of Lilleshall. But it is equally probable that it may have been the chapel of SHALCROSS, in the township of Fernilee, in this parish. A list of parishes and "chapels dependent

* Chapter Act Books, vol. iv., f. 31.

on them," in the High Peak, drawn up by the Earl of Shrewsbury about the close of Elizabeth's reign, specifies three in Hope parish, viz., "Feyrefylde, Grenlow, and Shalcrosse."* The once prominent family of Shalcross, of Shalcross, had a chapel attached to their manor house, which subsequently came to be regarded as a semi-parochial one for that district. Richard Shallcross, *temp.* Edward II., is described as chaplain of Shalcross. It seems to have been never used after the time of the Commonwealth.

Fairfield.

Among the Lichfield muniments is a grant of the year 1331, from the chapter to the people of Fairfield, Wolflow, and Pigtor, of a right to have a chantry, within the chapel of Fairfield, served by their own chaplain, and to use the cemetery there, subject to their supporting the chaplain and presenting him to the Chapter, and also on condition of fulfilling all the claims of the mother church of Hope and its vicar, and of paying 2s. per annum to the Chapter as an acknowledgment. The charter has nineteen seals attached to it. The Act Book of about the same date shows that the inhabitants of Fairfield made inquiry, previous to entering into this agreement, of the Bishop, whether the chapel and cemetery had been duly consecrated? They were answered in the affirmative.

Page 272. The almshouses used to stand on the south side of the churchyard, now used as a kitchen garden. A good deal of the material of the old church was used in the rebuilding of Dakin's house.

Peak Forest.

The survey of the Chapter property, 1649-50, says:—

"Wee find that the Forest in the Peake in the County of Derby lyeing and being within the Jurisdiction of Bakewell is of large extent And within few yeares much of it inclosed, And verie fruitfull land, and likely to bee yett more improved: On which att this day many good sheepe are kept And much very good Corne growing. The said Forrest being inhabited by many Families and scattering houses, scituate lying and being in severall parrishes pte thereof in Hope, pte in Tidswell, pt Chappell in Lea Frith, als Boden, etc. But is noe

* Talbot Papers, College of Arms, N. 279.

Parrish of itselfe nor hath any Chappell. The Tythes of Corne and hay (besides wooll and Lamb Leased to S^r Edward Leech) ariseing and growing within the Compass of the said Forrest wee conceive wee cannot Value, as now they are, Lesse worth to bee lett than One hundred pounds per ann."

All these tithes had been granted in 1640 to Geoffrey Glasier, the Chapter clerk, on a 20 years' lease at a rental of 3s. 6d., but, on a surrender by him in the following year, the Chapter demised them to John Shalcrosse, of Shalcrosse, and John Beetland, of Thornecliffe, for 20 years, at 40s. per annum. Shalcrosse and Beetland covenanted with the Chapter to defend the tithes against the Earl of Devonshire's claim, but the Commissioners report that no trial has come off, that the Earl receives the tithes, and that the lessees have not paid any rent for seven years.

A handsome new church, a little to the west of the old building, the gift of the Duke of Devonshire, was consecrated on All Saints' day, 1878.

Page 277, note. In addition to the chapel of Peak Forest, there are five dedications to Charles, King and Martyr, viz., one at Falmouth, one at Tunbridge Wells, two at Plymouth, and the chapel of Newton, in Wem, Salop.

Page 280, line 14, for "procurato" read "pro curato."

Tideswell.

The following is the most perfect list of vicars that we have been able to compile; it is chiefly taken from the Chapter Act Books:—

- 1254. Alan de Suceby.
- 1359. William de Hanley.
 . John de
- 1364. Henry de Aston, rector of Carsington, exchanges with John de, vicar of Tideswell.
 . John Aleyne, *alias* Yoxhale.
- 1413. William Holmesfield, rector of Llanvihangel, exchanges with J. A., vicar of Tideswell.
- (1493). William Kyrke.
- (1501). Edmund Eyre.
- 1544. Arthur Meyerell. On the death of E. E.
- 1547. George Cokke. On the resignation of A. M.
- (1560). William Feildsend. Witness to the Foundation Charter of the Pursglove Grammar School.
 . Christopher Fulnetby.
- 1634. Nicholas Crosse. On the death of C. F.
- 1639. Ralph Heathcote.—*Parish Registers.*

1662. Lawrence Brierley.
 . Magister Jepson.
 1680. Joseph Creswicke. On the death of M. J. Patron, the King.
 . Richard Unett.
 1691. Daniel Totty. On the resignation of R. U.
 1695. John Allen.—*Parish Registers*.
 1719. Adamson Kenyon.—*Parish Registers*.
 1735. Edward Markland.
 1776. William Stephenson. On the death of E. M.
 1778. Richard Shuttleworth. On the resignation of W. S.
 1796. Thomas Browne. On the death of R. S.
 1837. John Kynaston.
 1855. William Moxon Mann.
 1858. William Humphrey Vale.
 1864. Samuel Andrew. On the death of W. H. V.

The Chapter muniments include a considerable number of charters and documents relative to their extended and diverse disputes with Lenton Priory, as to the tithes of the Pescrel domains. In addition to particulars already given,* we find, in the year previous to the general compromise of 1252, a report from the Archdeacon of S. Alban's to the Pope, detailing his failure to settle the dispute. He therein recites the failure of a previous commission, consisting of the Abbots of Burton and Rocester and the Prior of Kenilworth. The dispute at that time chiefly affected the parish of Tideswell, and special mention is made of the land tilled by Thomas Daniel and Roger Foljambe, of the town of Wheston, and of the open fields of Wormhill and Tunstead.

In 1493, William Kyrke, vicar of Tideswell, proctor and receiver-general of the Chapter throughout the Peak, paid in £18 at Lichfield. In 1498 he paid in £47; and various other compositions are entered in the Act Books.

In 1501, **John Staple** was admitted before the Chapter to the chantry of the Blessed Virgin within the church of Tideswell, vacant by the death of **John Benet**. A mandate was issued to William Massy, vicar of Bakewell, to Edmund Eyre, vicar of Tideswell, and to John Grene, chaplain, to induct him into corporal possession. Christopher Synderby and Christopher Lytton, the two priests of this chantry at the time of its suppression, obtained pensions of £5 each from the Exchequer in the time of Philip and Mary.

John Sanderby, of Tideswell, obtained in 1509, a twenty years' lease from the Chapter of all the rectorial houses and glebe lands of Tideswell, at a rental of 26s. 8d.

* See the account of Chapel-en-le-Frith, vol. ii., p. 141, as well as under Fairfield and Tideswell.

In 1529 Hugh Meverell and others, in the name of all the parishioners of Tideswell, petition the Chapter for the personal and continual residence of the vicar, in accordance with a composition by which it had been agreed that the vicar should exercise sacramental functions in person, and have in addition one priest and one sub-deacon; but the vicar had shown letters of dispensation of Pope Leo X. for non-residence. The Chapter decided that the vicar should be held discharged from the composition during his absence, but that they should hold him bound during that time to find two priests and a sub-deacon.

The next presentation to the vicarage was granted by the Chapter, in 1543, to Ralph Sudde and Thomas Fane.

The earliest register book is from 1634 to 1676, but is in many places quite illegible from damp.

Sir Stephen Glynn, who was here in 1845, gives a long architectural description of the church. Of the woodwork he remarks—“Between the nave and chancel is a good wood screen of Perpendicular character The chancel has the original stalls for the clergy with wood carved desks before them.”

Pages 300 and 301, *for* “Bampton” *read* “Brampton.”

Page 304, line 23, *for* “memomeris” *read* “memineris.”

Page 306, line 18, “Dormitory” may be only an affected word for “cemetery”; the two words are etymologically synonymous.

Wormhill.

Sir Stephen Glynn was here in 1861, three years before the rebuilding of this fabric. He says:—

“A small coarse structure of rough limestone, comprising nave and chancel, a small western steeple, and south porch. The only remarkable feature is that the chancel occupies nearly half the whole length. The east window has three plain lancets, doubtful whether original; the other windows of the chancel bad modern Gothic. Those of the nave are square-headed and debased. The south porch is wholly of stone and covered with flags. The outer doorway has the date 1746. The inner doorway seems to be Early English, having a hood and impost. The steeple is odd, and probably not ancient; it is narrow, not filling up the west end of the nave, has rude slit-like openings, and a saddleback roof, the gabled sides being east and west. There are no buttresses. There is a chancel arch, pointed and chamfered, on octagon corbels. The interior is full of pews and obstructed by a gallery. The font wretched and small.”

Youlgreave.

The following list of vicars is chiefly taken from the Episcopal Registers at Lichfield, supplemented by the registers of the parish. Up to the Reformation the patron was the Abbot of Leicester, and since that time the advowson has been uninterruptedly in the Cavendish family.

- 1312. William de Billesden.
- 1312. Hugo de Lekebourne. In 1325, Hugo appeared before the Bishop's Commissary to protest against the pension of 18s. exacted from him by the Lichfield Chapter; but his appeal failed.*
- 1341. Nicholas de Dranfled, vicar of Barkely, Lincoln, exchanges with H. de L., vicar, Youlgreave.
- 1350. William de Hexuldesham. On the resignation of N. de D.
- 1352. Richard de Harthull. On the resignation of W. de H.
 . John de Applethorpe.
- 1370. John de Segyngton. On the resignation of J. de A.
 . William Hoggeson.
- 1442. William Fox. On the death of W. H.
- 1456. Roger Wryght. On the resignation of W. F.
- 1480. William Smethley. On the death of R. W.
- 1508. Hugo Heyppen (or Heape). On the death of W. S.
 . Hugo Heyre (or Eyre).
- 1546. John Wylson; patrons, Andrew Lowe, Anthony Lowe, and John Sacheverell, by arrangement with the lately dissolved Abbey of Leicester. On the death of H. H.
- 1551. Richard Knyveton; patron, the King. On the resignation of J. W.
- 1581. Hugh Mann; patron, Sir William Cavendish.
- 1605. Thomas Swetnam; 1624, Stephen Moore; 1647, Edward Pole; 1650, Samuel Coates; 1655, John Gilbert; 1663, William Bromsgrove; 1665, Thomas Palfreyman; 1666, Thomas Wilson; 1674, John Jacques; 1683, John Edwards; 1685, Jonathan White; 1700, Edward Moore; 1720, Francis Revell; 1729, Edward Meymott; 1770, Robert Barker; 1797, Charles Stead Hope; 1802, Benjamin Pidcock; 1835, Richard Coke Wilmot; 1840, Robert Pennyman Hull; 1842, Robert Matthew Milne; 1856, William Buckwell; 1860, Stephen Ray Eddy; 1865, William Malam; 1871, Richard Clarke Roy.

Richard Machyn, the last priest of the suppressed chantry of Our Lady, obtained a pension of £4 from the Exchequer in the time of Philip and Mary.

Page 329, line 16, *for* "superadict" *read* "supradict'."

Page 331, line 13, *for* "Eslton" *read* "Elston," now written Aylestone.

* Chapter Act Book, Ashm. MSS., 794, f. 14.

Ashbourn.

The following is a complete list of vicars from 1300 downwards; the Dean of Lincoln was in each case patron, until legislation of the present reign conferred the advowson on the Bishop of the diocese :—

1300. **Thomas de Welleton.**
 1310. **Robert de Stoke.**
 Robert Ible.
 1333. **John de Lenton.** On the death of R. I.
 1349. **Roger de la Dale.** On the resignation of J. de L.
 1361. **William de Newenham.**
 1362. **William de Exton.**
 1363. **John de Hylle.** On the resignation of W. de E.
 1364. **William Newenham.**
 1371. **Hugo de Montgomery,** who exchanges the rectory of Newport, Salop, with W. N.
 1373. **Richard de Thrumley.** On the death of H. de M.
 1379. **Thomas Brouster.** In the following year the vicar exchanges with the priest of Kynassey's Chantry, Lichfield Cathedral.
 1394, **William Borgh;** 1394, **William Melton;** , **Nicholas Derby;** 1408, **William Dalton;** 1408, **Roger de Knyveton;** 1410, **William Dalton;** 1410, **William Newerk;** , **John Sutton;** 1431, **Richard Rode;** 1433, **Thomas Derby;** , **Richard Forde;** 1439, **Adam Wetton;** 1453, **John Clark;** 1470, **John Northampton;** 1497, **Stephen Surtas;** 1500, **Henry Hudson;** , **William Tykhill;** 1526, **Robert Sacheverell;** (1535), **Laurence Horobyn;** , **Christopher Hauke;** 1564, **William Bythinge;** 1566, **Robert Hurte;** (1650), **William Wayne;** 1660, **Thomas Browne;** 1669, **Thomas Goodread;** 1702, **John Manson;** 1705, **Nathaniel Boot-house;** 1717, **Abraham Peacock;** 1719, **John Boydell;** 1731, **Luke Hutchinson;** 1749, **John Fitzherbert;** 1772, **William Webb;** 1806, **Samuel Shipley;** 1850, **John Richard Errington;** 1872, **Edward Marsham Moore;** 1876, **Alfred Olivier;** 1878, **Francis Jourdain.**

In 1490, John Northampton, vicar of Ashbourn, stating that he was not able to live honestly or exercise due hospitality owing to the smallness of his stipend, petitions the Dean of Lincoln to allow the rectory of Carsington, then vacant, to be united to the vicarage of Ashbourn. His prayer was granted, and the two benefices were formally consolidated by the sanction of the Bishop, on September 27th.* But on the death of Northampton, in 1497, the benefices were again separated.

Thomas Daukyn was the first chaplain of the Kniveton chantry, being instituted in 1393, on the presentation of the rector

* Lichfield Episcopal Registers, vol. xii., f. 80.

of Norbury. **Thomas Russell**, the last priest of this chantry, obtained a pension of £4 in the time of Philip and Mary.

The following institutions to the chantry of S. Oswald, founded by the Bradbourns, occur in the Episcopal Registers:—

1484. **Christopher Puce**; patrons, John and Ann Bradbourn.

1509. **Robert Hasilhurst**; patron, Humphrey Bradbourn. On the death of C. P.

1540. **Thomas Stone**; patron, Humphrey Bradbourn. On the death of R. H.

1542. **Edward Bennett**; patrons, William Bradbourn, Thomas Leghe, and Philip Bennett. On the resignation of T. S. Bennett obtained a pension of £5 from Queen Mary.

The will of Anne Kniveton (15 Henry VII.) makes mention of the Bradbourn chantry at the altar of S. Oswald, and speaks of the “revestre” where the coffer with three keys containing the endowment deeds, etc., was kept. We have but little doubt that the small doorway discovered in the north chancel wall (pp. 379, 380) led to this vestry or sacristy.

William Hurte, by will of 1520, left his body to be buried by his wife beneath the font in Ashbourn church.

The restored chancel was opened July 5th, 1870. Various fragments of undoubted Norman mouldings, the only relics of the original church, were discovered during the progress of the works. A portion of a Saxon cross was also found. On removing the rubbish at the east end of the chancel, the Reliquary, which formed the receptacle for the relics under the High Altar, was brought to light. It is now placed in the Cokayne chapel.

Page 365, note 1, *dele* “quasi.”

Page 369, line 21, *for* “Richard II.” *read* “Richard III.”

Page 382, 1st note, line 8, *for* “(2)” *read* “(7).”

Page 387, last inscription, *for* “Dorothea” *read* “Dorotheæ.”

Page 388. The composite altar tomb here mentioned is in the north transept, or Cokayne chapel. The anomaly has now been rectified by the removal of the coat of Jane Sacheverell to the north wall of this chapel, below the monument, whose inscription is given on page 391.

Page 394. The 5th bell of the old peal is now the 8th bell at All Saints', Derby.

Hulland.

Thomas Parker was intituted to this chantry in 1528, on the presentation of John and Anne Bradbourn, the vacancy being caused by the resignation of Richard Reve. Parker obtained a pension of 20s. in the time of Philip and Mary.

Page 413, line 12, *for* "connendacion" *read* "comendacion."

Bonsall.

The rectors were always presented by the Dean of Lincoln, until legislation of the present reign transferred the patronage to the Bishop of the diocese.

- 1304. John de Brentingham.
- 1315. Ralph de Brancingham. On the resignation of J. de B.
- 1341. William de Riseley, rector of Kirkby Bolingbroke, exchanges with R. de B., rector of Bonsall.
- 1349. William de Kersington. On the death of W. de R.
 . John de Adderley. On the resignation of W. de K.
- 1361. Nicholas Russell.
- 1370. Simon Romayne, rector of Bluntisham, exchanges with N. R., rector of Bonsall.
- 1378. Hugo de Pyrton, vicar of Grantsden, exchanges with S. R., rector of Bonsall.
- 1379. Thomas Nicol, rector of Woodham Walter, Essex, exchanges with H. de P., rector of Bonsall.
- 1381. John de Allorwaslegh, rector of Buddesden, Rochester, exchanges with T. N., Rector of Bonsall.
- 1387. William de Monyassch, vicar of Duffield, exchanges with John Birchover de Allerwaslee, rector of Bonsall.
 . Henry Mapulton.
- 1440. John Mason. On the resignation of H. M.
- 1446. Richard Walker. On the resignation of J. M.
 . Willam Orell.
- 1472. Ralph Calcroft. On the resignation of W. O.
- 1509. John Maltby.
- 1511. Walter Day. On the resignation of J. M.
- (1535). Thomas Lillylowe. *Valor Ecclesiasticus*.
- 1546. Robert Heywood. On the death of T. L.
- 1554. William Smith; patron, Thomas Granger, yeoman, by sanction of the Dean of Lincoln. On the death of R. H.
- 1623. Edmund Franke; patron, John Manners, by concession of the Dean of Lincoln.
- (1656). Edward Pole.—*Parliamentary Commission*.
- 1697. Goddard Knighton; 1708, Elias Farnworth; 1716, John Tatham; 1734, Edward Willes; 1736, William Mason; 1744, Samuel Speed; 1748,

Robert Eddowes; 1754, Thomas Jones; 1763, Samuel Hanson; 1781, James Hadley Cox; 1795, Robert Greville; 1827, Thomas Still Basnett, 1833, Eden Septimus Greville; , Isaac Bickerstaff; 1872, Samuel Blackburne; 1874, John Kitchingman.

Page 423, line 21, for "obii" read "obiti."

Bradbourn.

Up to the dissolution of the monasteries, the patron of this vicarage was the prior of Dunstable, the vicars being almost invariably canons of that priory. From 1646 the patronage has been in the hands of the Cavendishes, though the last appointed vicar was collated by the Bishop owing to lapse of time.

1299, Geoffrey de Merston; 1311, William de Wederore; 1316, William de Bohun; 1324, John de Lychtegne (?); 1331, John de Adington; 1335, William Beneyt de Bracyngton; 1336, Roger de la Dale, Vicar of S. Winfield, exchanges with W. B., Vicar of Bradbourn; 1350, John de Boresholt (?); 1365, Thomas Lewis; 1371, John de Eversholt; 1382, William de Shalyngton; 1398, John Aston; , John Pabenham; 1445, John Godfrey; 1471, John Bedford; 1476, William Lane; , John Barrett; 1540, Thomas Swetnam; patron, John Feusan de Dunstable, by concession of the lately dissolved Monastery of Dunstable; , Richard Brighte; 1572, James Humbleton; patron, Thomas Knyveton, for this turn, by consent of Elizabeth Sentloe; 1632, Luke Bacon, patron, Henry Trueman; 1646, John Burton, patron, William, Earl of Devon; (1650), Thomas Myles, *Parliamentary Commission*; 1661, Samuel Trickett; 1668, Richard Ensor; 1669, John Hopkins; 1691, Robert Getliffe; 1748, John Savage; 1764, Thomas Roe; 1803, George Buckston; 1827, German Buckston; 1861, Edward Josiah Hayton; 1878, Francis Crombie.

Page 438, line 27, "This glass still remains" should follow the word "wife," three lines above.

Brassington.

Thomas Charlton, by will dated April 17th, 1535, leaves his body to be buried in the "Churche of Sent James" at Brassington.

Emott Charlton, by will of the same year, leaves 2s. to John Barrett, vicar of Bradbourn, and 2s. to "John Crychelowe preyste of Brassington."

Carsington.

The Deans of Lincoln have always been patrons of this rectory, until legislation of the present reign transferred it to the Bishop of the diocese.

- . **William del Bough.**
 1311. **Hugh de Warkenham.** On the death of W. del B.
 1314. **John de Keynes,** sub-deacon. Granted the custody of the sequestered rectory on the Feast of S. John the Baptist, but instituted to the benefice on July 11th.
 1315. **John de Campana,** acolite. On the resignation of J. de K. He obtained a dispensation for absence for study, and was admitted to all the sacred orders at the same time.
 1317. **Adam de Hasulbech.**
 1322. **Simon de Brantingham.**
 1345. **Nicholas de Kersington.**
 1350. **Henry de Aston,** or Assheton. Collated by the Bishop.
 1364. **John de**, vicar of Tideswell, exchanges with H. de A., rector of Carsington.
 . **Roger Cressegh.**
 1384. **John de Molynton,** chaplain of Eynsham, Oxford, exchanges with R. C., rector of Carsington.
 1387. **William de Hungton.** On the resignation of J. de M.
 . **Robert Yvesson.**
 1395. **John (?) Smythe.** On the resignation of R. Y.
 1421. **Richard Whitecombe,** rector of Kedleston, exchanges with Richard (?) Smythe, rector of Carsington.
 1425. **William Caldebek.** On the resignation of R. W.
 1425. **William Todehede.** On the resignation of W. C.
 1426. **John Coup.** On the resignation of W. T.
 1428. **Symon Turner.** On the resignation of J. C.
 1429. **Thomas Porter.** On the resignation of S. T.
 1451. **Richard Smythe.** On the resignation of T. P.
 1465. **Robert Parker.**
 1490. **John Northampton,** vicar of Ashbourne, who on the death of R. P. obtained leave to unite the benefices.
 1497. **Thomas Wynby,** in the person of Robert Darlyngton, his proctor. On the death of J. N.
 1506. **Henry Justes.** On the resignation of T. W.
 1515. **Hugo Sheldon.** On the resignation of H. J.
 1563. **Thomas Haydocke;** patrons, William and John Selater, by leave of the Dean of Lincoln. On the death of H. S.
 1623, **Richard Carrier;** 1638, **William Thorpe;** (1650), **John Oldfield;** 1662, **Robert Stones;** , **Malin Harrabim;** 1688, **Nathaniel Boothouse;** 1704, **Samuel Brough;** 1717, **William Bladon;** 1762, **Ellis Farnworth;** 1763, **William Bladon;** 1798, **Benjamin Laurence;** 1808, **John Parsons;** 1826, **John Gordon;** 1927, **Thomas Smith;** 1832, **Henry Barrows Chinn;** 1859, **Francis H. Brett.**

Fenny Bentley.

This rectory was in the gift of the Deans of Lincoln, until legislation of the present reign transferred it to the Bishop of the diocese.

..... **Robert Malet;** 1316, **John de Hall;** 1318, **Richard de Hasilbech;** 1349, **Henry Scharp;** 1361, **Roger de Balliden;** 1362, **Robert de Attelowe;**

1374, **Henry Spencer**; 1375, **John de Bentley**; 1381, **William de Schepeston**; 1382, **John de Mapulton**; 1393, **Adam de Newbygyng**; 1423, **John Jurdan**, patrons, the Abbots of Darley and Dale, for this turn; 1432, **James Fouljambe**; 1432, **Simon Ambulford**; 1443, **Robert Curry**; 1446, **Roger Bryde**, alias **Wodehouse**; 1503, **Ralph Shawe**; 1508, **William Ferne**; 1527, **Walter Ireland**; (1530), **Stephen Bynney**; 1561, **Nicholas Bamford**, patron, **Henry Bynney**, husbandman, by leave of the Dean; 1564, **R. Nedeham**, patron, **Aden Berysford**, by leave of the Dean; , **Bartholomew Griffin**; 1639, **John Hall**; 1642, **William Bott**, ejected during the Commonwealth, but replaced at the Restoration; (1650), **James Hollingshead**—*Parliamentary Survey*; 1702, **William Hardestry**; 1707, **Charles Hardestry**; 1747, **Matthew Pilkington**; 1766, **William Langley**; 1796, **Abraham Bennett**; 1799, **George Row**; 1816, **George Gordon**; 1821, **Jervase Brown**; 1842, **Garton Howard**; 1877, **E. J. Hayton**.

Page 464, line 13, for "**Bafford**" read "**Basford**."

Hartington.

The Abbess of the Minoreesses was patron of the vicarage up to the dissolution of the monasteries. Since 1693 the patronage has been in the hands of the Cavendishes.

1298, **Alexander de Wighton**; 1316, **Richard de Wyturbi**; 1335, **William de Newton**; 1349, **John**, son of **John de Assefordby**; 1375, **Richard Attehull**; , **Adam Webster**; 1429, **Henry Coke**; * 1439, **Robert de Greveye**; 1488, **Roger Fynney** (or **Frenay**); 1492, **Humphrey Woodshawe**; 1499, **Richard Chessher**; 1500, **Richard Cockys**, alias **Thomlinson**; 1509, **William Bray**; 1528, **Richard Comberford**, by letters of dispensation from **Thomas**, Cardinal, on account of being under canonical age; (1535), **Robert Moreton**—*Valor Ecclesiasticus*; 1541, **Gervase Alen**, patron, **Francis**, Earl of **Shrewsbury**; (1650), **Thomas Honeye**, *Parliamentary Survey*; 1651, **William Naden**; 1693, **Thomas Alkin**, patron, **William**, Earl of **Devonshire**; 1704, **Thomas Johnson**; 1751, **Joseph Meller**; 1755, **John Bullock**; 1789, **Benjamin Hope**; 1815, **William Davison**; 1827, **Walter Mather Ward**; 1855, **Augustus Wirgman**; 1875, **James Hardy Andrew**.

Page 476, line 5, for "**Abbeys**" read "**Abbess**"; line 3 from bottom, for "**inseised**" read "**incised**."

Hognaston.

Page 490, line 5 from bottom, for "**1652**" read "**1659**."

* Chaplain of chantry of SS. Nicholas and Katharine, at Crich; see the previous account of that church.

Kirk Ireton.

All the following rectors were instituted on the presentation of the Deans of Lincoln, except the last three, who were collated by the Bishop of the diocese, the patronage having been transferred by recent legislation :—

....., Henry de Luda; 1315, John de Sowerby; , John Weld; 1387, Roger Tolthorpe; , Richard Alferton; 1405, John Lund; , William Hulyñ; 1424, Henry Scoretrede; 1448, Robert Parker; 1465, Richard Smith; 1483, Richard Smyth; 1535, Robert Townrow; 1544, Thomas Swetnam; , Richard Tailor; 1572, Edward Bennett; 1605, Richard Spicer; 1647, Peter Watkinson; (1700), Mr. More—*Parish Register*; 1717, Nathaniel Boothouse; 1718, Henry Green; 1749, William Wheeler; 1765, John Gough; 1809, John Challoner; 1815, George de Smith Kelly; 1824, Robert Gordon; 1828, Henry Gordon; 1854, Robert Gell; 1870, J. F. Lloyd; 1875, William Hombersley.

Kniveton.

In 1323 *Dns Henr' presbiter pock' de Kniveton* obtained from the Lichfield Chapter permission to farm the rectory of Kniveton for five years, for the first two years at 14 marks, and for the remainder at 16 marks per annum; but he sought and obtained a release from this engagement within the same year.

In 1337 the Chapter enjoined the newly appointed vicar of Bakewell to see, on his advent to his living, that Hugo the proctor repaired the church of Kniveton. Kniveton was for several centuries considered to form part of the peculiar jurisdiction of the Peak, and was extra-episcopal.

On October 24th, 1424, Thomas Alynson, farmer of Kniveton rectory, submits himself to the Chapter on account of his neglect in finding a proper chaplain for administering the sacraments and sacramentals in the church of Kniveton. He was fined 40s. towards the repair of the fabric of the church, half to be paid on the feast of S. Chad, and half on the feast of S. John Baptist. On the same day the Chapter appoint two custodians of the church, Roger Anabell and John Brown, to receive the said fine.

On the feast of S. Chad, 1490, the Chapter vote 20s. to Thomas Olde for repair of the manse and other houses pertaining to Kniveton rectory.

In 1509 Christopher Olde, chaplain of Kniveton, obtains the

rectory farm on a twenty years' lease, including a manse called "le parsonage place," and two other houses, at a rental of 40s.

On February 16, 1544, the Chapter gave a cope of yellow silk to the church of Kniveton for the use of the chaplain; three years later it was inventoried by the Commissioners of Edward VI.

The survey of the Chapter Estates, 1649-50, states, with respect to the lease to Thomas Gell in 1549, that "there is a covenant that the Lessee shall beare all charges ordinary and extraordinary, to doe all repairacons to the Church of Kniveton, and to pay the Curate of the said Church." In a further description of the spiritualities, it is stated that "the parish of Kniveton is a Viccaridge to which there is only the white Tythes belonging worth (as wee be informed) about Twenty pounds." There seems to have been then no minister, and the Commissioners sarcastically insert in their report—"Faith cometh by hearing, but how can they heare without a preacher!"

Page 508, 2nd line of note, for "first" read "second."

Thorp.

This rectory was in the gift of the Deans of Lincoln until legislation of the present reign transferred it to the bishop of the diocese.

1299, Ralph de Cressi; 1348, John de Cresey; 1364, Nicholas de Benteley; 1377, William de Thokey; 1391, William de Eyton; 1428, John Walter, vicar of Tibshelf, exchanges with W. de E., rector of Thorp; 1432, William Shebynton; 1442, Richard Garrarde; 1452, William Watteson; 1466, Thomas Jakson; 1469, Robert Midylton; , Thomas Smyth; 1527, Thomas Lillylowe; 1530, Adam Prowdelowe; 1557, Richard Porte; 1633, Francis Topham; 1717, Henry Lee; 1722, William Portal; 1734, Thomas Dane; 1737, Thomas Winder; 1766, Nathaniel Hurd; 1774, John Lloyd; 1819, Robert Gordon; 1824, Benjamin George Blagden; 1860, John William Kewley; 1872, William Kynaston Groves.

Wirksworth.

The following we believe to be a complete list of the vicars of Wirksworth:—

(1272), Nicholas de Oxton, the first vicar; 1275, William Godman; 1299, Robert de Bradborn, obtains leave of absence to go to Rome; 1313, Milo de Leicester; 1326, John de Hake; 1349, Robert de Derbi; , Robert de Irton; 1362, Robert Spondai; , Thomas Castelton; 1397, John

Sotheren; 1410, Bartholomew Lyburgh; , John Masson; 1422, John Rolf; 1432, Thomas Eyton; 1437, Richard Smyth; 1504, James Beresford; 1520, Anthony Draycott; 1560, John Hibron; 1577, Michael Harrison; 1608, Tobias Stoyte; 1618, William Parker; 1619, Richard Caryer; 1633, Robert Topham; (1650), Martin Topham; 1660, Peter Watkinson; 1662, Thomas Browne; 1689, William Browne; 1705, Richard Willis, patron, Matthew Wotton, for this turn; 1714, John Inett, patron, the King, for this turn, "*per promotionem*," &c.; 1718, Thomas Inett; 1744, Thomas Harris; 1778, Richard Tillard; 1787, Richard Kaye; 1790, John Chaloner; 1815, George de Smith Kelly; 1824, Henry Gordon; 1831, William Edward Nassau Molesworth; 1831, John Harwood; 1851, Thomas Tunstall Smith.

Ralph Horne, the last priest of the suppressed chantry of the Holy Rood, obtained a pension of £5 from the Exchequer, in the time of Philip and Mary.

Page 555, line 1, for "*obitt*" read "*obiit*."

Pages 558-9, inscription to Anthony Gell, for "*jurisp*" read "*jurisq*"; for "*ob*" read "*o*"; for "*mor*" read "*mox*"; for "*sit*" read "*sic*"; for "*lave*" read "*labe*"; and for "*insors*" read "*insons*."

Page 563, line 6 from bottom, for "*1872*" read "*1702*."

Cromford.

Page 571. Henry Talbot, fourth son of George, Earl of Shrewsbury, was by the Earl's first wife, Gertrude Manners; he had no issue by "Bess of Hardwick."

THIRD VOLUME.

Boyleston.

Ralph Corke and William Fisher, the last priests of the suppressed chantry of Boyleston, each obtained a pension of 64s. from the Exchequer in the time of Philip and Mary.

Page 17, first note, for "*town*" read "*term*."

Page 22, last line but one, for "*1814*" read "*1844*."

Brailsford.

Rector William Greaves was a younger son of John Greaves, of Beeley. All the family were staunch royalists. He married Jane, daughter of Sir William Kniveton. He was ejected from his living by the Parliament in 1646, John Crompton, lecturer of All Saints', Derby, being appointed in his place. A fifth part of the income of the benefice, in this case £15, was paid yearly by Mr. Crompton to Mrs. Greaves "for the maintenance of herself and her children." Mr. Greaves died before the restoration, and Crompton was ejected in 1662 to make way for Richard Love. Crompton, though refusing to conform, was a decided royalist, and suffered from joining in a premature attempt to secure the king's return.*

Page 42, line 22, *for* "Aston" *read* "Ashton."

Page 43, line 2, *for* "Rici Baron" *read* "Johis Buron."

Breadsall.

Page 57, note 3, *for* "Manual" *read* "Memorial."

Page 63, line 10, *for* "Griffiun" *read* "Griffinn"; and *for* "Bates" *read* "Bate."

Page 74, line 21, *for* "Hippax" *read* "Kippax."

Page 75, last line but one, *for* "place" *read* "plate."

Church Broughton.

Add to list of vicars, Randolph Marriott, 1810; see page 88.

Marston Montgomery.

Page 103, second line of Latin inscription, *for* "monitur" *read* "moritur."

Dalbury.

Page 107, last line but two, *for* "Tutbury" *read* "Dalbury."

Page 109, line 3, *for* "an injunction" *read* "a writ."

* See an interesting account of John Crompton in Calamy's *Ejected Ministers*, vol. ii., pp. 531-7.

Page 112, line 12, *for* "tutissimo" *read* "tutissimus"; line 22, *for* "Royalists" *read* "Commonwealth"; line 24, *for* "Noti infami" *read* "Notingami"; second line of verses should read—"Cedant arma togæ, concedat laurea linguæ."

Dobebriidge.

Richard Holme, the last priest of the suppressed chantry, obtained a pension of £6 from the Exchequer, in the time of Philip and Mary.

Sir Stephen Glynn, who visited this church in 1849, noted on the south side of the chancel, "three long lancets, with connected hoods, and a third pointed lychnoscope (low side window) of two lights."

Page 122, Sir Thomas Milward's epitaph, *for* "conjunctur" *read* "conjunctas"; and *for* "Hoe" *read* "Hoc."

Page 123, last line but one, *for* "V. T." *read* "Ut."

Duffield.

Page 130, line 4, *for* "vestry" *read* "rectory."

Page 139, fifth line from bottom, *for* "illumina" *read* "illuminat."

Page 141, entry of year 1694, *for* "demorsus" *read* "demersus."

Belper.

Thomas Haidocke, the last priest of the suppressed chantry, obtained a pension of £4 from the Exchequer, in the time of Philip and Mary.

Page 146, extract from the registers, *for* "de ultimo" *read* "diem ultimum"; and *for* "Quinquegiunt" *read* "Quinquaginta."

Edlaston.

Page 158, last line but one, *for* "diameter" *read* "circumference."

Etwall.

Page 162, line 26, for "8s." read "£8."

Page 166, line 12, for "knight" read "man"; line 20, for "orbs" read "orbis."

Kedleston.

Page 180, line 13, for "work" read "word."

Longford.

Margaret, the wife of Nicholas de Gresley, who gave the church of Longford to Kenilworth Priory, was the ward of Geoffrey Clinton, the founder of that priory.*

Page 194, line 5, for "armigai" read "armigeri."

John Parre, the last priest of the suppressed hospital of Alkman-ton, obtained a pension of £4 18s. 2d. in the time of Queen Mary.

Marston-on-Dobe.

William Bonde, the last priest of the suppressed chantry, obtained from the Exchequer, in the time of Philip and Mary, a pension of £4 17s. 10d.

Page 206, first bell, for "ora" read "grā," i.e. gracia.

Page 208, last line but two, for "possessionem" read "possessionum."

Mugginton.

Page 220, note 3. With reference to complimentary coats pertaining to friends of the deceased being placed upon a tomb, Mr. Greaves refers us to the will of John Stretton, of Salisbury, who left directions for the placing of various other arms besides his own on his brass, but yet they were all arms pertaining to the See of Salisbury, or its officials.† It may also be remarked that

* Dugdale's *Warwickshire*, p. 157.

† *Notes and Queries*, 5th ser., vol. vii., p. 486.

though we have failed to prove any alliance between the Kniveton and Blounts, still such an alliance is rendered more probable by the fact of our finding Blounts mentioned as serving on Mugginton juries in several Inquisitions of the fifteenth century, thus proving their residence at Mugginton.

The church roof was renewed in 1878, and open seats have taken the place of the pews.

Norbury.

Sir Stephen Glynn was here in 1840, two years before the ill-judged restoration, when almost the whole of the old woodwork was swept away, and not a little of the glass. From his interesting notes we take the following extracts:—

“The interior of the nave has a sombre and very primitive appearance, but is sadly dirty and neglected. All the ancient wooden benches remain, and many have fine carved ends, but all going fast to decay. . . . Some of the northern windows contain rich fragments of stained glass, in which are seen Saints bearing scrolls on which are inscribed parts of the Creed. . . . The interior of the chancel is most striking, and presents a combination of objects that can scarce be equalled—the large and beautiful windows filled with stained glass, the numerous rich tombs, and the considerable remains of fine wood seats and screen work—but it is lamentable to see the state of neglect and decay into which all these fine features have fallen. The chancel presents altogether a great contrast to the nave, which is dark and homely. The stained glass which fills its windows presents principally armorial bearings, with some very elegant fancy patterns intermixed. Beneath these windows is a series of trefoiled niches, in one of which are set two water-drains and a shelf—there are also remains of sedilia broken. There is no arch of division between the nave and chancel, but a wood screen, which has been fine, but much mutilated. There is also a large portion of the stalls with their desks, with fine wood carving and tracery. Some of the carved wood-work seems to have been applied to the pulpit, and to a kind of wainscoting round part of the chancel.”

Page 230, line 14, for “semul” read “semel.”

Page 223, line 8, for “teetu” read “tectū.”

Page 235. Captain Lawson Lowe, F.S.A., writes to us:—

“The monumental effigy to John Strelley (1501) in Strelley Church, near here, exhibits the same peculiar feature noticed upon the tombs of Sir Nicholas Fitzherbert (1473) and of his son, Sir Ralph, in Norbury Church. The Strelley monument has, however, two small figures representing a monk and a nun with their rosaries, one supporting the right and the other the left foot, and both being seated upon the back of the lion against which the feet are resting. I mention this, as, I believe, such an arrangement is exceedingly rare.”

Page 240, line 6, for “eternī” read “eternū”; line 19, for “maun” read “manu.”

Page 246. The female figure in the east window of the south-east chapel, which we have conjectured to be S. Agatha, is really S. Scythia, or Osyth. She was the daughter of Frewald, a Mercian prince, and the virgin consort of Suthred, the last king of the East Angles, who bestowed upon her the manor of Chick, Essex, where she founded a monastery, of which she became abbess. She was martyred by the Danes in 870. She is more than once represented, as in this window, with a Bible in one hand, and in the other two keys, one of which is a clicket or latch key, in reference to her having presided as abbess over her monastery. The letters below the figure are *Sc: sitha.**

Page 247, line 15. Barry of four *arg.* and *gu.*, etc.; these are the arms of Broughton, of Broughton, Staffordshire.

Scropton.

George Davys, the last priest of the suppressed chantry, obtained a pension of £4 from the Exchequer, in the time of Philip and Mary.

Since writing our account of Scropton, eight large pencil drawings of the old church have come into our hands. They are boldly executed, and are the work of the late Rev. H. S. Trimmer, vicar of Marston-on-Dove, but possess their chief interest from having been taken on August 4th, 1855, the day before this exceptionally interesting fabric was so heedlessly pulled down—as sorry a day's work as was ever perpetrated in Derbyshire, by those who have no reverence for the past history of our ancient churches. These drawings show that the arch into the chancel was undoubtedly Saxon—that on the south side of this arch was a large oblong “squint”—that there was also a Saxon archway into the small west tower, with an old oak ladder leading to the belfry—that the south entrance, under the porch, is Norman, as also was a small single-light window immediately to its right (both these may possibly have been Saxon)—that some of the nave and chancel buttresses were Early English, as also was a lancet window in the south wall of the nave, and another smaller one on the same side of the chancel—that the three-light pointed east window of the chancel, and a two-light window in the south wall,

* There was a chapel dedicated to her in Sandiacre parish, see p. 366.

were of the Decorated date, with mullions plainly intersecting in the tracery—that the three-light west window had some unusual and good Decorated tracery—and that the nave walls had been raised, and *quasi* clerestory windows inserted, in the Perpendicular period. Mr. Trimmer's view of the south side of the chancel is inscribed as "John of Gaunt's Chapel." Scropton formed part of the Duchy of Lancaster estates. The architecture of the chancel shows that it had been rebuilt during the earlier part of John of Gaunt's career.

Page 264, line 12 from bottom, for "Scropton" read "Marston."

Shirley.

The inventory of the goods, etc., of Ralph Pegge, of Shirley, deceased, was taken on April 12th, 1599, by **Christopher Presse**, vicar of Shirley. His name (not given in our list of vicars) also occurs as vicar in the will of Edward Pegge, dated 1606.

Spondon.

There was an ordination held in this church on September 23rd, 1324, when the Bishop admitted 33 to the sub-diaconate, 26 to the diaconate, and 69 to the priesthood.

Ralph Shawe, Edward Calton, and William Cartelege, three of the last priests of the suppressed chantry of Chaddesden, each obtained a pension of £6 from Queen Mary.

Stanley.

It was duly proved before the Court of Augmentation, 33 Henry VIII., that William Cooke, chaplain of Stanley, and his predecessors there, have had yearly £5 5s. 8d. out of the possessions of the late monastery of Dale, and it was therefore ordered that the chaplain of Stanley should for the future receive the like sum out of the possessions of the dissolved monastery, from the hands of the bailiff or receiver of the rents. But the order is accompanied

by a qualification, leaving this payment open for future disproof. This payment is not now made out of the Dale Abbey estates, nor can we find any proof that it ever was paid.*

Sudbury.

Page 317, line 29 from bottom, *for* the second "will" read "nill."

Page 318, line 16, insert "nave."

Sutton-on-the-Hill.

Page 330. Inscription to Judith Sleigh, *for* "inventæ" read "juventæ"; *for* "funera" read "funere"; *for* "nescias" read "nescia;" and *for* "antem" read "autem."

Inscription to Gervase and Eliza Sleigh, *for* "nuptis" read "nuptiis," and *for* "ac" read "ad."

Calke.

George More, who was minister of Calke in 1596, was concerned in a case of demoniacal possession of some persons in Lancashire, and wrote a book upon the subject.†

Page 351, line 6, *for* "decusat' sive ruinis pateas," read "deusitat' sive ruinis patens."

Croxall.

A beautifully-executed manuscript pedigree roll of the Curzons, drawn up about the middle of the seventeenth century, has lately been discovered by Lord Scarsdale at Kedleston. It has the unusual feature of bearing well-executed pen-and-ink sketches of all the incised Curzon slabs at Croxall, giving the inscriptions in full.

* Pub. Rec. Office, Augmentation Decrees, vol. ii., f. 59d.

† Wood's *Ath. Oxon.*, vol. ii., p. 873; and the Darrel Tracts.

From it we make the following corrections and additions to our account of these monuments:—

Thomas and Margaret Curzon, *for* “viii die” *read* “v die”; *after* “omnipotens” *add* “Deus Amen.”

John and Anna Curzon, of whose monument only a small portion now remains, *after* “Anna obiit,” *add* “xxiiij die Septembris” The esquire is represented in plate armour, head uncovered, and feet on a dog; the lady in diamond-shaped head-dress. Below them are the figures of ten sons and two daughters. The pedigree gives the names of five of these children—Thomas, John, Chad, Richard, and Anne.

Thomas Curzon, between his two wives, Anne and Elizabeth, a monument which has altogether disappeared, *for* “xxv die Martii mccccxli.” *read* “xxij die Aprilis mccccxli.” Below the first wife is written—“Anna erat fil. Johis Aston,” and below the second—“Filia Richardi Ligon, arm.” Below Anne are the figures of three sons and seven daughters; below Elizabeth are two sons and seven daughters. The pedigree gives the names of one child by the first marriage—Joyce; and six by the second—George, Maude, Dorothy, Frances, Agnes, and Bridget.

John Curzon’s monument, not now extant, but described in first note on page 360. Inscription is thus given:—

“Hic jacet Johannes Curson Armiger Dns de Croxhall qui obiit iiij die Aprilis A° Dni mcccc ejus aie propicietur Deus Amen Et Innocentia* uxor ejus filia Dni Thomæ Gresley militis de”

John Horton and Anna Curzon. The quartered coat over the lady is, 1st and 4th, *az.*, on a bend, between two lions rampant, *arg.*, three popinjays *vert.*; 2nd *vair*, *or* and *gu.*, on a chief, *sab.* three horse shoes *arg.*; and 3rd on a bend, *arg.*, three martlets, *sab.* This is the quartered coat of Curzon, of Croxall, as given in the Visitation of 1568: See note, page 358.

Page 356, line 24, *for* “Carson” *read* “Curzon.”

Hartshorn.

Page 382. Fifth bell, *for* “Fecum” *read* “Tecum.”

Page 384, lines 7 and 23, *for* “Rolleston” *read* “Rollesley”; the tablet refers to the girl of seven, and not to her mother. “Fiftieth” was probably an error of the transcriber for “fifteenth.”

* But “Sarah” in the body of the pedigree.

The slab on the floor in the next paragraph, evidently refers to the same child; in that inscription "13" should be "15." March might, in the old style, be described either as 1626 or 1627.

Lullington.

Page 390, line 3, *for* "brocaded" *read* "broached."

Melbourn.

Robert Tarleton, the last priest of the suppressed chantry of S. Katharine, obtained a pension of 70s. from the Exchequer, in the time of Philip and Mary.

Page 396, line 13 from bottom, *for* "priory" *read* "jury."

Ravenston.

Page 417, line 10, *for* "east" *read* "west."

Page 418, note 2, *for* "Father" *read* "Fathers."

Foremark and Ingleby.

Mr. C. S. Greaves, Q.C., writes to us:—

"The chapel at Ingleby stood at the corner of a field, bounded by the road through the village on one side, and by the wall of a farm-yard on the other, occupied in my time by Browne. It was the nearest farmyard to Derby. The course of the walls was plainly indicated by the raised ground where they had stood. When the present church was in contemplation, the then Baronet told the inhabitants that if they would draw the stone for the church, he would build it wherever they liked; but if they would not, he would build it where he liked. They refused, and accordingly it was built where it is most convenient for the Hall, and most inconvenient for Ingleby."

Page 444, first line in note, *for* "Montaigne" *read* "Montague."

Newton Solney.

In the west window of the north aisle is a rebate or sinking round the inside of the light, evidently for a wooden shutter, or

for a frame to carry canvas, used in early times instead of glass, or until the windows were glazed.*

Page 454, line 10, for "III." read "VII."

Smithsby.

Page 457, line 7 from bottom, for "they remain" read "it remains."

Page 458, line 13, "Jadis" is right ; " it is used, like *nuper* or *quondam*, and means "lately" or "formerly."

Tickenhall.

Sir Stephen Glynn visited the old church in 1832, when he made the following notes:—

"The church has a west tower with stone spire, a nave and side aisles, chancel and north aisle. The whole of pretty good stone—the parapets of the body not embattled, but with good mouldings. The tower is embattled, its west window a lancet, the belfry windows single. The tower and spire are rather small, but in pretty good proportion to each other. There are some late Perpendicular windows, and one early Decorated one in the south aisle. The nave is divided from each aisle by three pointed arches springing from light octagonal columns. The clerestory has Perpendicular square-headed windows of three lights. The chancel has on the south two lancets; it is divided from its aisle by two pointed arches, springing from a pier of four-clustered shafts, having foliated capital, and appearing to be of Decorated character. The east window of the chancel is modern, that of the north aisle Decorated of three lights, without foils. In the wall of the south aisle is a fine arched recess, surmounted by a triangular canopy, having a cross fleury as finial, and between the canopy and the arch a large bold trefoil—this is of Decorated character. There is a west gallery and organ.

Page 464, line 11, for "1555" read "1655"; line 12, for "1623" read "1723"; last line of notes, for "Incloure" read "Inclosure."

Swarkeston.

Page 500, line 18, for "Leicestershire" read "Derbyshire"; last line but three, for "*arg.*" read "*az.*"

Page 501, line 6, for "*filius*" read "*filios*"; line 23, for "Kirkhowen" read "Kirkhoven."

* See some brief notes on this church by Mr. F. J. Robinson, in vol. i. of the *Journal of the Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Society*.

FOURTH VOLUME.

ASTON.—In the list of rectors, between William Barloe, 1557, and John Porter, 1617, insert **William Sale**. His brother was rector of Weston, see page 429. He was also, like his brother, a prebendary of Lichfield. In 1580, the Privy Council had a return made to them from each diocese, of clerical pluralists, and used their information as a means of increasing the forces, by fining the transgressors in the support of so many lances and light horse. William Sale was called upon to find one lance.*

CRICH.—Omitted from the list of vicars—1539, **William de Brunaldeston**; on the death of W. de W.

ALL SAINTS'.—Page 84, line 6 from bottom, *for* "Newcombe" *read* "Noone."

There were ordinations in this church in the years 1301, 1302, 1305, 1307, and 1322.

S. PETER'S.—Add to the list of vicars, **Reginald**, *circa* 1276.†

EGGINTON.—The effigy mentioned on page 191, and drawn on Plate VIII., is a civilian and not a woman, which upsets our conjecture as to the Tymmores.

ELVASTON.—At an ordination held in this church on February 19th, 1822, the bishop admitted five to the sub-diaconate, thirty-one to the diaconate, and fifteen to the priesthood.

WEST HALLAM.—An old resident at Ilkeston, who contributed a most interesting series of reminiscences to the columns of the *Ilkeston Pioneer*, in the first year of its publication (1853), speaks of having often seen the funeral garland carried to the church and afterwards therein suspended. The custom seems to have lingered longer here than in any other church of the county. He says:—"I have counted more than thirty of these rustic mementoes hanging over the piers." On the tower of West Hallam Church, as we learn from the same source, grew four stunted trees, one of them with a deep red foliage, that gave rise to many a legend:—

* Dom. State Papers, Q. Eliz.. vol. cxxxvi., f. 81.

† Simpson's *History of Derby*, p. 41.

At each corner right over the battlements high
 There grew a tufted tree;
 An elder, an ash, and a gloomy yew,
 Of the four were surely three.
 The name of that other we never knew,
 But its leaves had a mystic blood-red hue.
 How they were planted, and how they throve
 In the stone and mortar dry,
 The old men knew not—tho' often they strove
 To solve the reason why;
 That blood-red tree was planted, they guessed,
 By the lady's spirit that would not rest.

HEANOR.—Rev. Charles Kerry has kindly supplied us with the following notes of the old church. "There was a square piece of sandstone lying near the centre of the old chancel of Heanor Church, about twenty years ago, close to the stove, which had the words *Pater Noster* on the margin. The stone was obviously a fragment of an early fourteenth century memorial. The original arches, *circa* 1300, between the nave and south aisle were massive and grand beyond description; I greatly deplore their destruction. The east window of the south aisle had much the character of some of the windows in the banqueting hall of Winfield Manor, *circa* 1460. Some years ago, the Rev. Alfred Newdigate, then vicar of Kirk Hallam, pointed out to me a stone lying near his churchyard gate, bearing an incised cross pommé, which he had rescued from the debris of the old church at Heanor at its sad demolition."

ILKESTON.—The missing tomb, mentioned on page 263, and other monumental remains made away with at the "restoration" of the church, are thus described in Glover's *History of Ilkeston*, published in 1831:—

"Underneath one of the arches in the chancel is an ancient monument, which is supposed to be the vault of the person who built the chancel. The gothic altar tomb is 9 ft. long, and covered with a broad marble slab, which has been ornamented with effigies in brass, and an inscription round the border, all of which have been carried away, so that there is no trace of whom it was intended to commemorate.

"At the east end of the south aisle is a freestone slab, with a cross sculptured within a circle, with a fleur-de-lis at each corner. Also, in the same aisle, an alabaster slab, with the effigy of a priest, in scroll lines, engraved thereon, and an inscription in Old English characters round the border, but it is so much defaced that it cannot be read."

KIRK LANGLEY.—The old hall of Meynell-Langley, mentioned on page 279, stood on a hill rather more than half-a-mile north of the church, and where Dr. Peach's house now stands. A still

older hall, the original seat of the Meynells of Langley, stood in a field about a hundred yards to the west of its successor; its foundation mounds can still be plainly traced.

MORLEY.—Page 344, line 1, *for* “gross” *read* “gloss.”

SANDIACRE.—Prebendary Rowlandson, in 1629, renewed the lease of the rectory to Thomas Charlton for life, and for the lives of his sons Edward, Thomas, and Nicholas, at a rental of £7 6s. 8d.*

SAWLEY.—Prebendary Lee, 4 Edward VI., granted the prebendal manor and rectory on a 99 years’ lease, to Geoffrey Edmondson, of Sawley, at a rental of £66 13s. 4d. The lessee was bound to find and sustain “convenyant and hable curates ministers and Preests to keepe doo and celebrate dyvyne service” in the parish churches of Sawley and Wilne, and in their chapels.†

BREASTON.—The following was accidentally omitted in its proper place, page 408, though the note referring to the registers is there given.

The tower contains a ring of three bells, thus inscribed :—

I. “John Gregory, Robert Kirk, Churchwardens. Tho Hedderly, Founder.”

II. “Ex dono Henricus Willoughby Barronet 1657. Recast 1705.”

III. “Pura pudica pia miseris misere Maria.” The inscription of this mediæval bell is in beautifully foliated Lombardic capitals.

The registers only date from the year 1719. There are no burials entered until 1824, the year in which the churchyard was consecrated; the inhabitants were previously buried at Wilne. Marriages generally took place at Risley.‡

WESTON-ON-TRENT.—Page 425, in the list of rectors, *for* “1674, John Boyston” *read* “1648, John Boylston.”

* Chapter Act Books, vol. vi., f. 80.

† Chapter Act Books, vol. v., f. 24.

‡ See the second note on page 408.

Appendix.

APPENDIX.

No. I. *

LIST OF MEDIEVAL CHURCHES AND CHAPELS, NOW DESTROYED OR DISUSED.

- ALFRETON.—Chapel of S. Mary Magdalen at Riddings.
- ASHOVER.—(1) Chapel at Lea, served by two priests; (2) chantry chapel of the Blessed Virgin, distinct from the parish church.
- BOLSOVER.—Chapels at (1) Glapwell, and at (2) Whaley, each with their independent endowments.
- CHESTERFIELD.—In the borough, or its vicinity, chapels to (1) S. Helen, (2) S. John Baptist, (3) S. Leonard, (4) S. Thomas, (5) S. James, (6) the Assumption. Also, within the parish, (7) Newbold, and (8) Walton.
- DRONFIELD.—Unston. (There were chapels both at Dore and Holmesfield as early as Norman days, but they are not included in this list, as there are new churches near the sites).
- ELMTON.—Chapel of S. Mary Magdalen at Creswell.
- HAULT HUCKNALL.—Chapel at Stainsby.
- MORTON.—Holy Trinity, Brackenfield.
- SCARCLIFFE.—Chapels at (1) Palterton, and at (2) Scarcliffe Lanes.
- STAVELEY.—(1) Chapel of S. John Baptist at Staveley; (2) chapel at Woodthorpe.
- SUTTON SCARSDALE.—Church of S. Peter at Duckmanton.
- WHITWELL.—Church of Steetley.
- S. WINFIELD.—Chapel at Linbery.
-
- BAKEWELL.—Chapels at (1) Harthill, and (2) Hassop; and chapel at (3) One Ash Grange, pertaining to Roche Abbey.
- CASTLETON.—(1) Chapel in the Castle of the Peak; (2) chapel of Castleton Hospital.
- DARLEY.—Chapel at Snitterton.
- EDENSOR.—Chapel at Chatsworth.
- HATHERSAGE.—Chapels at (1) North Lees, (2) Padley, and (5) three at Derwent Woodlands, in addition to one on the site of the present church.
- HOPE.—Chapels at (1) Grindlow Grange, (2) Shalcross, and (3) Stoke.
- TIDSWELL.—(1) Chapel in Tideswell; (2) chapel at Monk's Dale, pertaining to Lenton Priory.
- YOULGREAVE.—Chapels at (1) Middleton, (2) Gratton, (3) Stanton; and at (4) Meadow Place, pertaining to Leicester Abbey.

* It was intended to give, as the first Appendix, that part of the Pension Roll, 2 and 3 Philip and Mary, which related to Derbyshire (as stated on page 77); but this would be superfluous, as every statement therein has been given under the respective chantries, etc., as they have been mentioned in this volume and in the Addenda. We have therefore substituted for it the above list, referred to in the Introduction.

ASHBOURN.—(1) Chapel of S. Mary, Ashbourn Hall; (2) S. Mary, Clifton; (3) Hough, or Hulland.

BRADBOURN.—Chapel at Aldwark, pertaining to Darley Abbey.

WIRKSWORTH.—Chapels at (1) Biggin, and at (2) Cromford Bridge.

BREADSALL PRIORY CHURCH.

DOVEBRIDGE.—Chapel at West Brompton.

DUFFIELD.—Chapel at Hazelwood, pertaining to Darley Abbey.

LONGFORD.—Church at (1) Bubden, or Bupton; (2) chapel of S. Leonard at Hungry Bentley; and (3) chapel of S. Nicholas at Alkmanton.

MARSTON-ON-DOVE.—Chapels at (1) Hilton, and (2) Hatton.

SHIRLEY.—(1) Holy Trinity Chapel, at Yeaveley; (2) chapel of the Preceptory of Stydd.

SPONDON.—Chapel at Locko, pertaining to the Order of S. Lazarus.

CALKE.—The Priory Church.

CROXALL.—Chapel at Catton.

LULLINGTON.—Chapel at Coton-in-the-Elms.

MELBOURN.—(1) Church of S. Mary; (2) chapel of S. Michael; (3) chapel of S. Nicholas, at King's Newton.

REPTON.—(1) Priory church of S. Mary; (2) chapel at Ingleby; (3) chapel at Milton.

STANTON-BY-BRIDGE.—(1) Chapel on Swarkeston bridge; (2) chapel of S. Bride.

STAPENHILL.—Chapels at (1) Drakelow, (2) Heathcote, and (3) Newhall.

BARROW.—Chapel of the Preceptory of Barrow.

CRICH.—(1) Chapel of S. Thomas the Martyr, in the churchyard; (2) chapel at Wakebridge; (3) chapel at Wessington Grange, pertaining to Darley Abbey.

DERBY.—(1) Church of S. Mary; (2) priory church of S. James; (3) chapel of the Hospital of S. Helen; (4) chapel of S. Leonard, of the Order of S. Lazarus; (5) priory church of S. Mary de pratis, or King's Mead; (6) priory church of the Black Friars; (7) chapel of S. Thomas the Martyr; and (8) a church or chapel at Litchurch.

DARLEY.—(1) The Abbey Church; also (2) another semi-parochial church, outside the abbey walls.

DALE.—The Abbey church.

ELVASTON.—Chapels at (1) Ambaston, and at (2) Thurlston.

KIRK HALLAM.—Chapel at Mapperley.

HEANOR.—Chapels at (1) Shipley, and at (2) Codnor Castle.

HORSLEY.—Chapel at Horsley Castle.

KIRK LANGLEY.—Chapel at Meynell Langley.

MACKWORTH.—Church or chapel at Markeaton.

MICKLEOVER.—Chapel of S. Leonard, at Potlock.

PENTRICH.—Chapel at Waingrove, pertaining to the Knights Hospitallers.

SANDIACRE.—Chapel of S. Scytha.

TOTAL, 102.

NO. II.

CAMERA DE BARREWE.

In Comitatu Derby.

Est ibidem unum mesuagium, cujus gardinum et pomarium valent	iijs.	ijd.
Et unum columbarium quod valet	... ..	iijs.
Et iiij ^{xx} acre terre, pretium acre vjd.	... ..	xls.
Et vj acre prati, pretium acre ijs.	... ..	xij s.
Et de redditu assiso per annum	... ..	xxs. vjd.
Et unum molendinum ventriticum valet	... ..	xxs.
Et ecclesia ibidem in proprios usus valet	... ..	xxxli.

Et de impensione ecclesie de Swerkestone	... ..	xs.
Et decime feni valent	... ..	vjs. viij <i>d</i> .
Et de proficuo stauri	... ..	vjs. viij <i>d</i> .
Summa totalis recepti et proficui dicte camere	... ..	liij <i>marce</i> ijs.

REPRISE.

Inde in visitatione Prioris per j diem	... ..	xxs.
In oleo pro una lampade	... ..	xij <i>d</i> .
Et in stipendiis ballivi et garcionis sui pro robis et necessariis suis	... ..	xxvs.
Et Priori de Tuttebiri pro amma impensione	... ..	xs.
Et episcopo Karleonensi de redditu	... ..	xij <i>s</i> . iiij <i>d</i> .
Et hospitali de Almunton	... ..	xxxiiij <i>s</i> .
Et in communione parochiali, ex certo	... ..	xls.
Et in reparatione domorum	... ..	xxs.
Et uni vaccario et j porcario, pro mensa et stipendiis	... ..	xxx <i>s</i> .
Et in adventibus preceptoris per vices	... ..	xij <i>s</i> .
Summa omnium expensarum et solutionum	... ..	xix. <i>marce</i> ijs.
Summa valoris—Et sic remanent ad solvendum ad Thesaurarium pro overibus supportandis	... ..	xxxv. <i>marce</i> .

No. III.

RECTORIA DE BAROWE RADULFO PEMBERTONE.

OMNIBUS Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum indentatum pervenerit Frater Thomas Doewra prior hospitalis Sancti Johannis Jerusalem in Anglia et ejusdem Prioris confratres, salutem in domino sempiternam. Sciatis nos prefatum Priorem et confratres unanimi nostris assensu et consensu pariterque voluntate totius Capituli nostri concessisse, tradidisse et ad firmam dimisisse Radulfo Pembertone de Barow super Trentham in Comitatu Derby yoman, Rectoriam nostram de Barowe in Comitatu predicto cum omnibus decimis, terris, pratis, pascuis et pasturis, et cum omnibus aliis proficuis et comoditatibus tam spiritualibus quam temporalibus eidem Rectorie pertinentibus prout Willelmus Bowth nuper firmarius ibidem habuit et occupavit. Habendum et tenendum Rectoriam nostram predictam cum omnibus suis pertinentiis sicut predictum est prefato Radulfo Pemberton et assignatis suis a festo Sancti Barnabe Apostoli proximo futuro post datum presencium usque ad finem et terminum viginti novem annorum ex tunc proxime sequencium et plenarie complendorum. Reddendo inde annuatim nobis prefato Priori et preceptori de Yeveley et Barow pro tempore existente successoribus atque ministris nostris apud preceptoriam de Yeveley viginti libras legalis monete Anglie ad festa Purificacionis beate Marie Virginis et Sancti Barnabe Apostoli per equales porciones solvendas. Et predictus Radulfus Pemberton convenit et concedit pro se assignatis suis, reparare et supportare omnia onera ordinaria et extraordinaria qualitercunque predictae Rectorie durante termino predicto incumbencia. Et si frater Ambrosius Leyton nunc preceptor de Yeveley et Barowe aliquo tempore quo fuerit preceptor ibidem edificaverit seu reparaverit in occidentali parte Aule ibidem Cameram conclavem seu promptuarium, tunc Radulfus Pemberton predictus convenit et concedit pro se et assignatis suis omnibus tam fabris et latorinis seu promptuarium edificandis vel reparandis necessariis quousque edificatis et reparatis fuerint honesta esculenter et poculenter suis propriis sumptibus et expensis dare et ministrare alioquin si prefatus preceptor qui nunc est suo tempore predicto non edificaverit nec reparaverit, tunc predictus Radulfus nec assignati ejus ad prestandum esculenta et poculenta minime obligantur neque tenentur. Item predictus Radulfus Pemberton convenit et concedit pro se et assignatis suis omnia edificia et domus cujusvis condicionis sint suis propriis expensis et sumptibus proinde reparata et in fine et termino presentis concessionis dimittere et relinquere atque eadem in Inicio ejusdem concessionis invenerit atque acceperit.

Ita quod preceptor qui pro tempore fuerit dare et concedere debet sufficiens meremium (?) si petatur ad reparacionem premissarum edificiorum vel domorum aut cujusvis condicionis fuerint suis propriis sumptibus et expensis. Et si contingat dictum annualem redditum viginti librarum sterlingorum retro fore in parte vel in toto non soluto post aliquem terminum solucionis antea nominatorum in loco superius specificato per spacium quadraginta dierum, absque ulteriori demanda vel dilatione quacunq̃ue. Tunc bene licebit nobis prefato Priori successoribus nostris et preceptori de Yevely et Barowe pro tempore existentibus vel ministris nostris in predictam Rectoriam cum suis pertinenciis et in quamlibet inde partem et percellam reintrare Eaque omnia ut in pristino statu nostro retinere presenti dimissione in aliquo non obstante. Et ad omnes et singulas soluciones et convenciones et concessionem antea recitatas ex parte dicti firmarii et assignatorum suorum bene et fideliter perimplendum. Idem firmarius Radulfus Pemberton obligat se executores et assignatos suos cum aliis suis fidejussoribus nobis prefato Priori et successoribus nostris per suum scriptum obligatorium de data presencium in quadraginta libris sterlingorum. In cujus rei testimonium tam Sigillum nostrum commune quam Sigillum predicti Radulphi Pemberton presentibus Indenturis alternatim sunt appensi. Datum apud domum nostram Sancti Johannis de Clerkenwelle prope London in Capitulo nostro celebrato ibidem primo die mensis Maij, anno domini millesimo Quingantesimo vicesimo sexto, Et Anno regni Regis Henrici octavi decimo octavo.—[Cott. MSS., Claud E. VI., f. 277b.]

No. IV.

EXTRACT FROM CRICH CHARTULARY.

Expense facte circa reparacionem domus Cantarie.

In primis Willelmo Botelere propter calcem	xijd.
Item Joh. Madur propter inquisicionem lapidum	xviij.
Item Johanni Cutt pro eodem	vjd.
Item Johanni Slater	vijs. ijd.
Item Henrico quia servivit sibi (?)	
Item Johanni propter adquisicionem lapidum	xviij.
Item Zand ^m Wode pro eodem	vjd.
Item vicario propter victualia Joh. Slater	iijs. viij.
Item propter victualia Henrico	iijs.
Item Faber ^r propter bandys et haspys	vjd.
Item propter clavos	xxij.
Item propter lattes	vjd. It' vjd. pro eisdem.
Item propter clavos	xijd.
Item Joh. Wodesettes propter cariagium lapidum xiiij.	Item jd.
propter cariagium lapidum	vjd.
Item Will. Morewode propter cariagium lapidum a Wynfelde	ij.
Item Johanni Mader propter shapillyng lapidum	xij.
Item Puelle propter aquam	ij d'ob.
Item carpentario propter emendacionem coquine	iiij.
Item ballivo de Sokach de Wyrkesworth propter Thrydboures ...	xxx.
Item ustrinum Johannis Arundell fuit ignitum.	
Item tenementum super Plastow non est coopertum nec muratum nec hostiatum.	
Item tenementum Will' Pras non est reparatum in defectu domini Henrici.	
Item propter tenementum emendatum Alexandri Wode iijs. iiij.	in defectu Henrici Coke.
Item propter cariagium ad illud, iiij.	
Item carpentario propter facturam hostii, iiij.	

Summa xxxvjs. xjd. de solutis.

No. V.

EXTRACTS FROM CRICH CHARTULARY.

TANNESLEY.

HEC sunt terre ordinate per parochianos de Cruche ad sustentacionem ejusdam lampadis in cancello de Cruche; que quidem lampas ardebit semper coram ymaginem beate Marie virginis in dicto cancello de Cruche, videlicet in villa de Tannesleye scilicet, de terro Nicholai de eadem super le Kleystorst, dimidia acra terre et vocatur le Kyrk buttes. Item de terra Rogeri et Reyneri super le Croftes super le Turnestorze dimidia acra terre. Item de terra Willelmi filii Rogeri super le Breristorze j roda terre. Item de terra predicti Willelmi super Hennegrenestorze j roda terre. Item de terra Roberti filii Reyneri super le Bente et de terra Rudulfi, dimidia acra terre. Item de terra Willelmi filii Galfridi super le Stanhirst, j roda terre. Item de terra Johannis filii Swain super Stanhirst, j roda terre. Item de terra Nicholai de Tannesley super Spillemonnebuttes, dimidia acra terre. Item de terra Walteri del Croftes super holdetannesley, dimidia acra terre. Item de terra predicti Walteri subtus Hennegrenestorthe, dimidia roda terre. Item de terra Ricardi et Henrici super le Brounlewe dimidia acra terre et j roda. Item de terra Rogeri filii Roberti super Wodecokhalwe, dimidia ara terre. Item de terra predicti Rogeri ad finem acrarum, dimidia acra terre. Item de terra Walteri super le Croftes in campo de Wodecokhalwe, j roda terre. Item de terra Radulfi de Harstan et Margerie uxoris ejus, j roda terre, et omnia supradicta sunt arabiles. Summa acrarum totalis, v acre terre et dimidia et j roda et dimidia.

Memorandum quod Thomas filius Roberti super le Croftes de Tannesleye tenet totam predictam terram excepta j acra, et j roda terre et dimidia roda per consensum et voluntatem Nicholai de Wakebrugge, Henrici de Codingtone, Roberti de Holeway, Willelmi de Whetecroft, Galfridi de Plastowe parochianorum de Cruche. Reddendo annuatim pro qualibet acra terre per se iiij*l*. videlicet medietatem ad Natale domini et aliam medietatem ad festum Sancti Jacobi apostoli. Summa acrarum que predictus Thomas tenet, iiij acre et dimidia et summa redditus, xvij*l*d.

CRUCHE.

Item predicto luminari de terra Ade le Eyre vj denarii annui redditus qui ordinati fuerunt per Robertum filium Scheyericke de Cruche pro anima sua imperpetuum solvendum ad terminum Sancte Pasche.

Item de terra Roberti Fabri qui vocabatur Robertus Pote, ij annui redditus, solvendis ad terminum Pasche, qui ordinati fuerunt per predictum Robertum et Paganum de Rily in perpetuum.

TANNESLEYE.

Memorandum, quod Rogerus filius Ricardi die mercurii proximo ante festum Sancti Marce Evangeliste, anno domini, millesimo cccº undecimo, dedit et legavit luminari beate Marie de Cruche, obolum, et luminari Sancti Johannis Baptiste, obolum, annui redditus, ad levandum et recipiendum de una placea prati que vocatur Wallesyke in territorio de Tannesleye ad festum Assumpcionis beate Marie de qua placea Robertus filius ejus habet cartam feoffamenti in custodia sua.

Memorandum, quod Ricardus filius Henrici Knewe concessit et dedit duos denarios annui redditus pro terra quam emit de Willelmo filio Willelmi Porchete, scilicet ad Natate domini unum denarium et ad Pascha unum denarium.

No. VI.

PLACITA CORAM DOMINO REGE apud Wyntoniam in Octavis Sancti Michaelis anno regni regis Edwardi Tertio decimo incipiente quarto decimo. m. 4d.

Rogerus Coventr̃ et Lych̃ episcopus attachiatus fuit ad respondendum domino Regi de placito quare Cum ecclesia Omnium Sanctorum Derb̃ libera sit capella domini regis sicut et cæteræ capellæ regis ab omni jurisdictione ordinaria tam jure regis quam per privilegia apostolica regi et prædecessoribus regis indulta totaliter sit exempta et dominus rex eidem inhibuerit ne aliquam jurisdictionem ordinariam in prædicta ecclesia seu præbendis aut capellis ipsius per ipsum vel suos exerceret, et sicut vellet jura et libertates suas sub favore et protectione regia tutas esse Ita jura et libertates regias integra et illesa faceret observari, ac idem episcopus nichilominus ut rex accepit in prædicta ecclesia et membris suis jurisdictionem suam ordinariam exercere præsumit in regis et Sedis Apostolicæ præjudicium et contemptum manifestum et contra inhibitionem regiam prædictam. Et unde Decanus Lincolñ qui sequitur pro domino rege queritur quod cum eidem episcopo ex parte Regis inhibitu esset in forma prædicta Robertus de Redeswell, Robertus de Thorpe, et Wilhelmus de Hennovere clerici prædicti episcopi nomine suo citarunt et citari fecerunt quosdam ministros de ecclesia prædicta videlicet Rogerum capellanum Thomam capellanum, Robertum diaconum, et alios vicarios et ministros ecclesiæ prædictæ ad faciendam eidem episcopo obedientiam &c. Et episcopus per attornatum suum venit et dicit quod prædicta ecclesia est infra episcopatum suum et in jurisdictione sua ordinaria et petit judicium si debeat in curia domini regis de jurisdictione sua respondere. Et dictum est ei per Justiciarios quod respondeat. Qui quidem episcopus per attornatum suum petit quod Decanus Lincolñ qui sequitur pro Rege versus ipsum ostendat ei si quid habeat pro se quod prædicta ecclesia Omnium Sanctorum Derb̃ sit libera capella domini Regis et quod quieta sit de omni jurisdictione ordinaria.

Et Decanus dicit quod prædicta ecclesia exstitit soluta et quieta ab omni jurisdictione ordinaria a tempore quo non exstat memoria Dicunt enim quod si aliqua præbenda in prædicta ecclesia vacaret quod ipse idem Decanus alium institueret et in eadem visitaret et correctiones caperet pro voluntate sua Ita quod prædictus episcopus nullam habeat jurisdictionem ordinariam in eadem Et quia Dominus rex ex officio suo super præmissis vult certiorari vicecomiti præcepit quod venire faceret coram rege a die Paschæ in unum mensem ubicunque &c xxiiij &c per quos &c ad recognoscendum in forma prædicta &c.

Postea a die Sancti Michaelis in unum mensem anno quarto decimo incipiente quintodecimo venerunt juratores Qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod iste episcopus et prædecessores sui et similiter episcopus Alexander ut audiunt dicere semper habuerunt jurisdictionem in ecclesia Omnium Sanctorum Derb̃ videlicet, celebrando ordines in prædicta ecclesia, capiendo sinodalia &c. et faciendo correctiones de capellanis clericis et parochianis Sed dicunt quod decanus Lincolñ habet talem jurisdictionem quod cum aliqua præbenda vacari contigerit in prædicta ecclesia Omnium Sanctorum Idem Decanus confert præbendas illas et instituat quemcumque voluerit sine aliqua præsentatione facienda prædicto episcopo.

N.B.—Appendices Nos. VII., VIII., IX., and X., referred to in the letter-press, are held over, as the first two are taken from the Chartulary of Darley Abbey, and the last two from that of Dale Abbey; and it is intended to give them in monographs on those monasteries.

Indices.

Index of Persons.

Index of Places.

General Index to the Four Volumes.

INDEX OF PERSONS.

N.B.—Where two or more names of the same family occur on one page, they are for the most part entered under the head of “family.” Thus on page 41, John, Anne, and Robert de Annesley are mentioned, but the reference in the index is simply “Annesley family, 41.”

- A.
- Abingdon, Constance, Richard, 380
 Abney, Edw. Henry, 117, 124
 Acraman, William, 52
 Acres, John de, 383, 459
 Adams, John, 222
 Adderley, John de, 515
 Adenburgh, Richard, 425
 Adlington, John de, 516
 Agard, Philip, 6
 Alastre, Robert, 213
 Albinus, Abbot of Darley, 33
 Alcock, Christopher, 504
 Alcred, King of Northumbria, 113
 Alderson, Christopher, 464
 Aldrich, Henry, 501
 Alexander, Prior of Sheldford, 132
 Alfreton, John de, 441: Richard, 519; Thomas de, 471
 Algar, Earl of Mercia, 3, 423
 Alkin, Thomas, 518
 Alkmund, Saint, 113
 Allen, George, 213, 259; Gervase, 518; Hugh, 494; John, 509, 510; Robert, 222, 224, 472; Thomas, 477
 Allestry, Thomas, 148; William, 98, 103
 Allorwasleigh, John de, 515
 Allwoode, John, 470, 479
- Almond, John, 77
 Alot, John, 497
 Alselin, Geoffrey, 69, 181, 182, 187, 183, 195; Ralph, 183, 195
 Alsop, Francis, 269, 270, 278; Henry, 477; Robert de, 147, 149
 Alston, Thomas, 453
 Altoft, John, 357
 Alwaston, Geoffrey de, 484
 Alwold, William, 505
 Alynson, Thomas, 519
 Aly Saundre, Henry, 497
 Ambrose, Isaac, 499
 Ambulford, Simon, 518
 Anabell Roger, 519
 Anderson, David, 80
 Andrew, J. H., 518; Samuel, 510
 Andrews, J. W., 324
 Anerham, John, 449, 454
 Annesley, arms, 445; family, 41, 45
 Anstey, Michael, 368
 Antrobus, George, 448
 Applethorpe, John de, 512
 Appulby, William de, 481
 Aphorpe, John de, 383
 Arderne, arms, 179
 Ardeyn, Hugo, 463
 Ardham, Robert de, 467
 Ardulph, Prince, 113
 Arkwright, G. H., 466, 467; Richard, 480
 Arnold, Richard, 235, 236; Roger, 133
 Arrowsmith, William, 368
 Arundel, Alathea, Countess of, 172; Earl of, 504; John de, 367
 Asfordby, John, 518
 Ashbourne, arms, 252; Robert de, 446, 500; William de, 498
 Ashbridge, Joseph, 466, 467
 Ashby, John, 458, 459; William, 235
 Ashe, Otho, 174
 Ashmole, Elias, 177, 236
 Ashton, Samuel, 7
 Aslacton, Robert, 480
 Asshebury, William, 470
 Asshely, John, 47
 Assheton, Hugo, 470; John, 446; Margaret, 23
 Astley, Thomas, 474, 485; Sir Thomas, 474
 Aston family, 404; Henry de, 509, 517; John, 470, 516, 529; Robert, 259; Sir Thomas, 402
 Atkynson, Thomas, 447
 Attell, John, 41; Richard, 518
 Attelowe, Robert, 501, 516
 Attercliffe, Elias, Abbot of Croxton, 467; Seth, 467
 Attewald, Nicholas, 501
 Attewelle, John, 465; Richard, 469
 Aubreson, Michael, 481
 Audley, Edward, 286; Henry, 453; James, Lord, 284, 286; Joan, 284; John, Lord, 289; Margaret, 286; Sir Hugo de, 463

- B.
 Babington, arms, 62; Anthony, 51, 59; family, 16, 17, 56, 146, 185, 187, 394, 335, 455, 456; Humphrey, 186; John, 18, 147; Marmaduke, 65; Norman, 222; Sir Hugh, 156; Sir John, 486; Thomas, 443; William, 188, 234, 448, 473
 Bacon, H. F., 499; Isaac, 449; Luke, 516; William, 51
 Bagshaw, Agnes, 56; family, 499; Geoffrey, 504; Michael, 492; William, 507
 Bagworth, John, 51
 Bailey, H. E., 443
 Bainbridge, family, 10; William, 133
 Bakepuze, family, 15; Robert, 16
 Baker, Thomas, 450; William, 485
 Bakewell (artist), 92, 93, 141, John, 478, 487; Richard de, 452; Robert, 405; Thomas, 172, 174
 Balidon, Gilbert, 487; John de, 450; Paul, 88, 89; Roger de, 517; Simon de, 47; William de, 38, 41, 49, 51, 500
 Ball, Richard, 501
 Baline, John, 454
 Balston, Edward, 494; Robert, 323
 Bamford, Nicholas, 518; Ottwell, 506
 Bamforth, Mr., 459; Thomas, 473
 Banbury, Cyprian, 446, 467
 Banquell, Roger, 459
 Baneure, Richard, 441
 Bande, Jo., 5
 Bank, Richard, 222
 Bankes, Laurence, 459; Richard, 50, 52
 Bannecroft, Robert, 305
 Barber, John, 501
 Barbour, Richard, 382
 Barchon, William de, 479
 Bardall, William, 474
 Bardolf family, 183, 233
 Barker, family, 460; John, 461; Mrs., 429; Ralph, 458, 505; Robert, 512; Thomas, 464; William, 474
 Barkerolles, arms, 10
 Barlbrough Roger de, 505
 Barley family, 431; John de, 482; Robert, 97; Thomas, 472
 Barlow, Alexander, 6; Richard, 470
 Barnard arms, 89
 Barrett, John, 516
 Barri, Geoffrey, 157
 Barrow, Adam de, 498; family, 486; John, 19; William, 81
 Bars, Richard, 18
 Barslowe, Richard, 305
 Bartilmew, or Bartholomew, Nicholas, 133; Richard, 133; Roger, 77, 117
 Bartholomew, Rector of Beighton, 447
 Barton, arms, 387; family, 387, 416; Henry de, 187; John, 196; Nicholas, 173; Oliver de, 485; Thomas de, 381, 383; William, 486
 Barwe, Richard de, 173
 Barwick, Christopher, 465; Gabriel, 465
 Basford, James, 165
 Basingwerk, Abbot of, 504
 Basnett, T. S., 516
 Bassett, arms, 89; family, 10, 225; Ralph, 276; Sir William, 279; William, 268, 270
 Bate, John Nathaniel, 207; Katharine, 126; Matthew, 360; Nathaniel, 126
 Bateman, Hugh, 323, 324; Richard, 48, 324; Sir Hugh, 340; T. O., 95, 342
 Bates, C. C., 499
 Bath, John, 117
 Bathurst, Earl, 476
 Bayes, John, 474, 482
 Bayley, John, 147, 148, 269; Nicholas, 133, 135, 505; Richard, 269; William, 244
 Beardmore, John, 483
 Beardsley, family, 191; John, 188, 247
 Beaumont, Edward, 88; family, 18, 19, 25, 146, 148, 185; John, 46, 50, 187; Sir Henry, 162; Theobald de, 463
 Beck, William, 383
 Bedale, Roger, 479
 Bedford, John, 516
 Beecher, Sherard, 485
 Beer, W. T., 437
 Beetland, John, 509
 Bek, Anthony, 73
 Bekyngham, Thomas de, 501
 Beler, arms, 62; Avicia, 219; family, 34, 38, 41, 360; Sir Roger, 36, 44, 48, 55, 219
 Belewe, family, 41
 Bell, John, 150
 Bellairs, family, 55
 Bellerby, Richard, 479
 Bellingham, Sir J., 405
 Belper, Lord, 118
 Belton, John de, 18
 Bennett, Abraham, 518; Anthony, 244; C. 29; Edward, 79, 99, 514, 519; John, 510; William, 207, 323, 337, 347, 487, 516
 Benskin, Charles, 141, 179, 180
 Bensted, John, 367
 Bentley, John de, 518; Nicholas de, 519; Thomas, 459; William, 17
 Bentney, Father William, 221
 Benyngton, John, 196
 Berchelman, Henry de, 445
 Berdeleye, John de, 173
 Beresford, Aden, 518; family, 60, 275, 453; James, 485, 521; John, 505; Richard, 486; Samuel, 174
 Berkin, W., 135
 Berleston, Henry de, 500
 Bernake, John, 219; William, 251
 Bernard, Richard, 286; Robert, 489, 493; William, 473
 Bernesley, Richard de, 213
 Berry, Thomas, 174, 179
 Bertles, W. D. B., 460
 Beryge, Thomas, 466, 479, 481
 Besage, John, 383
 Besant, William, 222
 Bessbro', Caroline, Countess of, 98
 Bessley, George, 453, 458
 Beuley, Richard de, 447
 Bevryngton, William, 19
 Beverley, John, 381
 Bickerstaff, Isaac, 516
 Bickles, Walter, 187
 Biggyner, Thomas de, 43
 Bill, William, 323
 Billesden, Thomas de, 505; William de, 512
 Billingsley, John, 453
 Bindley, R. C., 306
 Binera, Gilbert de, 505
 Birch, Matthew, 250
 Birchover, John, 515
 Birkbeck, Edward, 478
 Bishop, D. G., 482
 Blackburne, Samuel, 516
 Blackwall, arms, 10
 Blackwell, Anthony, 197; Mr., 109
 Bladon, family, 517
 Blagden, B. G., 519
 Blagrove, George, 101
 Blakeman, William, 453
 Bleth, John, 425
 Blith, Roger, 207
 Blithman, Robert, 368
 Bloodworth, Christopher, 291; Father, 228, 229
 Bloreton, John, 383
 Bloudeville, family, 244
 Blount, family, 185, 199; Sir T. P., 186, 188; Walter, Lord Mountjoy, 200; William le, 47
 Bloys, Robert de, 341
 Blumfylde, Ellen, 244
 Blundeville, arms, 89
 Blundus, John, 132
 Blunt, George, 464; Thomas, 197

- Blythe, A. T., 469, 476; Geoffrey, 381, 472; William, 474
 Bobenhull, Robert de, 471
 Boden, George, 81
 Boham, Hugo, 483
 Bohun, William de, 516
 Bold, Mr., 108; Samuel, 305
 Bolsover, family, 480; Robert de, 487
 Bolton, Hugo de, 268; William le, 357
 Bolyngton, Richard, 470
 Bond, Benjamin, 507; John, 453; William, 524
 Boniface, Archbishop, 377
 Bonyngton, Thomas de, 6
 Bookhouse, Nathaniel, 513, 517, 519
 Booth, Joseph, 133; Thomas, 368
 Boothby, Evelyn, 483; William, 268
 Boresholt, John de, 516
 Borgh, William, 513
 Borrow, John T., 19
 Boston, Roger de, 478
 Boterton, Richard de, 504
 Botham, G. W., 485; John, 293, 299; William, 78
 Bothamself, William de, 449
 Bothe, arms, 314, 332, 387; family, 22, 23, 185, 187, 331, 331, 383, 387, 388, 389, 390, 392; Henry, 313, 314; John, 391, 431; William, 17, 18.
 Boton, Thomas, 461
 Bott, William, 518
 Boturworth, Gilbert, 133
 Bough, William de, 517
 Boukstones, family, 496
 Bourchier, Sir Humphrey, 220, 222
 Bourne, Elisha, 441; family, 443; Henry, M.D., 223; John, 480, 487; Laurence, 460
 Bowden, family, 274
 Bower, Francis, 446; John, 359, 477; Ralph, 504; William, 461
 Bowman, John, 504
 Bowne, Henry, 486
 Boydell, John, 513
 Boydon, William, 367
 Boylstone, John, 79, 368, 424, 425, 584
 Bradbourne, family, 336, 388, 401, 514, 515; Robert de, 520
 Bradbury, John, 133, 174
 Bradwell, John, 133; Thomas, 507; William de, 500
 Bradleigh, John de, 481
 Bradshaw, Ambrose, 312; Ellis, 105; family, 52, 165; Henry H., 324; Peter, 492; Richard, 449; Robert, 384
 Bradwall, John de, 450
 Brailsford, arms, 58; family, 459; John de, 469, 485; Roger de, 458; Thomas, 58
 Brancyngham, Ralph de, 515; Simon de, 187, 517
 Brand, Barnard, 357
 Brandreth, Richard, 108
 Branton, Thomas, 135
 Brassington, Richard, 187
 Bray, Sir Edward, 284; William, 518
 Braydeston, Richard de, 244, 383; William de, 259, 485
 Braylesforth, John, 481; William, 466
 Bredon, family, 425
 Brendston, William de, 150
 Brentingham, John de, 500, 515
 Brentingley, Richard de, 505
 Brentnall, John, 197
 Brereley, William, 469
 Brereton, John, 469
 Bretby, Edmund, 436
 Brett, F. H., 517
 Bretun, Alan C., 379, 381, 382
 Brewood, Stephen de, 481
 Bricius, 35, 51
 Bride, John, 451
 Bridewell, Michael, 497
 Bridgart, George, 124
 Bridge, arms, 89
 Brierley, Laurence, 437, 510
 Brigeford, William, 464
 Bright, Richard, 516
 Briggs, Joseph, 474
 Brietowe, John de, 484; Samuel, 30
 Brito, Roger, 456, 457
 Brock, arms and family, 253
 Brocklehurst, Mrs., 446
 Brodhurst, Thomas, 323
 Broghton, Walter de, 485
 Brokesham, Richard de, 500
 Bromehead, Richard, 479; Thomas, 478
 Bromley, Thomas, 486; William de, 244, 383
 Bromsgrove, William, 512
 Brook, Lord, 100
 Brooke, John, 473, 487; Roger, 450; Thomas, 441
 Brookes, John, 368; Laurence, 235
 Broome, Hugh, 140, 142
 Brotherton, William, 441
 Brothwell, Michael, 472
 Brough, Cornelius, 275; Samuel, 517
 Broughton, arms, 526
 Brrouster, Thomas, 513
 Brown, family, 521; James, 449; Jervase, 259, 518; John, 519; Richard, 425, 430; Thomas, 244, 510, 513; William, 18.
 Browne, arms and family, 289; Michael, 499
 Brownlow, Robert, 259
 Bruce, Lord, 98
 Bruera, William de, 474
 Brun, 69, 171
 Brunaldston, W. de, 532
 Bryan, Guy, 471
 Bryde, Roger, 518
 Buckeridge, family, 507
 Buckland, John de, 481
 Buckley, William, 77, 105
 Buckston, family, 516; George, 477; Henry, 507
 Buckwell, William, 512
 Bugge, William, 454
 Bulkeley, family, 6
 Bulkyngton, John de, 494
 Bullock, arms, 120; family, 121, 472; John, 120, 126, 127, 518; Noah, and family, 155
 Bulneys, William, 500
 Bunnell, Nicholas, 479
 Buntinge, Richard, 133
 Burchynshaw, Maurice, 425
 Burden, family, 429
 Burdett, arms, 215; family, 158; Robert, 404
 Burgh, Sir Thomas, 234
 Burghill, Bishop, 185
 Burgulone, Robert, 48
 Burley, Robert de, 450
 Burlison and Grylis, 343
 Burnaston, arms, 307
 Burnell, arms, 89, 289; family, 289
 Buron, family, 243; Ralph de, 211, 248
 Burrow, family, 470, 482; Isaac, 152; William, 467, 486
 Burton, Abbot of, 803, Brian, 453; Edmund, 507; Henry, 133; John, 453, 467, 516; Michael, 506; Robert, 487; Thomas de, 196, 239
 Bury, Sir Christopher, 248
 Busby, Father George, 221
 Busey, Sir John, 469, 470
 Bushy, family, 485
 Bussell, Richard, 467
 Butt, George, 453
 Butterworth, Ralph, 434
 Bygge, John, 473; William, 439
 Byker, William, 479
 Bynbroke, John de, 500
 Byngeley, John, 244
 Byngham, Thomas de, 485
 Bynnes, Richard, 368
 Bynney, family, 518
 Byrchill, John, 481
 Byrde, Roger, 133
 Byrfoot, Elizeus, 147
 Byrmyngham, Thomas, 323
 Byron, Sir John, 199, 357
 Byssge, Geoffrey de, 213
 Bythinge, William, 513
 Bywater, Robert, 174, 175

C.

- Cadman, Jo., 415
 Calcroft, Ralph, 453, 515
 Caldebeck, William, 517
 Caldwell, Roger, 18; W. G., 454
 Caledon, William de, 449
 Callice, Thomas, 485
 Calton, arms, 58; Edward, 527; William, 57
 Camfield, Benjamin, 483
 Campana John de, 517
 Campion, Frank, 125, 229; John, 308
 Cant, family, 269, 278
 Cantilupe, family, 257, 258, 260, 262; Nicholas de, 259, 263; Walter de, 264; William de, 469, 485
 Cantrell, H., 92, 97, 109, 113, 115, 116, 117, 120, 121, 127; Thomas, 197; William, 155
 Carleton, Robert de, 480
 Carlisle, Bishop of, 316; William, 480
 Carpenter, John, 381
 Carr, Anthony, 441; Robert, 77; Thomas, 358
 Carrier, Richard, 517, 521
 Carrington, Francis, 469
 Carrow, Richard, 305
 Carson, Thomas, 52
 Cart, Hugo, 286
 Carter, Edward, 396; John, 473; William, 258, 259
 Cartlege, Robert, 450; William, 527
 Cartwright, George, 483
 Castle, Lawrence, 499
 Castleton, Thomas, 520
 Catesby, William de, 476
 Calthorpe, William de, 481
 Cave, W. C. B., 507
 Cavendish, Anne, 253; family, 97, 98, 101, 290, 478, 505; Sir William, 450, 512
 Cawode, William, 458
 Cecil, Hon. Robert, 276; Thomas, 150
 Cely, John, 480
 Chaddesden, family, 41; Geoffrey de, 38, 187; Henry de, 367; Ralph de, 381, 384, 385
 Chadwick, Richard, 450
 Chalisworth, Nicholas, 133
 Challoner, John, 519, 521
 Chamberlain, John, 437; William, 481
 Chambers, John, 357; William, 79, 91, 92
 Chandos, family, 184; Sir John, 174, 185, 274
 Chantrey, George, 458
 Chapman, John, 357, 501; Richard, 465, 493; Thomas, 84, 360
 Chappell, Henry, 474; John, 79
 Charge, John, 443
 Charles, Samuel, 305
 Charlton, arms and crest, 372; family, 366, 372, 373, 516, 534; Hamlet, 493
 Charnell, family, 59, 63
 Charnes, William de, 150, 425
 Chauntrell, Robert, 19
 Chaveney, Christopher, 305
 Chawner, William, 52
 Chaworth, George, 456; Sir Thomas, 222, 473
 Chedder, arms, 10
 Chedel, Henry de, 467
 Chellaston, Thomas de, 470, 473
 Chelmerden, family, 496
 Cherlton, Roger de, 234
 Cherryholme, James, 150
 Chessher, Richard, 518
 Chester, Abbot of, 6, 323; Bishop of, 498; Hugh, Earl of, 283
 Chesterfield, Earl of, 243, 244, 245; John de, 482; Richard de, 41, 454; Roger de, 38, 39, 41, 42, 49, 454; William de, 480
 Chestershire, John de, 37
 Chevor, Peter, 503
 Cheyne, John, 367
 Childe, John, 441
 Chinn, H. B., 517
 Chippendale, John, 459
 Chistleton, Ralph de, 449
 Cholmondeley, arms, 179; family, 178
 Christian, F. W., 487
 Churchyngton, William de, 449
 Clarke, Anne, 155; arms, 419; family, 6, 222, 238, 480; Godfrey, 60; Henry, 48; J. E., 133, 135; John, 237, 477, 513; Richard, 37, 44, 305; Robert, 59, 506; Sir G., 464; William, 227, 235
 Clarkson, Anthony, 269
 Clay, arms, 58, 59; family, 58, 59; Hercules, 450; John, 51, 56, 57, 63, 66; Theophilus, 65
 Claybroke, Giles, 498
 Claypole, Hugh de, 213
 Clayton, John, 197; William, 483
 Cleator, Samuel, 215
 Clement, John, 18; Vincent, 381
 Cleybrough, William, 486
 Cleyolk, Richard de, 478
 Clifford, Sir Roger, 478
 Clifton, arms, 402; family, 401, 402; Robert de, 476; William de, 133, 147, 437, 498
 Clinton, Geoffrey, 524; Sir Thomas, 476
 Clopham, arms, 345
 Clover, William, 463
 Clowes, Col., 11; Richard, 497
 Clyerowe, Richard, 470
 Coates, family, 10; Peter, 487; Samuel, 512
 Cochrane, D. C., 19
 Cockayne, family, 252; George, 222; John, 446, 465; Ralph de, 467
 Cocking, John, 482
 Cocks, William, 459
 Cockys, Richard, 518
 Codgrave, Robert, 465
 Codrington, Henry de, 37, 38, 39, 48
 Coffyn, Sir William, 491
 Cok, William le, 18
 Coke, Dewes, 471, 473; family, 298, 473; Henry, 45, 47, 117, 126, 133, 518; John, 461
 Cokke, George, 510
 Colborne, Edward, 425
 Colechurch, Peter de, 102
 Coles, Christopher, 460
 Collett, Richard, 486
 Collier, Joseph, 207; William, 147, 151
 Colman, family, 505
 Coln, 69, 71
 Colyn, Thomas, 500
 Comberford, Richard, 518; Robert, 507
 Congdon, Canon, 367
 Constable, arms, 445
 Constantine, Geoffrey de, 34, 48
 Conyers, family, 463, 464
 Cooke, James, 446, 464; John, 314, 486; Robert, 235; William, 305, 527
 Coope, John, 453
 Cope, Joseph, 153
 Copestake, W. G., 125
 Corbett, Judith, 269; Sir Richard, 268
 Corfield, Frederick, 235, 237
 Corke, Ralph, 521
 Corner, John le, 506
 Cornere, John de la, 145
 Cornish, H. K., 494
 Cornthwaite, Thomas, 52
 Cornwall, Cecily, 328
 Corringham, Robert de, 481
 Cortell, John, 436
 Cost, William, 425
 Cosyne, family, 38
 Coton, family, 305; Henry de, 4, 6; Nicholas, 303
 Cottesmore, Peter de, 505
 Cottingham, Henry, 466, 467, 506
 Cotton, arms, 225; family, 225; George, 157, 158; Richard, 107
 Coughland, Richard, 459
 Coup, John, 517
 Coupland, James, 237
 Courtman, Humphrey, 259
 Coventry, Richard de, 441, 442
 Cowlshaw, William, 237
 Cowper, family, 48; John, 173, 222; Peter, 480; Thomas, 47; William, 323

Cox, J. H., 516
 Cranwell, Luke, 148
 Crauford, John, 197
 Craven, Richard de, 441
 Crawshaw, family, 276
 Crello, Herbert, 457
 Cressegh, Roger, 516
 Cressi, family, 519
 Creswell, James, 507
 Creswick, Joseph, 510
 Cretyng, William, 501
 Crewcher, family, 30
 Crewe, Sir John, 18
 Crich, family, 149, 150 ;
 Henry de, 213 ; Roger,
 484
 Croke, John, 472
 Crombie, Francis, 516
 Crompton, J. G., 324 ; John,
 522
 Cromwell, family, 219, 221,
 222, 249 ; Ralph de, 482 ;
 Ralph, Lord, 220 ; Sir
 John de, 478
 Crosse, Nicholas, 509
 Crowshawe, John, 291 ;
 Richard, 98
 Crull, Thomas, 305
 Crump, Thomas, 180
 Crychelowe, John, 516
 Crydeling, family, 482
 Cryer, Samuel, 499 ; Robert,
 504
 Cuerton, George, 481
 Cundale, Stephen de, 259
 Cunliffe, Mr., 109
 Cupper, Richard, 425
 Currey, Charles, 466, 467 ;
 Robert, 518
 Cursham, T. L., 449
 Curvay, John, 480
 Curzon, arms, 331, 431 ;
 David, F., 269 ; family,
 29, 310, 330, 352, 528-9 ;
 Frederick E. H., 306 ; Sir
 John, 109, 303, 305 ; Wil-
 liam de, 268
 Custancia, Roger de, 463
 Cutler, C. S., 506
 Cutt, William, 235
 Cyberei, Martin de, 424,
 425, 427

D.

Dabridgecourt, arms, 402 ;
 family, 401
 Daere, Leonard, 464
 Dalby, Hugo de, 476
 Dale, Abbot of, 184, 185,
 187, 196, 216, 235, 258,
 259, 518 ; Abbott and Con-
 vent of, 41 ; Geoffrey, 133 ;
 John, 104 ; Roger de la,
 487, 513, 516 ; Thomas,
 13, 52
 Dalton, family, 463 ; J. W.,
 180 ; William, 513
 Danby, John, 284
 Dand, John, 357 ; William,
 457
 Dane, Thomas, 519

Dangerfield, James, 278
 Daniel, C. J., 507 ; Thomas,
 510 ; William, 269
 Darby, G. W., 486 ; Henry,
 180
 Darbyshire, William, 227,
 299
 Darcy, family, 401, 447,
 463 ; John, Baron, 335 ;
 Philip, 464
 Darel, William, 16
 Darley, Abbot of, 283, 286,
 357, 518 ; Nicholas de, 504
 Darlington, Robert, 517
 Dankyn, Thomas, 514
 Davenport, John, 465 ; Jon-
 athan, 437 ; Samuel, 52,
 245
 Davison, William, 518
 Davy, John, 441 ; Richard,
 38, 41, 45, 47, 61 ; Thomas,
 503
 Davys, George, 526
 Dawes, Richard, 478
 Dawson, family, 430 ; John,
 477 ; Robert, 436 ; Wil-
 liam, 425
 Day, John, 155 ; Walter,
 515
 Deacon, J. C. H., 442
 Dean, John, 490, 497, 507 ;
 Mr., 465
 Degge, Sir Simon, 127, 155,
 295
 Deincourt, family, 469, 485 ;
 Francis, Lord, 441, 466,
 474, 480, 482 ; Roger, 443 ;
 William, 457
 Denby, John de, 251, 441,
 442
 Deneford, Robert de, 476
 Denton, John, 480
 Derby, Edward, Earl, 482 ;
 Edward de, 234 ; family,
 513 ; Henry de, 6 ; John
 de, 173, 490 ; Peter de,
 476 ; Robert de, 41, 520 ;
 Thomas, 323, 465 ; Wil-
 liam, 196, 425
 Dermeyne, Richard, 147
 Despencer, arms, 477
 Dethick, Anthony, 443 ;
 Charles, 494 ; family, 44,
 274, 276
 Devonshire, Christiana,
 C. of, 98, 101, 358, 487 ;
 Duke of, 357, 358, 449,
 466, 476, 478, 487, 506 ;
 Earl of, 487, 499 ; Wil-
 liam, Earl of, 98, 100, 101,
 461, 467, 506, 516, 518
 D'Ewes, Sir Simon, 405
 Dey, Oliver, 480 ; Robert,
 484
 Diggle, Edmund, 382
 Dikon, John, 494
 Dixie, family, 149, 159 ; Sir
 Wolstan, 51, 52, 59, 147
 Dixon, John, 471
 Docwra, Thomas, 17
 Dod, John, 63
 Dode, William, 467
 Dodson, Mr., 476
 Donne, Thomas, 458
 Donner, John, 173
 Doughty, Richard, 78
 Douglas, S. D. C., 80, 93
 Douffin, Thomas, 279
 Dover, J. M., 499
 Doveton, Frederick, 471
 Downe, Thomas, 505
 Downes, Robert, 389
 Downham, William, 449
 Drake, John, 448
 Dranfield, Nicholas de, 512
 Draper, Fletcher, 237
 Draycott, Anthony, 487,
 521 ; family, 486 ; Richard
 de, 469 ; William de, 34,
 51
 Drayton, Robert de, 452
 Dronfield, Thomas de, 471
 Drury, Edmund, 323 ; Wil-
 liam, 253
 Duckett, family, 425 ; Hen-
 ry, 464
 Dudson, George, 441
 Duffield, John, 47, 147 ;
 Robert, 501 ; William,
 155, 173, 487
 Dugdale, Sir William, 236,
 237
 Dunne, family, 163, 167
 Dunstable, Prior of, 516
 Duporte, Henry, 78
 Durant, family, 454
 Durdant, Bp. Walter de,
 34, 131, 145, 163
 Duredent, William, 379,
 381
 Durham, John, 466
 Duxbury, Thomas, 133
 Dyche, Sarah, 408
 Dylke, Thomas, 243, 244
 Dyton, John, 454

E.

Eardley, Edward, 167
 Earnshaw, John, 504
 Earp, John, 463
 Eaton, Laurence, 473
 Ebsworth, G. S., 259
 Eckington, Ralph de, 480 ;
 William, 464
 Eddowes, Robert, 516
 Eddy, S. R., 512
 Edmond, Robert, 259
 Edmunds, John, 140
 Edmundson, family, 380,
 392 ; Ralph, 174
 Edric, son of Coln, 69, 171
 Edwards, John, 477, 482, 501,
 512 ; Joseph, 19 ; Richard,
 472 ; William, 453
 Egerton, family, 470
 Eggington, Henry, 174
 Elcock, Thomas, 471
 Eley, Gerard, 469 ; Gervase,
 467 ; John, 52
 Elistone, John, 81 ; Wil-
 liam, 18
 Elyngthorpe, George, 469
 Ellesmere, Earl of, 504
 Ellison, W. J. M., 133

Ellot, family, 506
 Ellys, Richard, 244
 Elton, William, 117
 England, Thomas, 52, 61
 Ensor, Richard, 516
 Errington, J. R., 513
 Erskine, Hon. Thomas, 448
 Estaferen, arms, 325
 Estcourt, E. B., 484
 Ethelwald, Bp., 377, 393
 Eton, John de, 473
 Eulowe, Edmund de, 388
 Evans, A. E., 213; family, 289
 Evatt, Robert, 244
 Eversholt, John de, 516
 Every, family, 188, 191, 192;
 Henry, 155; Sir H. F.,
 187; Sir Simon, 186
 Edwin, Matthews, 487
 Exton, Brian, 368; William,
 513
 Eyre, Adam, 87; Daniel,
 174; Edmund, 509, 510;
 Edward, 506; family, 60,
 290, 481; G. H., 448;
 Hugo, 499, 512; J. F. N.,
 259; John, 450; Mrs.,
 429; Philip, 443; Robert,
 454; Rowland, 492; Thur-
 stan, 505
 Eyres, Thomas, 37
 Eyton, Thomas, 521; Wil-
 liam de, 481, 519

F.

Fairbam, family, 431
 Fane, Thomas, 511
 Farewell, arms, 10
 Farmer, Roger, 19
 Farnham, Adrian, 290
 Farnworth, Elias, 305, 515,
 517
 Farran, Frederick, 499
 Farway, arms, 10
 Faulkner, Gervase, 399
 Fayreclough, Hugh, 431;
 Richard, 450
 Feepound, John, 63
 Feilden, H. J., 269
 Fieldsend, William, 509
 Felley, Prior of, 37, 45
 Felowe, William, 477
 Felson, John, 474
 Felton, Henry, 493
 Fenton, Adam de, 450;
 John, 305
 Fentresper, Richard de,
 500
 Fereley, Thomas de, 463;
 William de, 447
 Ferne, William, 518
 Ferrers, arms, 67, 58, 62;
 Edward, 58, 63; family,
 131, 163; Henry de, 321;
 John, 487; Margaret, 56,
 57; Ralph de, 474; Ro-
 bert de, 33, 145, 171;
 Thomas de, 37
 Fesand, John, 51
 Feusan, John, 516

Ffytche, arms, 404
 Fiddler, Thomas, 477
 Field, Thomas, 480; Wal-
 ter, 149
 Finch, J. A., 6
 Findern, arms, 314; family,
 22, 30, 313, 314; Hugo
 de, 435; John de, 305,
 317; Ralph de, 51, 484;
 Thomas, 310
 Findley, William, 487
 Fisher, Robert, 193; Wil-
 liam, 521
 Fitz Geremund, Ralph, 183
 Fitzherbert, family, 335,
 525; Francis, 78; John,
 513; Nicholas, 32, 314;
 Ralph, 69, 131; Sir An-
 thony, 305; Thomas, 485;
 William, 344
 Fitzhubert, Ralph, 15, 33,
 145, 156, 267, 355, 435
 Fitznicholas, family, 267;
 Robert, 268, 269
 Fitz Odo, Ralph, 48
 Fitzpiers, Peter, 355, 356
 Fitz Ralph, arms, 62; fa-
 mily, 33, 34, 35, 131, 137,
 183, 195; Hubert, 355;
 Ralph, 52; William, 184
 Fitzstephen, Ralph, 355,
 356, 358
 Fitzwalter, Hubert, 355
 Fitzwilliam, Earl, 504
 Flamstede, John, 173, 222
 Flanders, Baldwin, Earl of,
 219
 Flanstead, John, 416
 Fleetwood, family, 178
 Fletcher, John, 323; Philip,
 487; Richard, 88; Walter,
 19
 Flood, Edward, 459
 Flynte Christopher, 453
 Foderingye, Walter de, 500
 Foley, E. W., 80; Lord, 504
 Foljambe, family, 500;
 George, 482; Godfrey,
 494; Henry, 496; James,
 305, 446, 456, 518; Robert,
 463, 484; Roger, 510;
 William, 474
 Felnitt, family, 285
 Fonteneys, Robert, 460
 Ford, James, 492; Ralph,
 187; Richard, 513
 Forester, family, 459; John,
 458; Richard, 507
 Forte, Thomas, 493
 Poston, Henry de, 454
 Foucher, family, 165; John,
 150, 154; Robert, 167
 Foukes, Thomas, 450
 Fowle, John, 470
 Fowler, Gervase, 464; John,
 234
 Fox, Henry, 317; John, 47;
 Mr., 258, 259; Samuel,
 245, 324, 340, 342; Wil-
 liam, 512
 Foxlowe, Francis, 465
 Frampton, arms and family,
 290

Franceys, family, 297; Sir
 Thomas, 198; William,
 484
 Francis, Arthur, 197; Roger,
 476; Vicar of Willington,
 437
 Franke, Edmund, 515
 Frankisse, Richard, 469
 William, 18
 Frecheville, Anker de, 484;
 arms, 62; family, 34, 137,
 195, 478; Ralph de, 38;
 Sir Peter, 251
 French, family, 425
 Freney, Roger, 463, 518
 Frodesham, Robert de, 6
 Fulnethy, Christopher, 509
 Fulthorpe, family, 389

G.

Gadesby, William, 305
 Gamble, John, 125
 Gamson, Robert, 501
 Gamutt, George, 503
 Gamulston, William de, 449
 Gant, Gilbert de, 219, 257
 Gardiner, Laurence, 382;
 Simon, 464; William,
 466, 476
 Garmston, family, 501
 Garrard, Richard, 519
 Garton, John, 52; Thomas
 de, 367; William, 51, 479
 Gasci, Amalric de, 183, 184
 Gaunt, John of, 260
 Gauselinus, Cardinal John,
 378, 381, 386
 Gayteburton, John de, 480
 Gee, Robert, 148
 Gell, Anthony, 519; family,
 519; Philip, 472; Ralph,
 284, 492; Sir John, 203,
 204, 286, 493
 Geoffrey, Bishop, 146
 Gernon, William, 164
 Getcliffe, Robert, 516
 Gibbons, Grinling, 239
 Gibbs, the Architect, 92
 Gifford, arms, 154, 188; Sir
 John, 486
 Gilbert, John, 512; Thomas,
 285, 472; William, 222,
 303
 Gilby, John, 453
 Gilder, William, 236
 Gildeston, John de, 436
 Giles, Archdeacon of Berks,
 72
 Gilkes, Walter, 476
 Gisborne, family, 478
 Gladwin, Lemuel, 482
 Glapwell, Thomas, 451, 485;
 William, 467
 Glasier, Geoffrey, 509
 Glossop, John, 487
 Gloucester, Richard de, 381
 Glynn, George, 77
 Goddard, family, 504; I.,
 63; Joseph, 244
 Godelyng, Robert, 133
 Godfrey, John, 516

- Godman, William, 520
 Godmannus, Frater, 196
 Godwin, Thomas, 269
 Goldie, A. R., 197
 Goldsmith, Edmund, 498
 Gornfrey, family, 460, 462 ;
 Thomas, 459
 Gonaleston, William de, 481
 Goodread, Thomas, 513
 Goodwin, Samuel, 116, 121 ;
 Richard, 492 ; William, 497
 Goodyar, G. D., 482
 Gordon, family, 519 ; George,
 485, 518 ; Henry, 521 ;
 John, 517
 Gough, John, 519
 Gould, Thomas, 448 ; Wil-
 liam, 235
 Goushull, Sir Walter, 445 ;
 Thomas de, 482
 Gower, John, 459
 Gown, John, 477
 Goythe, John, 487
 Grace, Job, 382 ; Robert,
 486, 487
 Graneby, Richard de, 469
 Granger, Dorothy, 429 ;
 Thomas, 515
 Granville, G. J., 475
 Greatorex, family, 222, 226 ;
 Mr. 109
 Greaves, family, 522 ; John,
 483, 492 ; William, 207
 Green, Christopher, 464 ;
 Henry, 148, 519 ; John,
 510 ; William, 115, 458
 Greenthwaite, Launcelot,
 487
 Greenwood, *alias* Sheffield,
 John, 447
 Gregge, family, 263
 Gregory, G. B., 237 ; John,
 463, 534
 Grendon, William de, 184
 Gresham, Sir Thomas, 303
 Gresley, family, 257, 524
 Gretehead, Robert, 463
 Greveye, Robert de, 518
 Greville, family, 516
 Grey, arms, 62, 236, 325,
 407 ; Elizabeth, 237, 410 ;
 family, 41, 211, 233, 234,
 404, 409, 416, 476, 477, 479 ;
 Hon. Anchtel, 402, 403 ;
 John H., 450 ; John, Lord,
 286 ; Richard, 244 ; Rich-
 ard, Lord, 251
 Grice, Elias, 95
 Griffin, Bartholomew, 518 ;
 Ludovious, 483
 Griffith, John, 464 ; Sir
 Henry, 404
 Grinfield, Thomas, 477
 Gronginett, Stephen, 207 ;
 T. V., 140
 Grove, Thomas ; 487, 493
 Groves, W. K., 519
 Gryll, Hugo, Abbot of Ches-
 ter, 424
 Guldeford, John de, 479
 Gurney, Hugh, 37
 Gwente, Richard, 486, 493
 Gylot, John, 244
- H.
- Hacket, Bishop, 106, 513
 Haddon, Geoffrey de, 447
 Hadfield, Charles, 506
 Haidocke, Thomas, 523
 Hake, John de, 520
 Hales, Robert de, 18
 Halghes, Geoffrey, 498
 Haighton, John de, 504
 Halington, Humphrey de,
 479
 Hall, Charles, 466 ; George,
 487 ; Gervase, 79, 100, 197 ;
 H. B., 411 ; James, 465 ;
 John, 517, 518 ; Joseph,
 477 ; Laurence, 425 ; R. P.,
 512 ; Roger del, 476 ;
 Thomas, 465
 Hallam, Henry de, 244 ;
 John de, 221 ; Ralph de,
 211 ; Richard, 222
 Halliday, George, 8
 Hallowes, family, 474 ; Na-
 thaniel, 378
 Hallson, Richard, 454
 Halsted, family, 19
 Halton, Immanuel, 469, 487 ;
 Miles, 358 ; Thomas, 453
 Halughton, William de, 457
 Hambleton, Alexander, 506
 Hambury, William de, 487
 Hammencourt, arms, 188
 Hancock, John, 443 ; Ro-
 bert, 461
 Haneygate, Robert de, 173
 Hankey, Henry, 486
 Hanley, William de, 509
 Hanson, Samuel, 516
 Harcott, William, 303, 305
 Hardestry, family, 518
 Harding, John, 305 ; W.,
 393
 Hardwick, John, 98 ; S. A.,
 470
 Harcourt, family, 474
 Harley, Robert, 450
 Harnesby, Geoffrey, 471
 Harpur, arms, 29, 253, 310 ;
 Barbara, 148 ; crest, 253 ;
 family, 29, 30, 147, 162,
 167, 253, 310, 311, 335, 338 ;
 Hodgson Francis, 494 ;
 John, 19, 20, 78, 268, 322,
 323, 327, 472 ; Richard, 18
 Harrabim, Malin, 517
 Harrington, Earl of, 197 ;
 family, 204 ; Nicholas, 389
 Harris, Thomas, 521
 Harrison, Francis, 477 ;
 John, 450, 476, 482 ; Mi-
 chael, 521 ; Nicholas, 474 ;
 Ralph, 406 ; Robert, 458 ;
 Thomas, 125, 254, 293, 505 ;
 Harthull, Richard de, 512
 Hartley, Stephen, 507
 Hartshorne, Matthew, 465 ;
 Michael, 469
 Harvey, family, 447 ; Ni-
 cholas, 244
 Harwood, John, 521
 Haselbeach, Adam, 48 ; fa-
 mily, 517
- Haslam, Christopher, 459,
 461 ; Edward, 447 ; John,
 63
 Haslehurst, Robert, 514
 Hassell, Agnes, 60
 Hastings, Lord William,
 234 ; Robert de, Abbot of
 Chester, 321
 Hathelsey, Richard de, 469
 Hatton, arms and family,
 388
 Haughton, John, 222
 Hauk, Christopher, 513 ;
 Nicholas, 381, 383
 Havey, Thomas, 474
 Hawe, arms, 403 ; family,
 402 ; Henry, 404
 Hawford, Mr., 109
 Hawkswell, Gregory, 150,
 345, 346
 Hawksworth, Josias, 235
 Hawson, Richard, 453, 454
 Hawton, William, 305
 Haxall, William, 506
 Haxby, Stephen, 443
 Hay, Richard, 501, 507
 Haydocke, Thomas, 517
 Hayes, Thomas, 507
 Haynton, Michael de, 484 ;
 Robert de, 500
 Hayton, E. T., 516, 518
 Hayward, Richard, 459 ;
 Thomas, 493
 Haywood, George, 98 ;
 John, 48, 196 ; Mr., 459
 Hayworth, Walter de, 463
 Heacock, William, 19
 Heald, William, 482
 Heanon, Nicholas de, 469 ;
 William de, 133, 268
 Heape, Hugo, 512
 Hearon, Paul, 357
 Heathcote, family, 247, 254,
 470 ; Ralph, 478, 480, 482,
 509 ; Richard, 305
 Hebbe, John, 474
 Hedderly, Daniel 134 ;
 George, 298, 411 ; Thomas,
 192, 227, 229, 298, 308,
 431, 534
 Heith, Richard, 249
 Helps, C. L., 458
 Hemmingway, John, 135
 Henderson, Mr., 191
 Henmore, Roger, 454
 Henry, Dean of Derby, 72 ;
 Rector of Weston, 425
 Henshaw, Richard, 141
 Heppenstall, Brian, 446
 Hepworth, John, 188, 191
 Herbert, Sir Henry, 192
 Herby, John, 454
 Herdley, John de, 478
 Herdman, William, 244
 Hereford, Richard de, 473
 Herinton, family, 6
 Heringsted, Christopher,
 465
 Heriz, Ivo de, 45
 Heronville, family, 185
 Hertestoft, John de, 485
 Hertfordton, John de, 6
 Herthull, Richard de, 496

- Hertwell John de, 469
 Hervey, Henry, 476
 Heth, John, 47
 Hewitt, family, 469; James, 485; John, 479; Richard, 499; Robert, 458
 Hexi, Thomas, 457
 Hexuldesham, William de, 512
 Hey, Samuel, 207, 208
 Heyford, Robert de, 323
 Heynor, arms, 236
 Heyth, George, 187
 Heyworth, Bp., 188; John, 381
 Heywood, Robert, 515
 Hibbert, Henry, 347
 Hibton, John, 521
 Hickingbotham, family, 430
 Hickling, John de, 467; Richard, 279; William de, 222
 Higden, Ralph, 269
 Higgs, William, 382, 453
 Higham, arms, 177
 Highmore, F. M., 197
 Hill, Henry, 464; John, 19, 511; Joseph, 368; Richard, 454; Thomas, 453
 Hills, T. C., 450; Thomas, 466
 Hilton, Robert de, 146, 147; Thomas, 482
 Hinchclyffe, Edward, 291; family, 286
 Hincley, John, 482
 Hinckman, Thomas, 453
 Hinton, John, 470
 Hiron, James, 470
 Hodgkinson, John, 174
 Hodson, William, 450
 Hoggerson, William, 512
 Hoggesthorpe, Philip de, 474
 Hoghton, Walter de, 479
 Holborne, Nicholas, 357
 Holbroke, Charles, 141
 Holden, family, 5, 6, 7, 11, 254, 425, 430; James Robert, 475
 Holewayes, Godfrey, 37
 Holford, arms, 10; family, 335
 Holland, James, 501; John de, 173; Richard, Earl, 222; Thomas de, 494; William, 472
 Hollingham, John, 117
 Hollingshead, James, 518
 Hollis, Thomas, 482; William, 473
 Holme, John, 465; Richard, 523; Robert, 482
 Holmes, Henry, 222; James, 278; M., 52; Nicholas, 196, 197; Richard, 244; William, 477
 Holmesfield, William, 509
 Holt, David, 465; Edward, 420; James, 472; Richard, 478
 Holwell, Thomas, 285
 Hombersley, William, 519
 Honeye, Thomas, 518
 Hoord, arms, 202
 Hope, Benjamin, 518; Charles, 174; Charles Stead, 117, 512; family, 79, 133; John, 100; Mark, 286; Robert, 450; William, 63, 147, 149, 151, 155, 229, 259, 498
 Hopkins, John, 516
 Hoppeley, John, 51
 Hopton, Adam de, 476
 Hopwell, arms, 333; John, 332
 Hordron, John, 461
 Horeston, John del, 187
 Hornby, Henry, 470
 Horne, Cornelius, 441, 449; Edward, 360; John, 477; Ralph, 521; Robert, 222
 Horobin, Laurence, 183, 513
 Horsburgh, James, 259
 Horsington, Jasper, 109, 286, 299
 Horton, John de, 478; Mr., 108; Walter, 79
 Horungwode, Marmaduke de, 500
 Horwood, John, 477
 Horyngham, William de, 465
 Hosteler, family, 476
 Hoster, Thomas, 305
 Hotham, Frederick, 174
 Hotoft, John, 473
 Hoton, Richard, 491, 493
 Houbell, John, 485
 Houghton, John, 79, 99
 Houlkes, John, 179
 Hoveden, Mr., 65
 Howard, family, 504; Garton, 518; Henry, 268; J. G., 133; Sir George, 348
 Howe, Christopher, 504; George, 357
 Howell, Thomas, 259
 Hower, John, 150
 Hucknall, John de, 466, 474
 Hudleston, Milo, 323, 470
 Hudson, Henry, 513; Thomas, 197; William, 460, 465
 Hugh, Dean of Derby, 71, 131, 145; Earl of Chester, 3, 321, 423; Rector of Eckington, 463
 Hughes, J. H., 19
 Hull, Adam de, 48
 Hulley, Robert, 505; Thomas, 443
 Hulme, John, 187
 Hulmes, James, 269
 Hulyn, William, 501, 519
 Humble, M. M., 490
 Humbleton, James, 516
 Hume, F. H., 499
 Hummondsey, Robert, 486
 Hundemanly, William de, 457
 Hungton, William de, 517
 Hunloke, Sir Henry, 221
 Hunne, John, 448
 Hunt, arms, 16; family, 5, 9, 10; Thomas, 449, 500
 Huntingdon, Robert, 430
 Hurd, Nathaniel, 519; William, 467
 Hurst, arms, 202
 Hurt, Henry, 425; Robert, 513; William, 514
 Hutchinson, Cuthbert, 453; John, 19; Luke, 513; Michael, 79, 89, 91, 92, 96, 368; Thomas, 140
 Hutton, John, 278
 Huys, John, 381, 383
 Hyndeley, William de, 504
 Hynkeley, John, 482
 Hyton, Joseph, 47, 51

I.

- Ibbotson, John, 507
 Ible, Robert, 513
 Ilkesdon, John, 47
 Ilkeston, family, 259; William, 463
 Inett, family, 521; Richard, 501
 Ingleby, arms, 431; John, 463
 Ingram, Peter, 145
 Inskip, William, 458
 Insula, John de, 463
 Ireland, Walter, 518
 Ireton, Walter, 485
 Irton, Robert, 520
 Isabell, Robert, 454
 Islip, Archbishop, 49, 367

J.

- Jackson, G. C., 504; Isaac, 176; J., 411; Robert, 448; Thomas, 501, 519; William, 292
 Jacques, John, 459, 465, 512; Simon, 368
 Jameson, William, 481
 Jepson, Magister, 510
 Jerome, William, 176
 Jervis, family, 343
 Jessop, George, 278; William, 448
 Jobson, John, 142
 John, Bishop of Lichfield, 234; Chaplain of Brampton, 457; Earl of Shrewsbury, 443; Rector of Morley, 324; Vicar of Tideswell, 507
 Johnson, Dr., 180; N. P., 7; Richard, 174, 501; Robert, 133; Thomas, 518
 Jones, Nicholas, 117; Sir Samuel, 448; Thomas, 516
 Jonson, William, 317
 Jourdain, Francis, 513
 Jurdan, John, 518
 Justes, Henry, 517

K.

Karleton, John de, 463
 Kay, Nicholas, 147, 357;
 Richard, 521
 Kaynes, John de, 484
 Kelsall, John, 473, 506
 Kempson, Henry, 441
 Kendale, John de, 259
 Kendall, Thomas, 133
 Kent, Henry, 244, 248
 Kenyon, Adamson, 510
 Kerry, Charles, 348, 533
 Kersington, Nicholas de,
 187, 476, 517; William de,
 357, 515
 Kewley, J. W., 519
 Key, Mr., 478
 Keyes, Henry, 405, 416;
 Thomas, 467
 Keynes, John de, 517
 Kibworth, Robert de, 501
 Kilbie, Richard, 79, 97, 100
 Kilburn, Robert, 450; Tho-
 mas de, 213
 Kildale, John de, 469
 Kime, Ann, 8; John, 9;
 William, 466
 Kinalton, William de, 196
 Kindar, Richard, 294
 Kinelworth, Nicholas de,
 500
 King, George, 483; John,
 474
 Kingston, family, 448;
 Richard de, 447
 Kirk, John by the, 479;
 Robert, 534; William,
 490, 507, 509, 510
 Kirkby, Nicholas de, 466;
 Robert, 473; Thomas, 464
 Kirkby-Lackthorpe, Henry
 de, 221
 Kirkland, family, 61, 238;
 John, 60
 Kirkman, Robert, 485
 Kitchingman, John, 513
 Knaugresse, Thomas, 469
 Knight, Sir Edward, 380;
 W. D., 162
 Knights Hospitallers, 15,
 16, 33
 Knighton, Goddard, 515
 Kniveton, Anne, 514;
 family, 522; Lady Fran-
 cis, 278; Richard, 512;
 Roger de, 513; Thomas,
 516
 Knowles, arms, 404; family,
 401; J. D., 504
 Kybballe, Roger, 48
 Kychyne, William, 471
 Kynaston, John, 510
 Kynnorsley, Clement, 222,
 480; Walter, 187; Wil-
 liam, 37, 44, 473

L.

Latchford, Matthew, 447
 Lago, Robert, 437
 Lake, Dame Mary, 207

Lamb, Edward, 466
 Lamley, Robert de, 484;
 Simon de, 457; Thomas,
 165
 Lancaster, Thomas, 173;
 Thomas, Earl of, 479
 Lane, family, 277; Martin,
 453, 501; William, 516
 Langley, arms, 331; family,
 330; William, 518
 Langstaffe, William, 454
 Langstrother, John, 18
 Langton, Bishop W. de, 75,
 367, 378, 464; Hugh de,
 463; Robert, 487; Tho-
 mas, 499
 Lassells, George, 446
 Latham, John, 19
 Lathbury, arms, 188; family,
 186
 Lathwell, Hannah, 11
 Laughton, William, 286
 Launde, family, 324; Prior
 of, 504
 Laurence, Abbot of Darley,
 150
 Laverok, Thomas, 476
 Law, Edmund, 368
 Lawe, John, 76, 95, 139, 501
 Lawrence, Benjamin, 502,
 517; John, 478; 485;
 Thomas, 382
 Lawson, Christopher, 493;
 John, 357
 Lawton, family, 274
 Lay, family, 222
 Layley, William, 463
 Leadbetter, William, 507
 Ledenham, Thomas de, 500
 Ledward, W. J., 358
 Lee, George, 380, 381;
 Henry, 455, 519; John,
 486; Ralph, 36, 151;
 Richard, 502
 Leech, family, 56, 332;
 Laurence, 6, 483; Sir Ed-
 ward, 380, 398, 492, 495,
 497, 500, 509; Sir Francis,
 493; William, 454
 Leeke, Alan, 305; family,
 98, 211, 212, 213, 474, 479;
 Nicholas, 486; Sir Fran-
 cis, 441, 446, 480; Sir
 John, 453
 Lees, Alexander, 37; Roger
 de, 454; Samuel, 235
 Legat, John, 474
 Leicester, Adam de, 149,
 150; Milo de, 520; Ralph
 de, Abbot of Darley, 355;
 Richard de, 196
 Leigh, family, 186, 188, 191,
 192, 470; Henry de, 425;
 John, 500; Joseph, 187;
 Peter, 323; Thomas, 514
 Lekebourne, Hugo de, 212
 Lely, John de, 132
 Lente, William, 479
 Lenton, John de, 133, 513;
 Prior of, 244
 Leuric, 69, 145
 Leuricus, Abbot of Burton,
 70
 Levenot, 267, 335
 Leventhorpe, family, 185
 Lewis, G. W., 52; Lewis,
 207; (alias Pygott)
 Richard, 425; Thomas,
 290, 516
 Lexington, arms, 201;
 Henry de, 488; Richard
 de, 202
 Leybourne, John, 367
 Leyton, Ambrose, 17
 Licet, William, 358
 Ligon, Richard, 529
 Lillingstone, Edward, 80
 Lilly, Edward, 19
 Lillylowe, Thomas, 453,
 515, 519
 Lillyman, John, 474, 486
 Limme, arms, 326
 Linacre, Hugo de, 457
 Lincoln, Dean of, 484, 513,
 515; Hugo de, 480
 Lincolnia, Norman de, 69,
 171
 Liptrot, Isaac, 323
 Lister, arms, 119; Dorothy,
 472; family, 119; John,
 120
 Liverpool, William, 196
 Liversage, Alice, 151; Ro-
 bert, 82, 83, 150, 151
 Llewellyn, David, 501
 Lloyd, Bp., 177; family, 519
 Lobley, John, 453
 Lockett, William, 115, 133,
 140, 174
 Lomas, Henry, 506
 Lombe, William, 323
 Londeforth, Hugh de, 37
 London, John de, 145; Wal-
 ter, 173; William de, 213
 Longeley, Henry de, 173
 Longespée, Bp. Roger, 365,
 377
 Longford, family, 445, 446,
 470, 485; Mrs., 429; Nigel
 de, 332; Sir Nicholas,
 469, 473, 482; Sir Ralph,
 486; Thomas de, 485
 Longmire, J. L., 368
 Longvilliers, arms, 201; fa-
 mily, 202
 Lonsdale, Bp., 229
 Lord, Adam, 467; family,
 276; W. A., 482
 Loscoe, John, 47, 487; Wil-
 liam de, 259
 Loughborow, John, 147, 357
 Lowde, Roger, 466
 Lowe, arms, 252; Arthur,
 368; crest, 253; E. W.,
 486; Edmund, 286; fa-
 mily, 25, 239, 251, 252, 253,
 512; Henry, 293; John,
 108, 133, 197; Laurence,
 248; Richard, 464; Tho-
 mas, 259, 507; William
 Drury, 254
 Loweden, Thomas de, 484
 Lucius III., Pope, 69
 Lucy, William, 486
 Luda, Henry de, 519
 Ludlam, William, 449

Lumley, arms, 345; family, 327
 Lund, John, 519; Thomas, 470
 Lupus, Hugh, Earl of Chester, and arms, 431
 Lyburgh, Bartholomew, 520
 Lychtegne, John de, 516
 Lylling, Thomas, 466
 Lynden, William de, 505
 Lynley, Leonard, 447
 Lynton, William de, 259
 Lytton, Christopher, 510; John, 485

M.

Mabilsteyn, John, 17
 Mablethorpe, Roger de, 484
 Mace, Phineas, 446, 458
 Macfarlane, J. D., 478
 Macham, Nicholas, 133, 174
 Machyn, Richard, 512
 Mackworth, arms, 119; John, 76; William, 268
 Madan, Spencer, 382
 Madox, Richard, 474
 Mafeld, John, 482
 Mainwaring, Kellam, 472
 Makkeby, family, 187
 Malam, William, 512
 Malcave, Richard, 480
 Malerya, Richard, 334
 Malet, Robert, 517
 Malinere, William, 6, 244
 Malkay, Richard, 469
 Malloy, Robert, 18
 Malstany, Simon, 367
 Maltby, J. W., 470; John, 515
 Malyn, John, 234, 235
 Mandersley, Richard, 459
 Mandeville, Peter, 458
 Manley, arms and family, 373
 Manlove, Thomas, 109, 117
 Mann, Hugh, 512; W. M., 510
 Manners, family, 226, 483; Gertrude, 521; Grace, Lady, 259; John, 258, 515
 Mansfield, Hugo de, 453; Thomas, 425
 Manson, A. T. G., 504; John, 513
 Manvers, Earl, 448
 Mapulton, Henry, 515, John de, 518
 Mar, Robert de, 463
 Marchington, Nicholas de, 446
 Mareys, John, 490
 Marisco, Richard de, 379, 381
 Markeaton, Walter de, 172, 173
 Markham, arms, 445; family, 202, 445
 Markland, Edward, 510
 Marnham, Richard de, 478
 Marriott, family, 253; H. P., 449; John, 46, 47, 117; Randolph, 521
 Marsh, John, 269
 Marshall, arms, 202; family, 60; John, 446, 458
 Martin, family, 147; Hugo, 467; Peter, 146; Thomas, 473
 Marton, Richard, 498
 Mason, family, 483, 515; George, 478; John, 52, 436, 470; Robert, 143, 155; Thomas, 244
 Massey, arms, 429; family, 325; J. C., 471; Jane, 249; William, 493, 497, 510
 Masson, John, 505, 521
 Masters, Stephen, 501
 Mathews, Thomas, 441
 Matilda, dau. of Robert, Dean of Derby, 79
 Matley, Dorothy, 443
 Matlock, Gilbert de, 460
 Maucclerk, John, 457
 Maulovel, arms, 201; Stephen, 202
 Mauser, Richard, 480
 Maxwell, Thomas, 477
 Maynard, A. L., 443
 Mears, C. & G., 124, 125, 180; Thomas, 314, 351, 438; Thomas and Son, 135, 168
 Medeley, Thomas, 207
 Melbourn, William de, 471
 Melion, John de, 500
 Mellor, Joseph, 448, 518; Richard, 30, 397, 405, 420; Robert, 254
 Melton, William, 513
 Mercy, Thomas, 465
 Merlache, Henry de, 48
 Mereton, Geoffrey de, 516
 Metcalfe, George, 207
 Meverell, Arthur, 509; Hugh, 511
 Meymott, Edward, 471, 512
 Meynell, family, 268, 269, 276, 277, 278; Godfrey, 270; Hugh, 172; Robert de, 457; Thomas de, 504; William, 497
 Middlemore, Richard, 416
 Middleton, Gilbert de, 484; John, 235; Robert, 269, 519; Thomas, 454
 Miller, Edward, 222; Mr., 498
 Mills, Malkin, 473
 Milne, R. M., 512
 Milner, John, 481; Thomas, 437
 Milward, arms, 177; family, 24, 178, 358; Henry, 177; Joseph, 245; Sir Thomas, 523
 Minster, John de la, 446
 Mitchell, William, 465
 Molesworth, W. E. N., 521; Molineux, Edward, 403; family, 401, 409
 Molynton, John de, 517
 Mome, Robert, 367
 Mon, William, 497
 Monck, Garstelowe, 493
 Monte, Alto, family, 423; William de, 425
 Montgomery, family, 3, 3, 486; Hugo de, 513; William de, 478
 Monyash, John, 213; Thomas, 174; William de, 515
 Mookson, Robert, 498
 Moore, Ambrose, 19; Bernard, 478; E. M., 513; family, 501, 512; Joseph, 366; Mr., 117
 Mordant, William, 392
 More, Francis, 425; George, 472, 528; John, 133, 447; Mr., 519; Philip, 286
 Morewood, family, 442; John, 222
 Morley, arms, 330, 331; family, 321, 324, 423; Hugo de, 325; Thomas, 357; Walter de, 211
 Morphy, Garatt, 35
 Morse, John, 269
 Morteyn, arms, 401; family, 401
 Morton, arms, 89; Richard, 448; Robert, 187, 518; Roger, 468
 Moseley, Sir Edward, 172
 Mosley, family, 188
 Mossley, Thomas, 501
 Mountgrace, Prior of, 447
 Mountjoy, family, 199, 200; William, Lord, 486
 Mower, George, 222
 Mozley, Henry, 177
 Mulchow, family, 473
 Mundy, Adrian 109; arms, 289; family, 238, 286, 289, 290, 294, 295, 298; Francis, 285, 291, 293; M. H. M., 324
 Murillo, 191
 Musard, family, 62; Nicholas, 478
 Muschamp, Bishop Geoff. de, 423, 506
 Muskharn, Robert de, 257
 Mussey, Henry, 506
 Musters, Geoffrey de, 183, 184
 Mykbrother, John, 41
 Myles, Thomas, 516
 Myln, Thomas, 163
 Mylton, arms, 252
 Mynars, Ralph, 147

N.

Nadan, William, 518
 Nassington, John de, 457
 Nath, J., 126
 Navelton, William de, 457
 Neale, arms and family, 401
 Needham, arms, 89; R., 518; Roger, 187
 Nettlesworth, Henry de, 466
 Neville, family, 472; Francis, 446; Ralph, Earl of Westmoreland, 389; Thomas de, 381

Newark, John, 482; William, 513
 Newbold, Richard, 454
 Newbygyng, Adam de, 518
 Newcastle, Henry, Duke of, 450; William, Earl and Duke of, 268, 269
 Newcombe, William, 81, 532
 Newenham, William de, 513
 Newdigate, C. J., 214, 222, 227, 238; Colonel, 216; family, 213; Francis, 215, 221
 Newham, Ralph, 141; Roger, 478
 Newling, Charles, 352
 Newport, Geoffrey, 138; Gregory, 451; Thomas, 18
 Newsam, Henry, 76
 Newstead, Prior of, 466
 Newthorpe, Richard de, 476
 Newton, family, 469; Isaac, 91; John, 81, 323; Robert, 78, 303, 425; Roger, Abbot of Darley, 75; Thomas, 360; William de, 518
 Nicholas, 267; Henry, 38; Vicar of Pentrich, 357
 Nicholson, Thomas, 244
 Nickson, Edward, 470
 Nicol, Thomas, 515
 Nightingale, Mr., 35; Peter, 66; 477
 Nodder, family, 443
 Noel, James, 274
 Nonus, Walter, 480
 Norbury, Bp. Roger de, 38, 164, 221, 367, 370, 378, 379, 484
 Norfolk, Duke of, 504; Jane, Duchess of, 477
 Norman, family, 52; Roger, 19
 Normanton, John, 449
 Norris, Humphrey, 425
 North, Christopher, 322, 323, 501
 Northampton, John, 501, 513, 514
 Northwell, Henry de, 449; Thomas, 454
 Norton, John de, 147
 Nottingham, family, 149, 213; Richard de, 235, 259; Simon de, 150
 Novant, Bp. Hugo, 355
 Noville, Robert de, 379
 Nowell, Andrew, 467
 Nykale, William de, 484
 Nyke, Nicholas, 437

O.

Oates, William, 441
 Oorington, Gilbert de, 449, 465
 Odam, John, 459
 Odell, Isaac, 460
 Offeryngton, John, 222
 Ogden, Samuel, 286
 Ogle, family, 359

Okeley, family, 6
 Okeover, arms, 345; family, 62; Rowland, 293
 Oldburgh, Henry de, 467
 Olde, family, 519
 Oldfield, George, 12, 22, 63, 85, 135, 142, 208, 215, 247, 264, 291, 308, 330, 373, 393, 394, 405, 411, 420; Henry, 12, 30, 64, 125, 180, 192, 199, 208, 227, 247, 254, 291, 303, 373, 394, 405, 420; John, 442, 517; Thomas, 479; William, 494
 Oldham, Richard, Abbot of Chester and Bp. of Sodor and Man, 431
 Oldknow, Joseph, 348
 Oliver, family, 429; William, 500
 Ordeswyke, Hugo de, 425
 Orell, William, 234, 447, 463, 464, 515
 Orseny, Henry, 221
 Orton, James, 148
 Osborne, family, 339; J., 162; Joyce, 323; William, 148
 Osmond, John, 51
 Ossewell, John de, 235
 Osten, family, 268
 Otes, John, 82
 Otter, Edward, 450, 469, 476
 Oudeby, family, 505; John de, 381
 Ounston, Giles, de, 473
 Outon, Peter de, 469
 Outram, Edward, 382
 Over, Nicholas de, 268
 Overa, John de, 504
 Owen, C. G., 473; family, 338
 Oxford & Mortimer, Countess of, 450
 Oxley, Richard, 476
 Oxtou, John de, 484; Nicholas de, 520
 Ozanne, R. J., 442

P.

Pabenharn, John, 516
 Pace, Richard, 381
 Packman, Mrs., 482
 Page, Robert, 212, 213; Roger, 484
 Paget, Charles, 56, 425; family, 303; Henry, 425; William, 322, 323, 486
 Paldon, Hugo, 430
 Palfreyman, Nicholas, 423; Thomas, 140, 512
 Palmer, Thomas, 6
 Papenham, John, 268
 Paploe, Mr., 109
 Pares, family, 203; Thomas, 208
 Parker, Dean Roger, 453; family, 165, 389; Francis, 136; John, 305, 465; Joseph, 293; Lord Chief

Justice, 147; Pelly, 213, 222; Richard, 279; Robert, 517, 519; Thomas, 174, 292, 515; William, 259, 521
 Parkes, William, 239
 Parkeston, William, 173
 Parlethorpe, Hugo de, 466
 Parre, John, 524
 Parson, Richard, 481
 Parsons, John, 517
 Pashley, William, 446
 Patchet, Robert, 454
 Pateshurst, John de, 436
 Patris, William, 383
 Paveley, Roger, 401
 Pawsey, J. W., 458
 Pawson, Richard, 466
 Payne, Edward, 501; John, 477, 481
 Paynet, James, 482
 Peacock, Abraham, 513
 Peak, John, 383; Jonathan, 460; Thomas de la, 298; William, 221
 Pearson, family, 167, 472; Roger, 437; S., 168; Samuel, 425
 Pease, Edward, 150, 166; Thomas, 476
 Peate, Thomas, 294
 Pecco, Ralph de, 441
 Peck, John, 453
 Peckham, Abp., 47, 138; arms, 226
 Peche, Bp. Richard, 171, 355, 423
 Pegge, Edward, 447; family, 389, 527; Samuel, 162, 467, 485; Thomas, 140
 Pelegrinus, Hugh, 381, 383
 Pelly, Thomas, 479
 Pemberton, Ralph, 17, 18
 Pendleton, William, 236
 Pentrich, Thomas de, 357
 Penysale, Hugo, 51, 453, 477
 Pepper, John, 442
 Percy, John, 459
 Perry, arms, 444
 Peter, Bishop of Lichfield, 377; son of Henry, Dean of Derby, 72; son of Robert, Dean of Derby, 72; Vicar of Derby, S. Peter, 147, 164
 Petmore, family, 22
 Peverel, William, 233
 Peyton, Thomas, 441, 442
 Phillips, Thomas, 183, 192
 Phype, Robert, 441
 Pickering, family, 286
 Pidecock, Benjamin, 512
 Pierpoint, family, 335, 443; Francis, 323; Henry, 97; Thomas, 482
 Pigen, Oliver, 235; William, 204
 Pilkington, arms and crest, 419; family, 419; Matthew, 418, 518; Middlemass, 416; Richard, 382; William, 501

- Pinchbeck, Walter de, 4
 Pipard, Ralph, 267, 268
 Pitt, Robert, 368
 Place, Roger de la, 244
 Plastowe, Henry de, 48
 Platts, Geoffrey, 480; Godfrey, 441
 Pleaseley, William de, 481
 Plethorpe, Hugo, 449
 Pocklington, John de, 474
 Pocock, G. H. J., 358
 Podenham, Thomas de, 500
 Pole, arms, 57, 62; Dorothy, 291; E. S. Chandos, 309; Edward, 339, 512, 515; Edward S., 324; family, 35, 46, 47, 56, 57, 65, 185, 186, 187, 188, 268, 269, 273, 274, 430; Francis, 340, 342; German, 150; Mrs., 429; Sir John de la, 38, 39
 Pollard, William, 501
 Ponay, William, 461
 Ponger, Elias, 500
 Ponsoby, William, Earl of Bessbro', 98
 Pontefract, Adam de, 463; Simon de, 425
 Poole, Barnabas, 487; Edward, 139, 140, 141; family, 425; Mr., 108; Ralph, 23
 Pope, family, 185
 Portal, William, 458, 519
 Porte, arms, 201; Peter, 470; Richard, 368, 519; Sir John, 201, 202, 436, 486; Thomas, 196
 Porter, Elizabeth, 180; family, 6, 11; John, 314, 458; Richard, 436, 453; Robert, 357, 358; Thomas, 517
 Portland, Duke of, 450, 466, 483; Margaret, Duchess of, 450
 Pote, Joseph, 368
 Pott, John, 501
 Potter, John, 358
 Poucher, family, 244
 Powell, Matthew, 470, 486
 Power, Roger, 467; Thomas, 470
 Powis, John, 453
 Powker, James, 165, 166
 Powtrel, arms, 225; crest, 226; family, 220, 221, 222, 225, 226; Nicholas, 234, 235; Thomas, 224
 Poynton, Thomas, 504
 Predyn, William, 450
 Prentice, Peter, 174
 Presse, Christopher, 527; Simon, 187
 Prestwick, John de, 492; Robert, 269
 Prime, Nathaniel, 84
 Prior, A. S., 499
 Proby, J. B., 507
 Proctor, family, 357
 Prowdelowe, Adam, 519
 Pryden, William, 498
 Puce, Christopher, 514
 Puddesey, John de, 463
 Pugin, A. W., 118
 Pulton, Brian, 430
 Purcell, Thomas, 448
 Purefoy, George, 405
 Pusey, Timothy, 59
 Putton, Nicholas, 504
 Pygot, Richard, 473
 Pym, family, 372
 Pype, Sir Richard, 446
 Pypis, Laurence, 467
 Pyrke, Robert, 467
 Pyrton, Hugo de, 515; John, 6

 Q.
 Querle, Thomas de, 478
 Querndon, Richard de, 505

 R.
 Radcliffe, arms, 89; family, 381; Richard de, 51
 Radford, Edward, 52; family, 351; Simon de, 213
 Ragge, family, 286; J., 84; Thomas, 117; William, 284
 Ragunhall, Robert, 457
 Rainshaw, Thomas, 447
 Raive, William, 487
 Raleigh, Sir Walter, 185
 Ralph, Lord Cromwell, 34; Vicar of Castleton, 498; Vicar of Derby, S. Peter, 147
 Randall, Walter, 93
 Randolf, John, 494
 Ratcliffe, Robert, 220
 Rathbone, family, 10; James, 235
 Raundes, Richard de, 447
 Ravensdale, John, 286, 292
 Raworth, Anthony, 222
 Rawson, Richard, 496
 Raylton, Richard, 464
 Raynor, Gervase, 293; John, 357; Richard, 473; Thomas, 76
 Reade, Sir William, 303
 Reaston, P. A., 446
 Reddicke, Henry, 446, 482; John, 476
 Redeman, Thomas, 17
 Reginald, Chaplain of Chesterfield, 457
 Rempston, Robert de, 234
 Remyngton, William, 506
 Repingdon, Richard, 51
 Reresby, arms, 10; family, 310, 335, 443
 Retford, William de, 449, 465
 Reve, Richard, 487, 517; Thomas, 157, 158
 Revell, Edward, 467; family, 471, 473; Francis, 512; George, 470; Robert, 459, 469
 Reynell, Carew, 467
 Reynolds, Edward, 448
 Rhodes, Cornelius H., 446; Edward, 7
 Rice, family, 215
 Rich, Robert Lord, 98
 Richard, Abp. of Canterbury, 423; Chaplain of Chesterfield, 457; Prior of Lenton, 248; Rector of Whittington, 484; Thomas, 460
 Richardson, family, 450; George, 177; William, 51
 Richemont, Thomas, Lord de, 477
 Ricketts, Frederick, 464
 Rider, Theophilus, 368
 Ridge, John, 299
 Riperes, Richard de, 457
 Rishton, Edward, 467
 Risley, family, 325; Richard, 383; William de, 515
 Rivers, Robert, 463; Thomas, 469
 Robert, Abbot of Burton, 435; Dean of Derby, 72; Robert, son of, 72; Prior of Kenilworth, 34
 Roberts, Nicholas, 485; William, 502
 Robertson, Walter, 479
 Robinson, family, 19; John, 76, 482; Peter, 472; Richard, 70, 165
 Rockingham, Marquis of, 504
 Rode, Richard, 513
 Roderham, family, 441, 442
 Rodes, family, 446, 465, 473; Ralph, 441
 Rodney, family, 225
 Rodnyngton, Richard de, 383, 384; Robert de, 244
 Roe, Thomas, 499, 516
 Roger, Bp. of London, 344; Bp. of Worcester, 34; Chaplain of Aston, 44
 Rogers, Sampson, 449
 Rolf, John, 505, 521
 Rolleston, family, 184, 185, 187, 529; John de, 6; Richard, 268, 425
 Rollisley, Richard, 501
 Romayne, Simon, 515
 Romsore, James, 61
 Ronclyff, Richard, 457
 Ronyngton, John de, 501
 Roos, Robert de, 485
 Roper, family, 5, 6, 322
 Rose, Brian, 443
 Rossell, arms, 252; family, 248
 Rossyndale, Robert de, 504
 Rosteleston, William de, 305
 Rotherham, John, 160
 Rothery, Peter, 478
 Rothwode, Robert, 476
 Roton, Richard, 305
 Row, George, 518
 Rowbotham, Thomas, 445

- Rowlandson, John, 360, 368, 482, 492, 493
 Roy, family, 476; R. C., 512
 Roycestre, Robert de, 213
 Royez, Ralph, 447
 Rudhall, Abraham, 155, 264
 Rudyard, Thomas, 293
 Rufford, William, Abbot of, 234
 Rupert, Prince, 100
 Russell, John, 460; Nicholas, 515; Robert, 155; Thomas, 514
 Rutland, Countess of, 483; Duke of, 258, 259, 260, 483; Earl of, 482, 483
 Rya, Hubert de, 33
 Rye, family, 482
 Ryggeway, John, 139, 147
 Ryley, arms, 179; William, 481, 498
- S.
- S. John of Jerusalem, Knights of, 15, 16, 23
 Sacheverell, arms, 333; family, 156, 157, 160, 253, 810, 322, 323, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 344, 501; Henry S., 347; John, 512; Ralph, 234; Robert, 513
 Sadler, family, 298
 Sale, arms and crest, 429; family, 11, 25, 425, 428, 429, 532
 Saleford, William de, 445
 Salicosá-Mará, family, 183
 Sallow, arms and family, 419; John de, 383; Robert de, 213, 221
 Salmon, William, 465
 Sandale, John de, 6, 381; William, 443
 Sandbach, Sir Richard, 55
 Sandeford, Brian, 482
 Sanderby, John, 510
 Sandiacre, family, 211
 Sandiforth, John, 504
 Sanington, Michael, 19
 Sanson, Richard, 310
 Saperton, Roger de, 323
 Satheley, Robert de, 465
 Saunders, Joseph, 174
 Sauseman, Roger, 234
 Savage, Edmund, 467; family, 258, 387; John, 259, 479, 516; Ralph, 486; Robert de, 465; Thomas, 499, 502
 Saville, Sir George, 477
 Sawrier, William, 437
 Saxelby, Thomas de, 259
 Saxton, I., 63; John de, 367
 Saynt, Thomas, 476
 Scargill, John, 222, 226; Nicholas de, 463
 Scarsdale, Earl, 470, 480; family, 466, 474, 486; Lord, 19, 305, 306
 Scattergood, Anthony, 382; John, 78
 Schaynton, John de, 323; Stephen de, 470
 Schepeston, William de, 518
 Scholes, Jeremiah, 472
 Scottrede, Henry, 501, 519
 Scoter, Hugh de, 382, 383, 387
 Scott, John, 286; M. H., 207
 Scrobby, John de, 484, 500
 Seroop, Richard, 4
 Seale, John, 133, 174
 Sebyston, John de, 501
 Seddon, Robert, 269; Roger, 473
 Segyngton, John de, 512
 Selby, William, 505
 Selden, Isaac, 117, 133
 Selere, Alexander de, 483
 Sence, Roger, 501
 Senhouse, Elizabeth, 386; J. L., 393
 Sentloe, Elizabeth, 516
 Sewell, Richard, 443
 Seymour, Sir Thomas, 197
 Seyncelow, arms and family, 331
 Seynthy, Robert, 466
 Seyrdan, Richard, 213, 259
 Shake, Richard, 495
 Shallcross, family, 508, 509
 Shalynton, William de, 516
 Shardlow, family, 149, 150
 Sharnford, Robert de, 467
 Sharpe, family, 482; Henry, 517; Thomas, 305
 Shaw, Huntingdon, 141; Ralph, 518, 527; Roger, 484
 Shebyngton, William, 519
 Shedden, Samuel, 442
 Sheffield, John, 471, 472
 Sheldon, family, 497; Hugo, 517
 Shelford, Prior of, 196; Robert de, 196
 Shelley, Humphrey, 157
 Shelmerdine, David, 19, 25; family, 61; Thomas, 26, 52, 63, 66
 Shelton, Roger de, 383
 Shepherd, John, 284; Ralph, 269; Robert, 6, 458
 Sheppey, Hugh, 424, 425
 Sherborne, Richard, 6
 Shipley, Samuel, 513
 Shipston, Joseph, 471
 Shipton, John, 140; Thomas, 167
 Shirbroke, Thomas de, 474, 481
 Shirland, Bishop Walter, 4
 Shirley, arms, 225; Cassandra, 220; crest, 226; family, 23, 225; Henry de, 446; Richard, 473
 Shiringham, John de, 234
 Shore, William, 76
 Short, Laurence, 443
 Shovel, Richard, 220
 Shrewsbury, Elizabeth, Countess of, 100; family, 97, 477, 504; Francis, Earl of, 518; George, Earl of, 487, 521; Gilbert, Earl of, 34
 Shuttleworth, family, 6, 11; James, 5; Richard, 510
 Shylton, family, 392
 Sibthorpe, William de, 42
 Silcock, Roger, 183
 Silvester, George, 63; Nicholas, 477
 Simeon Trustees, 80
 Simon, Vicar of Tibshelf, 481
 Simpson, Jo., 398; John, 443, 459, 507; William, 464
 Sinderby, Christopher, 510
 Sitwell, family, 245, 324, 339, 340; George, 464; Harriet, W. S., 343; Richard, S. W., 306
 Skegby, Richard, 449
 Skelton, Richard, 505
 Skevington, family, 10; Robert, 264
 Skinner, Thomas, 155
 Skipwith, Sir T. G., 222
 Skirlaugh, Walter de, 479
 Slater, family, 517
 Sleath, W. B., 437
 Sleigh, arms, 179; family, 178, 528; Gervase, 179; Ralph, 506; William, 477
 Smalley, William, 470
 Swallowwood, G. A., 19
 Smethley, Richard, 187; William, 512
 Smethton, Robert, 484
 Smith, Bishop, 392; Courtney, 475; Edward, 493; family, 76, 187, 450, 517, 519, 521; Jeremiah, 368; John, 19, 63, 140, 470; Matthew, 293; Nicholas, 506; Richard, 108, 478, 501; Roger, 471; Thomas, 77; 454, 497, 517; William, 173, 463, 515; W. H., 460
 Smith-Kelly, George de, 519, 521
 Smithson, William, 466
 Smithunt, Michael, 477
 Snape, Robert, 470
 Snaythe, John de, 323
 Snell, William de, 489, 493
 Snitterton, arms, 334; family, 332
 Snowden, William, 481
 Snowe, William, 470
 Solney, Alured de, 473
 Somer, Edward, 286
 Somersall, Richard, 305; Thomas, 452
 Somery, arms, 325
 Sonynston, Robert de, 436
 Sorocold, George, 84
 Sothorn, John de, 479, 521
 Sothwell, John de, 480
 Sowerby, John de, 519
 Sparman, Samuel, 180
 Speed, Samuel, 515

- Spenser, Henry, 150, 501, 518; Joan, 401; John, 529; Milo, 499; Thomas, 500; William, 140, 460
- Spicer, Thomas, 519
- Spode, Josiah, 471
- Spondai, Robert, 520
- Spondon, John de, 480
- Sponer, Laurence, 77
- Spott, Wulfrie, 321
- Spyk, William, 494
- Spytlehouse, Robert, 469
- Stacey, Robert, 425; Thomas, 249, 504
- Stafford, arms, 187; family, 184; John, 78; Nicholas de, 490
- Stakepule, arms, 10
- Staley, Helia, 506
- Stamford, Henry, Earl of, 404
- Stanbancke, William, 147
- Standen, Thomas, 441
- Standish, John, 469
- Stanford, John, 174, 226
- Stanhope, arms, 201, 332; family, 196, 197, 201, 202, 203, 204, 220, 244, 331; John, 154, 200, 205; Michael, 303; Philip, Lord, 207, 244
- Stanley, family, 234; John, 2, 13, 340, 450; Margaret, 390; Ralph, 173
- Stanton, family, 184; Isabel de, 185; John, 234, 323; William, 148
- Staple, John, 510
- Stapleford, John de, 466; William de, 303
- Stapleton, family, 446
- Starkey, Richard, 196
- Statham, arms, 326, 330, 331; family, 322, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332; Henry, 234; Joan de, 323; Sir Thomas, 323
- Staunton, family, 276; Thomas, 493
- Stavenby, Bp., 34, 74, 216, 253, 488
- Stead, Francis, 215; John, 505
- Steer, Roger, 478
- Stenson, George, 162
- Stephenson, James, 446; John, 438; William, 510
- Sterndale, Walter de, 496
- Stevens, Thomas, 506
- Stevenson, James, 449; John, 487; William, 124
- Stewart, R., 475
- Stocks, Joseph, 477
- Stoddart, William, 437
- Stoke, Robert de, 513
- Stokes, Thomas de, 173; William, 443, 478
- Stone, Thomas, 514
- Stones, Robert, 309, 517
- Stoning, Oliver, 368
- Stopforth, Robert, 466
- Stopsor, Robert, 487
- Storer, Ralph, 479
- Stoteville, family, 462; John de, 463
- Stoyte, Tobias, 521
- Strangeways, family, 463; 464; James, 447, 462
- Strelley, arms, 225; family, 216, 220, 225; John, 525; Robert de, 211
- Strehay, Edmund, 506
- Stretton, Bishop, 39, 378; John, 523
- Stringer, Richard, 105; Robert, 78
- Strutt, Jedediah, 116, 117
- Stuart, Charles, Earl of Lennox, 97
- Stubbs, John, 450
- Studbury, John, 476
- Stuffyn, John, 475
- Sturges, Samuel, 79
- Stych, Thomas, 425
- Styrlay, Nicholas, 467
- Suceby, Alan de, 509
- Suchleyrton, Walter de, 452
- Sudde, Ralph, 511
- Suham, R. de, 47
- Suleholm, Henry de, 465
- Surtas, Stephen, 501, 513
- Sutton, arms, 89; family, 6, 89, 483; John, 187, 480, 513; Laurence, 436; Richard de, 469; Robert de, 234; Thomas, 79, 348; William, 454, 482, 491
- Suwelle, Hugo de, 196
- Swain, John, 197
- Swethyng, William, 458
- Swetnam, Joseph, 79, 108, 482; Thomas, 117, 512, 516, 519
- Swift, Robert, 447; Thomas, 504
- Swillington, arms, 360; family, 360; Robert de, 34
- Swindell, Anthony, 449; Henry, 208
- Swinerton, Thomas, 155
- Swynscowe, Robert, 46, 47
- T.
- Taberer, Joseph, 155; William, 180
- Takill, Robert, 474
- Talbot, Henry, 521; John, 10, 477, 504; John, Earl of Shrewsbury, 34
- Tallents, Francis, 482
- Tanden, John, 471
- Tannesley, family, 48
- Tarleton, Robert, 530
- Tatham, John, 515; Ralph, 470
- Tatton, Bartholomew, 323; Ralph, 446
- Taylor, family, 498; G. W. H., 207; Henry, 472; John, 425; Messrs., 12, 125, 160, 199, 397, 420, 448; Richard, 479, 519; Samuel, 264; Thomas, 279, 459, 460, 480; Walter, 148; William, 76, 77, 244
- Thacker, Christopher, 81, 83; Francis, 84; Robert, 77, 172, 174, 286
- Thame, Philip, 16, 18
- Thanet. Countess of, 477
- Thicknesse, arms, 419; Ralph, 419
- Thokey, William de, 519
- Thomas, Abbot of Croxton, 467; Prebendary of Sawley, 381; Rector of Dronfield, 459; Vicar of Derby, S. Peter 147, 149; William, 483
- Thompson, Grammer, 245; John, 235; Simon, 473, 486
- Thorley, John, 196
- Thornhill, Bache, 207; family, 475; William, 497
- Thornton, John, 284, 455
- Thoroton, Thomas, 441
- Thorpe, William, 517
- Thrumley, Richard de, 513
- Thrumpton, William, 234, 323
- Thurgarton, Alexander de, 469; Hugo de, 259; Prior of, 448
- Thurmansley, Richard de, 450
- Tichebroke, Thomas, 150
- Tickenhall, William de, 165
- Ticknall, Geoffrey, 496; Thomas de, 471; William, 235, 323, 513
- Tillard, Richard, 521
- Time, Robert, 244
- Tinsley, W. C., 450, 476
- Tissington, Nicholas de, 38; Richard, 41
- Tochi, 69, 131
- Todehede, William, 517
- Toi, 365
- Tolthorpe, Roger, 519
- Tomlinson, William, 480
- Toolne, Thomas, 286
- Topham, Anthony, 486; family, 521; Francis, 519; Joseph, 52; Robert, 459
- Toplis, Abel, 108
- Torkard, John, 466
- Totty, Daniel, 510
- Touchet, family, 283, 284, 285; Thomas, 289
- Touke, family, 22, 184, 316; Sir John, 317
- Townend, Robert, 479
- Townrow, Robert, 519; William, 494
- Townson, Robert, 197
- Trafford, family, 388
- Trent and Mersey Navigation Co., 8
- Trentham, arms, 202
- Tresk, Henry de, 471
- Trew, John, 429
- Trickett, Samuel, 472, 516
- Trimmer, H. S., 526
- Troughton, James, 469
- Trubshaw, William, 120
- Trueman, Henry, 516

Trusbut, Peter, 51
 Tryen, Sir Samuel, 443
 Tue, Thomas, 486
 Tunstall, Thomas, 244
 Turbutt, family, 470
 Turgead, Jonathan, 467
 Turner, family, 441; John, 303; Joseph, 427; Simon, 517
 Turpin, Anne, 438; family, 247
 Tutbury, Prior of, 16
 Tuyse, Thomas, 384
 Twemlow, Joseph, 323, 437
 Twentiman, John, 482
 Twist, J. H., 133
 Twyford, arms, 275; family, 263, 274, 275; Henry de, 467; Robert de, 187; Thomas, 269; William de, 436
 Tylllesye, James, 139, 140
 Tymmore, family, 185, 191, 532; John de, 187
 Tynker, John, 447

U.

Ulf, William, 367
 Undeme, William, 469
 Unett, Richard, 510
 Unwin, Edwin, 174
 Upright, John, 466
 Uvedale, John, 467

V.

Vale, W. H., 510
 Vale Royal, Abbot of, 498
 Vaux, Anne, 228; family, 227
 Vavasour, family, 156, 484; William, 483
 Vawdry, Daniel, 502
 Verdon, family, 3; John, 454; William de, 4, 321, 423
 Vernon, arms, 325; family, 29, 483; Sir George, 491, 492; Sir Richard, 490
 Vessey, William, 187
 Viccars, William, 366
 Vinalde, Anthony, 17
 Vayter, Richard, 381
 Vycare, John, 244
 Vyse, Thomas, 481; William, 382

W.

Wadden, Nicholas de, 476
 Waddington, Matthew, 459
 Wadham, John, 425
 Wagstaffe, family, 504
 Wainwright, Ralph, 486; William, 504
 Wake, William de, 36
 Wakebridge, arms, 55, 57, 62; family, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 56; Robert, 51; Sir

William de, 36, 43, 49, 53, 55, 62, 65, 445
 Wales, Hugo, 465
 Walkeden, Richard, 507
 Wakelin, family, 184 Robert de, 505
 Walker, D., 135; James, 133, 174, 176, 323; John, 52, 108, 506; Jordan, 6, 149; Joseph, 125; Richard, 515; William, 368
 Wall, William at the, 469
 Walmisley, Dean, 387
 Walpole, Sir Robert, 91
 Walsh, family, 211
 Walter, Abbot of Darley, 164; John, 519; son of Henry, Dean of Derby, 72; Vicar of Castleton, 498
 Walton, family, 97, 184, 407; Henry de, 6; John, 96, 480, 481; Roger de, 51, 484; Thomas de, 452; W. de, Abbot of Darley, 137; William, 446
 Walysley, John, 479
 Wandesford, Vivian, 470
 Ward, family, 133, 480; Henry, 486; John, 269, 305, 357; Joseph, 276; Mr., 109; Richard Rowland, 149; Thomas, 244; W. M., 518
 Wardelow, Robert de, 490
 Wardour, family, 29
 Warkenham, Hugh de, 517
 Warkworth, John, 367
 Warner, 233; and Sons, 227
 Warrington, George, 475; W., 342
 Warsop, John de, 480
 Waryn, Peter, 505; Thomas, 470
 Wasdutton, *alias* Northburgh, Simon de, 173
 Waste, Joan, 99
 Waterhouse, Tobias, 482
 Wathey, William, 152
 Watkinson, Peter, 519, 521
 Watson, John, 466; Laurence, 480; Richard, 465; Roger, 472, 473; Samuel, 239; William, 450, 519
 Wattwood, Thomas, 425
 Wayne, Laurence, 466; William, 513
 Waynfleet, John de, 484
 Weatherby, William, 284, 323, 501
 Weatherhead, Henry, 259
 Webbe, William, 503, 513
 Webster, Adam, 47, 518; Edmund, 493; family, 482; Godfrey, 222; Henry, 467; Thomas, 442; William, 466, 481
 Wederore, William de, 516
 Weekes, F. A., 7
 Welbeck, Abbot of, 480
 Welcham, John, 223
 Weld, John, 519; Nicholas del, 500

Wells, Barnard, 492
 Welton, John de, 457; Thomas de, 513
 Wendesley, Sir Thomas, 490
 Wentworth, family, 401, 402; John, 466
 Werburgh, Saint, 175
 Weseham, Bishop Roger de, 171, 377
 Wesley, family, 286
 West, family, 465; James, 450; Thomas, 459, 472; William, 120
 Westhall, Richard, 458
 Westhallam, Thomas de, 221
 Weston, John de, 137; Richard, 493; William de, 39, 41, 43, 51, 481
 Westwood, George, 235, 239; Roger, 367
 Wether, H., 150
 Wetton, Adam, 513
 Weylonby, John de, 305
 Whalade, John, 6
 Whalley, John de, 51; William 484
 Whatton, Roger de, 469
 Wheatcroft, Samuel, 37; Simon de, 48
 Wheeldon, Gervase, 19, 20
 Wheeler, William, 453, 519
 Whitaker, J. A., 7
 Whitby, John, 6
 White, C. W., 458; John, 446; Jonathan, 512; Robert, 442
 Whitecombe, Richard, 501, 517
 Whitehall, family, 277
 Whitehead, Ralph, 147
 Whiteman, Richard, 39, 41, 45, 47
 Whitlock, William, 368
 Whittington, Guido, 367; William, 188
 Whittlesey, John, 51
 Whitworth, Milo, 444; Richard, 454
 Wighton, Alexander de, 518
 Wikersley, Thomas, 443
 Wilcock, John, 493
 Wilcocks, Edward, 425; Elizabeth, 154, 205
 Wild, family, 322; Nicholas, 469; Walter, 485
 Wilford, Geoffrey de, 449; John de, 457
 Wilkes, Richard, 76, 77
 Wilkesley, Thomas, 447
 Wilkinson, James, 480; John, 162; Thomas, 213; W. F., 174
 William, Bishop, 146; Chaplain of Chesterfield, 457; Ellis, 473; Rector of Darley Dale, 500; Vicar of Glossop, 504; Vicar of Ilkeston, 259
 Williamott, Charles, 140
 Williamson, Thomas, 425

- Willington, family, 435 ;
 John de, 305
 Willis, Richard, 521
 Wills, Edward, 324, 515 ;
 Mr., 109 ; Samuel, 79
 Willoughby, arms, 373, 402 ;
 Edward, 222 ; Elizabeth,
 155 ; family, 59, 401, 405,
 408, 409, 411, 474 ; Henry,
 380, 399, 420, 534 ; Michael,
 380, 415 ; Philip de, 73 ;
 Richard de, 234
 Wilmot, Edward, 51, 59,
 79, 100 ; E. S., 270 ;
 family, 167, 269, 278, 303,
 305, 323, 324, 339, 471 ;
 Francis, 473 ; Nicholas,
 19 ; R. C., 512 ; Robert,
 168, 229, 306, 339, 347,
 352, 424, 425
 Wilmot-Horton, Sir Robert,
 166
 Wilne, arms, 439 ; Francis
 de, 133 ; Thomas de,
 379 ; William de, 131, 132,
 423
 Wilson, family, 512 ; Hugo,
 431 ; James, 150, 166 ;
 John, 207, 470 ; Nicholas,
 437 ; Peter, 449, 470, 473 ;
 Thomas, 19, 466, 493 ;
 William, 237, 340
 Winder, Thomas, 519
 Windsor, family, 197
 Winfield, Henry de, 487 ;
 Richard, 235 ; Roger de,
 44
 Winkworth, Thomas, 443
 Winter, Joshua, 79, 425
 Wirgman, Augustus, 518
 Wirksworth, John, 501
 Withy, Henry, 150
 Wolferston, arms and
 family, 419
 Wolfindale, John, 485
 Wolfitt, William, 18
 Wolgathorpe, family, 275
 Wombwell, George, 472
 Wood, Anthony, 394 ;
 Bishop, 299 ; Charles, 79,
 99 ; family, 59 ; John,
 353, 362, 453 ; Richard,
 305 ; Robert, 100 ; Wil-
 liam, 368
 Woodcock, John, 474 ; Wil-
 liam, 188
 Woodhouse, Robert de, 478
 Woodroffe, Benjamin, 368 ;
 Thomas, 460, 461 ; Wil-
 liam, 45, 47, 61
 Woodshawe, Humphrey,
 518 ; Nicholas, 244
 Woodward, Thomas, 449
 Woolley, Edward, 66 ; T. S.,
 240
 Wordsworth, William, 447
 Worksop, Prior of, 457
 Wormald, Thomas, 507
 Wormalton, Richard, 485
 Worsley, arms, 89 ; Wil-
 liam, 454
 Worth, Thomas, 389
 Wortley, Francis, 447
 Wotton, Matthew, 521
 Wrangill, Richard, 367
 Wray, Sir John, 405 ; Sir
 W. U., 502
 Wrigby, Ralph, 269
 Wright, family, 149, 235 ;
 Henry, 286 ; H. O., 148 ;
 James, 477 ; John, 207,
 411 ; Lawrence, 78 ; Rich-
 ard, 478, 480 ; Robert, 512 ;
 Samuel, 236
 Wulphere, King of Mercia,
 175
 Wyersdale, John, 148 ; Ro-
 ger, 447
 Wyggynston, John, 463
 Wyksall, John, 459
 Wylinesby, family, 499
 Wymeswold, Robert de, 441
 Wyn, Cecilia, 38, 41, 42 ;
 family, 473 ; Roger de,
 503
 Wynkebone, Walter de, 213
 Wynley, Thomas, 517
 Wythale, John, 173
 Wythonwick, John de, 469
 Wytton, John, 259
 Wyturbi, Richard de, 518

Y.

Yate, Samuel, 458
 Yates, Peter, 188
 Yeaveley, George, 504
 Yelitoft, William de, 466
 Yorke, Hon. G. M., 383
 Yotton, John, 491
 Ysaac, William, 454
 Yvenot, Richard, 47
 Yvesson, Robert, 517
 Yvo, John, 139

Z.

Zouch, arms, 237 ; family,
 253, 258, 333, 335 ; Sir
 John, 237, 357 ; William,
 Lord, 257

INDEX OF PLACES.

A.

Abbeyfield, 294
 Abbotsflat, 72
 Abbot's Meadow, 288
 Abingdon Abbey, 15
 Alfreton, 441, 442
 Allestree, 283, 284, 293-9,
 495
 Alvaston, 19, 131, 132,
 137-42, 149, 180
 Alveley, 36, 37
 Ambaston, 186, 195, 197, 198
 Annesley, 45, 50
 Arleston, 15, 17, 20, 22, 23
 Ashbourne, 216, 279, 513,
 514
 Ashby, 100
 Ashford, 495, 502
 Ashover, 44, 45, 443, 444
 Ashwell, 204
 Aston, 1-12, 285, 390, 423,
 532
 Atcham, 115
 Aymestry, 115

B.

Baggot Rydding, 348
 Bakewell, 488-95
 Barlborough, 445
 Barley, 97
 Barlow, 446
 Barracote, 173
 Barrow, 13-27, 28, 61
 Baslow, 489, 492, 495
 Beauchief Abbey, 442, 446,
 447, 458, 471
 Beauvale Priory, 257, 260
 Beeley, 233, 495
 Beiburgh, 115
 Bolsover, 450
 Bonsall, 515
 Boston, 80
 Bosworth Field, 393
 Boulton, 140-2, 156-60, 180

Boylstone, 521
 Bradbourn, 518
 Bradley, 279
 Brailsford, 83, 108, 279, 522
 Brampton, 27, 252
 Brancepeth, 153
 Brassington, 518
 Breadsall, 127, 163, 522
 Breaston, 192, 398, 406-8,
 534
 Brentford, 100
 Brewood, Convent of, 481
 Bristol, 175
 Bulwell, 51
 Burchmulne, 137
 Burnaston, 173
 Burton, 59
 Burton Abbey, 26, 69, 70,
 76, 233, 306, 313, 314, 316,
 321, 435, 436
 Butterley Park, 355

C.

Calke, 216, 523
 Cambridge, Christ's Col-
 lege, 26, 61
 Carsington, 516, 517
 Castleton, 498, 499
 Chaddesden, 83, 139, 167,
 186, 251
 Champayne Park, 165
 Chapel Close, 316
 Chapel-en-le-Frith, 58, 499,
 500
 Chase Cliff, 63
 Chatsworth, 55, 97
 Chelmorton, 296, 489, 495,
 496
 Chester, Abbey of, 3, 4, 5,
 175, 321, 322, 423, 425
 Chesterfield, 53, 103, 250,
 452 6
 Chilwell, 33
 Church Brodghton, 522
 Clattercotes, 45
 Clebury, 27
 Clown, 457, 458
 Codnor, 233
 Codnor Castle, 240

Coleorton, 30
 Colwich, 178
 Congeston, 26
 Cossington, 204
 Cotton, 165
 Crayke, 18
 Creswell, 465
 Crich, 26, 31-66, 103, 117,
 195, 250, 445, 532
 Cromford, 36, 521
 Cromwell, 219
 Crosshillfield, 294
 Croxall, 29, 167, 191, 528-9
 Croxton Abbey, 467

D.

Dalby, 17
 Dalbury, 522
 Dale Abbey, 70, 183, 184,
 188, 195, 198, 211, 212,
 234, 237, 258, 327, 330, 331,
 340-5, 411, 415, 527, 528
 Dale Chapel, 417
 Darley Abbey, 33-5, 48, 52,
 53, 71, 75, 115, 120, 123,
 125, 131, 132, 137, 138, 145,
 146, 156, 163, 171, 174, 198,
 283, 284, 288, 293, 355, 356,
 358, 450
 Darley Dale, 160, 500-2
 Darley Hill, 123
 Denby, 103, 248-254
 Derby, 26, 27, 33, 70, 77,
 105, 164, 174, 204, 205,
 285
 Derby, All Saints', 23, 67-
 101, 108, 141, 475, 532
 Derby Castle, 70
 Derby Free Library and
 Museum, 122, 229
 Derby, S. Alkmund's, 110-
 126, 140, 247
 —, S. Mary's, 70, 233
 —, S. Mary's-on-the-
 Bridge, 102-106
 —, S. Michael's, 129
 136, 139
 —, S. Peter's, 4, 63,
 138, 143-55, 164, 346, 532

- Derby, S. Werburgh's, 24, 141, 169-80
 Derwent Chapel, 315
 Dethick, 36, 37, 44, 46, 185, 445
 Detton, 69
 Diseworth Grange, 26
 Dove, River, 188
 Dovebridge, 523
 Draycott, 27, 377
 Droitwich, 102
 Dronfield, 458-62
 Duckmanton, 480
 Duffield, 115, 165, 523
- E.
- Easington, 23
 Eaton Dovedale, 178
 Eckington, 116, 121, 462-4
 Edensor, 503
 Edgehill, 100
 Edlaston, 523
 Egginton, 20, 181-92, 258, 267, 438, 532
 Elmtun, 465
 Elvaston, 132, 137, 193-206, 495, 532
 Ely, 175
 Etwall, 173, 267, 524
 Etwall Hospital, 436
 Eyam, 41, 503
- F.
- Fairfield, 507, 508
 Falmouth, 509
 Feliceflat, 283
 Felley Priory, 37, 45
 Penny Bentley, 60, 517, 518
 Findern, 22, 26, 303, 312-316, 495
 Foremark, 530
 Fritchley, 44, 45
- G.
- Glapwell, 451
 Glossop, 172, 504
 Gloucester Cathedral, 435
 Grace Dieu, 25, 146
 Greenwich, 25
 Grindlow, 507
- H.
- Haconby, 153
 Haddon, 491, 496
 Hanbury, 138, 175
 Hardwick, 97
 Hargate, 186
 Harthill, 492, 496
 Hartington, 47, 62, 518
 Hartshorn, 33, 529
 Hartwell, 492
 Hassop, 490
 Hathersage, 505, 506
 Hault Hucknall, 466
- Hazelbache, 233
 Hazlehurst, 57
 Heanor, 70, 231-40, 533
 Heath, 467
 Heath Houses, 186
 Hognaston, 60, 518
 Holloway, 36, 44
 Holme, 490
 Holmesfield, 462
 Hoo, 175
 Hope, 122, 488, 490, 506-508
 Hopedale-in-Peak, 23
 Hopwell, 377
 Hopwell Hall, 207
 Horsley, 241-9
 Horsley Castle, 243
 Hulland, 515
 Hulland Ward, 26
- I.
- Ilkeston, 188, 212, 255-64, 533
 Ingleby, 530
- K.
- Kedleston, 108, 109, 524
 Kemsford, 113
 Kenilworth, 34; Priory, 524
 Kettering, 287
 Kilburne, 245, 248
 Killamarsh, 468
 Kingsley, 175
 King's Mead, 89, 171; Priory, 285, 289
 Kingston, 16
 Kirk Hallam, 209, 516
 Kirk Ireton, 519
 Kirk Langley, 172, 265-79, 533
 Kniveton, 216, 279, 519, 520
- L.
- Lambeth Palace Library, 19
 Langwith, 468-9
 Launde Priory, 505
 Lea, 16, 35, 44, 66, 445
 Leicester, 202; Wigston Hospital, 208
 Lenton Priory, 243, 248, 510
 Lichfield Close, 100
 Lilleshall, 113
 Litchurch, 147, 149
 Little Chester, 73, 74, 102, 127
 Little Eaton, 73, 74, 76, 115, 120, 123, 127, 128
 Littleover, 29, 30, 303, 309-312
 Lockington, 10
 London, S. Martin's, 92
 Long Eaton, 377, 380, 395-7
 Longford, 124, 524
- Longstone, 489
 Loughborough, 12
 Lowne, 467
 Lullington, 530
- M.
- Mackworth, 281-293, 296, 298
 Mansfield, 59
 Mapperley, 212, 213, 216, 229
 Markeaton, 283, 284, 289, 291, 294; Brook, 175, 176
 Markfield, 109
 Marledeflat, 283
 Marston Montgomery, 522
 Marston-on-Dove, 192, 524
 Matlock, 26, 50, 61, 64
 Melbourn, 15, 18, 20, 23, 530
 Mercaston, 186
 Meynell Langley, 267, 275, 276, 279
 Micklemeadow, 294
 Mickleover, 26, 301-9, 312, 316
 Monk's Bridge, 188, 192
 Monyash, 489-90, 497
 Morewood, 60
 Morley, 3, 5, 150, 319-49, 534
 Morton, 4, 5, 469, 470
 Moseley, 26
 Mossborough, 116
 Mugginton, 108, 184, 279, 495, 524, 525
 Mulnefield, 137
- N.
- Newark, 219; Castle, 220
 Newstead Priory, 467
 Newton, 509
 Norbury, 22, 525, 526
 Normanton, 149, 161, 162, 165, 233; South, 470, 471
 Norton, 471-3
 Nottingham, 100, 102; S. Mary's, 51, 54
 Nunsdyke, 137
 Nuthall, 51
- O.
- Ockbrook, 196, 197, 206 8
 Okerthorpe, 33
 Oldcotes, 97
 Osmaston, 140, 141, 163-168, 180, 279
 Over Haddon, 89
 Owlgreaves, 25
 Oxford, Magdalen College, 80; Radcliffe Library, 92
- P.
- Palterton, 34
 Peak Forest, 508, 509
 Pentrich, 33, 353-62

Peverel, 233
 Pickering, 287
 Pigtor, 508
 Pinxton, 473, 474
 Plaistow Green, 50, 60
 Pleasley, 474, 475
 Plumley, 116
 Plymouth, 509
 Potlock, 303, 316-7

Q.

Quarndon, 69, 73, 74, 107-
 110, 115, 127

R.

Radbourn, 35, 56, 109, 150,
 184
 Ravenstone, 191, 530
 Repton, 20, 26, 175, 249;
 Priory, 314, 316; School,
 436
 Ridge, 56
 Ripley, 33, 355, 356
 Risley, 401, 402, 409-11;
 Hall, 408, 409
 Rotherham, 64
 Rotherley, 17
 Rothley Temple, 185
 Rotington, 41, 45
 Rowsley, 491
 Rushton, 287

S.

Sandiacre, 49, 211, 363-73,
 399, 409, 534
 Sawcy Hill, 294
 Sawley, 22, 375-95, 398,
 400, 406, 534
 Scarcliffe, 34, 475, 476
 Scropton, 526, 527
 Selston, 59
 Shallcross Chapel, 507
 Shardlow, 3, 5, 423
 Shelford, 195, 196; Priory,
 132, 195, 197, 202, 206
 Shipley, 240
 Shirland, 41, 233, 476, 477
 Shirley, 23, 527

Shrewsbury, S. Alkmund,
 115
 Sinfin, 15, 20, 22-4, 27, 178
 Smalley, 3, 5, 322, 348-52
 Smithsby, 531
 Somersall, 61; Herbert, 207
 Spinkhill, 57
 Spondon, 175, 191, 527
 Stanley, 527, 528; Grange,
 228
 Stanton-by-Dale, 413-20,
 495
 Stapleford, 146
 Staunton-Harold, 30
 Staveley, 34, 62, 477-79
 Steetley, 483, 484
 Stenson, 15, 29
 Stone, 10
 Stony Stanton, 38
 Stretton-en-le-Fields, 22
 Sudbury, 29, 528
 Sutton, 89; in-the-Dale,
 211, 479-81; on-the-Hill,
 528
 Swarkeston, 20, 27, 30, 310,
 531; Bridge, 100, 102

T.

Taddington, 491, 495, 498
 Tansley, 36, 44, 48
 Taunton, S. Mary, 80
 Teversall, 36
 Thorpe, 520
 Thurgarton Priory, 39, 46,
 485
 Thurlston, 195, 197, 198
 Thurmaston, 120, 267
 Tibshelf, 45, 481, 482
 Tickill, 155
 Ticknall, 20, 531
 Tideswell, 287, 390, 490,
 509-511
 Trent, River, 316
 Trentham, 176
 Treveghos, 175
 Trusley, 29
 Tunbridge Wells, 509
 Tutbury, 97
 Twyford, 15, 26-30, 268

U.

Uttoxeter, 27

V.

Vale Royal Abbey, 498

W.

Waingrove, 355, 356
 Wakebridge, 35, 37, 38, 42,
 44, 56, 57, 62, 65, 66
 Walton, 456, 457
 Warburton, 175
 Wardefeld, 76
 Wath, 153
 Weedon, 175
 Welbeck, 97; Abbey, 27
 Welleflat, 283
 Wenbury, 175
 Wessington, 48
 West Hallam, 20, 212, 217-
 229, 532; School, 226
 Weston-on-Trent, 3, 4, 285,
 421-31, 495, 534
 Whaley, 451
 Wheatcroft, 36, 37, 50, 60
 Whitchurch, 115
 Whittington, 51, 484, 485
 Whitwell, 482, 483
 Willington, 433-8
 Wilne, 377, 380, 382-4,
 398-406, 410, 495
 Wilne, Great, 3, 5
 Windmill Pit, 99
 Windley, 165
 Wingerworth, 488
 Winfield, 45, 60; North,
 485, 486; South, 64, 487
 Winster, 513
 Winteringham, 287
 Wirksworth, 26, 61, 71, 83,
 520, 521
 Wolfow, 508
 Woodhall Park, 380
 Woodhouse, 248
 Worcester, 34
 Worksop, 29; Priory, 457
 Wormbridge, 115
 Wormgay, 183
 Wormhill, 511
 Wroot, 153

Y.

Yeaveley, 16, 17
 Youlgreave, 512

GENERAL INDEX TO THE FOUR VOLUMES.

A.

Alderwasley, chapel of, ii., 566-70
 Aldwark, chapel of, ii., 434
 Alfreton, church of, i., 1-13, 459; iv., 441-2
 Alkmanton, chapel of, iii., 195-7, 523
 Alkmund, S., iii., 133; iv., 113
 Alkmund, S., Derby, church of, iv., 113-126
 All Saints', i., 17, 123, 193, 498, 450; ii., 12, 112, 200, 356, 438; iii., 29, 89, 58, 111, 150, 174, 216, 318, 387; iv., 7, 207, 214, 285, 306, 312, 384, 410
 All Saints', Derby, church of, iv., 69-101, 532
 Allestree, chapel of, iv., 293-299
 Alsop, chapel of, ii., 402-405
 Altar, slabs, i., 12, 86; ii., 90; iii., 445; iv., 503—removal of, iv., 93—old one, *in situ*, iii., 144-5—burial under, i., 118
 Alvaston, chapel of, iv., 137-42
 Ambaston, chapel of, iv., 197
 Andrew, S., iii., 95, 255, 311; iv., 28
 Anne, S., ii., 57, 72
 Ardfort, Bishop of, i., 109
 Arleston, Preceptory at, iv., 17
 Armour, in churches, i., 57, 167; ii., 422; iii., 439; iv., 488
 Arms, forgery of, i., 36
 Arnold, bellfounder, i., 360; ii., 574; iii., 125, 382, 390, 480
 Ashbourne, church of, ii., 363-401, 580; iv., 513-4
 Ashford, chapel of, ii., 45-52, 577; iv., 495
 Ashover, church of, i., 17-37, 460; iv., 443-4
 Assumption, i., 175
 Aston-on-Trent, iv., 3-12, 532
 Atlow, chapel of, ii., 436-438, 447

B.

Bakewell, church of, ii., 5-44, 577; iv., 438-494
 Ballidon, chapel of, ii., 439-441
 Barlborough, church of, i., 51-60, 464; iv., 445-6
 Barlow, church of, i., 63-69; iv., 446
 Barrow, church of, iv., 15-27

Bartholomew, S., i., 405; ii., 491; iv., 198
 Barton Blount, church of, iii., 5-11, 322
 Basingwerk, Abbey of, ii., 199, 205
 Baslow, chapel of, ii., 63-62; iv., 495
 Bassoon, iii., 87
 Beauchief Abbey, i., 73-80, 201, 291, 464; iv., 446-7
 Beauvale Priory, iii., 161
 Becon, The Reformer, ii., 402-3
 Beeley, chapel of, ii., 63-71; iv., 495
 Beighton, church of, i., 83-89, 464; iv., 447-8
 BELLFOUNDERS—
 Arnold, i., 360; ii., 574; iii., 125, 382, 390, 480
 Barwell, ii., 156
 Bracker, iii., 420
 Brasyer, iii., 439, 449, 458, 490
 Dobson, ii., 395, 453; iii., 41
 Halton, iii., 194
 Harrison, i., 300; ii., 132
 Heathcote, i., 37, 60, 170, 214, 231, 258, 326; ii., 46, 60, 70, 205; iii., 274; iv., 247, 254
 Hedderley, i., 13, 37, 248, 429; ii., 46, 60, 100, 111, 183, 248, 265, 297, 320, 353, 447, 521; iii., 62, 194, 206, 250, 303, 310, 407, 411, 449, 515; iv., 162, 192, 227, 239, 298, 308, 314, 411, 431
 Hilton, i., 170
 Lester and Pack, ii., 521
 Mears, i., 170, 237, 285, 306, 361, 387, 429; ii., 43, 60, 156, 320, 424, 469, 535, 563; iii., 112, 168, 266, 302, 324; iv., 124, 125, 185, 168, 180, 314, 438
 Mellour, i., 104, 214, 276, 340; ii., 508; iii., 223, 247, 302, 310; iv., 30, 254, 397, 405, 420
 Newcombe, iii., 448, 490
 Noone, iv., 532
 Oldfield, i., 36, 95, 104, 170, 195, 214, 248, 285, 428, 429; ii., 85, 100, 111, 120, 156, 195, 222, 297, 424, 469, 508; iii., 88, 100, 125, 223, 247, 249, 250, 260, 266, 302, 310, 324, 374, 407, 445, 454; iv., 12, 22, 30, 63, 85, 125, 142, 180, 192, 199, 208, 215, 227, 247, 254, 264, 291, 308, 373, 393, 394, 405, 411, 420
 Pack and Chapman, iii., 390, 439

- Rudhall, ii., 147, 215; iii., 41, 439; iv., 155, 264
 Smith, i., 37, 195, 297; ii., 410
 Stafford, John de, iii., 206
 Taylor, i., 214, 387; ii., 183, 272-3, 311, 434, 486; iii., 112, 266, 290, 332, 411, 464, 471, 482, 513; iv., 12, 125, 160, 199, 361, 397, 420, 448
 Warner, ii., 353; iv., 227
 Wightman, ii., 563
 Bellringers' Rhymes, ii., 240, 298
 Belper, chapel of, iii., 142-7; iv., 525
 Biggin, chapel of, ii., 565
 Blackwell, church of, i., 93-96, 465; iv., 448-50
 Bloodshed in church, iv., 172, 508
 Blyth chapel, i., 293
 Body Snatching, ii., 268
 Bolsover, church of, i., 99-105, 466; iv., 450-2
 Bonsall, church of, ii., 417-424; iv., 517-18
 Books, ancient, i., 203, 336; ii., 133; iii., 61; iv., 85, 192
 Boulton, chapel of, iv., 156, 160
 Boyleston, church of, iii., 15-24; iv., 523
 Brackenfield, chapel of, i., 277-80
 Bradbourn, church of, ii., 427-435; iv., 518
 Bradley, church of, iii., 27-32, 322
 Brailsford, church of, iii., 35-45; iv., 524
 Brampton, church of, i., 109-118, 466; iv., 452
 Brass Lectern, iv., 179
 Brasses, i., 22, 23, 29, 115, 146, 147, 151, 205, 206, 247, 355, 356, 386, 396; ii., 30, 31, 70, 101, 116, 166, 182, 231-235, 263, 303, 330, 385, 386, 445, 451, 556-7; iii., 166-7, 179, 206, 218-220, 239-242, 498, 511; iv., 96, 97, 263, 323-334, 383-392, 402
 Brassington, chapel of, ii., 442-447; iv., 518
 Brasyer, bellfounder, iii., 439, 449, 458, 490
 Breadsall, church of, iii., 53-64, 522-3
 Breadsall Priory, iii., 67-78, 523
 Breaston, chapel of, iv., 406-8, 536
 Bretby, chapel of, iii., 441-2
 Brewood Priory, i., 383
 Brides, S., chapel of, iii., 472
 Brief, rebuilding by, i., 95, 204, 217, 218, 235; ii., 65, 136, 200, 210, 220, 271, 348, 485, 549; iii., 373, 509, 514; iv., 90, 213
 Brimington, chapel of, i., 176
 British Church, i., 311
 Burton Abbey, iii., 472, 475; iv., 69, 283, 303, 435
 Burton, Lazars, Hospital of, iii., 293
 Buxton, chapel of, ii., 72-77
- C.
- Caldwell, chapel of, iii., 481-2
 Calke, Priory of, iii., 345-350, 425; iv., 530
 Carlisle, Bishopric of, iii., 395; iv., 15
 Carsington, church of, ii., 457-460; iv., 518-9
 Castleton, church of, ii., 127-134; iv., 500-1
 Catton, chapel of, iii., 363-4
 Celtic Cross, ii., 122, 123
 Celtic Quern, ii., 169
 Centenarian, i., 264, 410; ii., 196; iv., 408
 Chad, S., iii., 11, 189; iv., 399
 Chaddesden, chapel of, iii., 304-310
 Chantry House, i., 295, 419; iii., 264, 408; iv., 40
 Chapel-en-le-Frith, ii., 139-148, 578; iv., 501-2
 Charles, King and Martyr, ii., 277
 Charlesworth, chapel of, ii., 205-8
 Chatsworth, chapel of, ii., 184
 Chellaston, chapel of, iii., 409-411
 Chelmorton, chapel of, ii., 78-86, 577; iv., 495-6
 Chester, Abbey of, iv., 3, 321, 423
 Chester, Bishopric of, ii., 129; iv., 7
 Chesterfield, church of, i., 121-175, 467, 468; iv., 452-6. Battle of, i., 171
 Chilcote, chapel of, iii., 351-2
 Church ale, iv., 83-4, 206
 Church Broughton, church of, i., 81-88; iv., 524
 Church plate, ii., 46, 62, 121, 245, 508; iii., 31, 48, 112, 182, 303, 419; iv., 109, 155, 278, 314, 338, 405, 411, 420
 Churchwardens' accounts, ii., 216-7, 266, 295, 335-43, 501, 549, 552, 563-5; iii., 120, 206-7, 439, 454, 464; iv., 81
 Clement, S., iv., 245
 Clifton, chapel of, ii., 401
 Clown, church of, i., 193-8, 469; iv., 457-8
 Codnor Castle, chapel of, iv., 240
 Coffins, stone, i., 53; ii., 40, 145, 168, 481, 565; iv., 153
 Communicants, number of, i., 450; ii., 44
 Confirmation, large number at, ii., 307
 "Confessional," ii., 56, 90; iv., 54, 96, 251
 Consecration crosses, ii., 293
 Consecration of Foremark chapel (1662), iii., 444
 Corpses, preservation of, ii., 237, 266
 Coton-in-the-Elms, chapel of, iii., 391-2
 Cratcliffe Hermitage, ii., 357
 Crich, church of, iv., 33-66, 534
 Cromford, chapel of, ii., 571-4; iv., 52n
 Cross, churchyard, i., 69, 89, 95; ii., 36-8, 60, 103, 133, 188, 195-6, 312, 565; iii., 153, 194, 302, 502; iv., 346
 Croxall, church of, iii., 355-63; iv., 530-1
 Croxden Abbey, iii., 335, 379
 Crucifix, i., 100, 258
 Cubley, church of, iii., 91-100, 523
 Curfew Bell, i., 324; ii., 353; iii., 464
 Cuthbert, S., iii., 119
- D.
- Dalbury, church of, iii., 107-12; iv., 524
 Dale Abbey, iii., 305; iv., 183, 211, 234, 258, 415
 Darley Abbey, i., 99, 321, 437; ii., 435, 539; iii., 37, 256, 260, 270, 305; iv., 33, 75, 76, 131, 138, 145, 156, 171, 283, 355
 Darley, church of, ii., 151-174, 578; iv., 502-4
 Darley, Old Halls of, ii., 158-9
- DEDICATIONS—
 All Saints, i., 17, 123, 193, 438, 450; ii., 12, 112, 200, 317, 356, 438, 447; iii., 29, 39, 53, 111, 150, 174, 216, 318, 387; iv., 7, 207, 214, 285, 306, 312, 384, 410

DEDICATIONS—*continued.*

- S. Alkmund, iii., 183; iv., 113
 S. Andrew, iii., 95, 255, 311; iv., 28
 S. Anne, ii., 57, 72
 Assumption, i., 175
 S. Bartholomew, i., 405; ii., 491; iv., 198
 S. Bride, iii., 472
 S. Chad, iii., 11, 189; iv., 399
 Charles, King and Martyr, ii., 277
 S. Clement, iv., 245
 S. Cuthbert, iii., 119
 S. Edmund, ii., 129, 465; iv., 295
 S. George, iii., 367, 460
 S. Giles, i., 262, 321; ii., 97, 476, 520; iii., 101, 348, 482; iv., 162, 369
 S. Helen, i., 175, 269, 304, 433; ii., 153, 191; iii., 165
 Holy Cross, i., 276
 Holy Trinity, i., 277; ii., 45, 253, 496; iii., 275; iv., 216
 S. James, i., 53, 291; ii., 243, 419; iii., 157, 455, 495; iv., 165
 S. John, i., 181; ii., 76
 S. John Baptist, i., 38, 193, 201, 242, 347; ii., 80, 352, 507; iii., 21, 143, 356
 S. John the Baptist and S. Mary, iii., 283
 S. Laurence, i., 63, 393, 433; iii., 447, 508; iv., 395
 S. Leonard, i., 173, 321, 331; ii., 107, 532; iii., 196; iv., 316
 S. Luke, iii., 149
 S. Margaret, ii., 310, 346, 459, 567
 S. Martin, ii., 246; iii., 46
 S. Mary, i., 47, 84, 100, 284, 367; ii., 401, 412, 449, 513, 546, 574; iii., 233, 401, 451, 515; iv., 52, 158, 249, 259
 S. Mary Magdalene, ii., 205
 SS. Mary and Thomas à Becket, i., 73, 100
 S. Matthew, ii., 216; iii., 272, 352; iv., 324, 358
 S. Michael, i., 176, 313; ii., 114, 404, 486; iii., 84, 328, 402, 417, 468, 488; iv., 131, 142, 237, 270, 406, 417, 437
 S. Nicholas, iii., 196
 S. Oswald, ii., 371
 S. Paul, iii., 265; iv., 127
 S. Peter, i., 235; ii., 178, 259, 409; iii., 250, 289, 381, 410, 477; iv., 145, 309
 SS. Peter and Paul, i., 109, 221
 S. Saviour, iii., 445
 S. Scythia, iv., 865
 S. Swithin, i., 215
 S. Thomas, i., 175; ii., 218; iii., 520
 S. Thomas à Becket, i., 73-4, 79; ii., 146; iii., 461
 S. Werburgh, i., 94; iii., 296; iv., 171
 S. Wilfred, iv., 20, 189, 223
 S. Wystan, iii., 425, 442
 Denby, chapel of, iv., 248-54
 Dernhall, Abbey of, ii., 128
 Dethick, chapel of, i., 38-46, 461-3; iv., 445
 Derwent, chapel of, ii., 241-5
 Dobson, bellfounder, ii., 395, 453; iii., 41
 Dog-whipper, ii., 61; iii., 332
 Dole of S. Nicholas, i., 375
 Dore, chapel of, i., 218
 Dovebridge, church of, iii., 115-26; iv., 523
 Dronfield, church of, i., 201-14, 469; iv., 458-62
 Duckmanton, church of, i., 378-80; iv., 480-1
 Duffield, church of, iii., 129-41; iv., 525
 Dun Cow, Rib of, i., 137; iv., 455
 Dunstable, Priory, ii., 427, 436, 440, 442

E.

- Earl Sterndale, chapel of, ii., 485, 486
 Eckington, church of, i., 221-231, 469; iv., 462-4
 Edale, chapel of, ii., 135, 136
 Edensor, church of, ii., 177-184; iv., 505
 Edlaston, church of, iii., 155-8, 523; iv., 525
 Edmund, S., ii., 129, 465; iv., 295
 Effigies of alabaster, i., 27, 148-150, 205, 293, 397; ii., 15, 18, 26, 181, 299, 327, 381, 382, 386, 389, 467, 558, 560; iii., 78, 99, 136, 167, 178, 235, 236, 257, 265, 321, 433, 453, 497, 499; iv., 9, 25, 97, 120, 201, 252, 289, 310, 334, 385, 404
 Effigies of stone, i., 57, 143, 323, 431, 432, 455; ii., 160, 298, 302, 326; iii., 11, 191, 192, 193, 234, 289, 321, 405, 452, 453, 470, 511; iv., 54, 191, 262, 386, 387
 Effigy of wood, iv., 96
 Egginton, church of, iv., 183-192, 534
 Elmton, church of, i., 235-7, 470; iv., 465-6
 Elton, chapel of, ii., 346-450
 Elvaston, church of, iv., 195-205, 534
 Encaustic Tiles, ii., 39; iii., 373, 390, 439; iv., 8, 160, 273, 345, 403
 Etwell, church of, iii., 161-8; iv., 526
 Excommunication, iii., 427; iv., 442, 489
 Eyam, church of, ii., 186-197, 578; iv., 505

F.

- Fair Rosamond, i., 306
 Fairfield, chapel of, ii., 269-73, 579; iv., 510
 Felley, Priory of, iv., 45
 Fenny Bentley, church of, ii., 463-9; iv., 519-20
 Findern, chapel of, iv., 312-5
 Fodder of lead, i., 69
 Fonts, desecrated, i., 432, 442; ii., 58, 119, 534; iv., 121, 240, 297—inscription on, ii., 85; iv., 496—of lead, i., 19
 Foremark, chapel of, iii., 443-5; iv., 530
 Foxes, destruction of, i., 317; ii., 259, 338, 564
 Fresco Painting, i., 64, 135, 351, 425; ii., 83, 94, 193; iii., 191, 320-21, 406; iv., 359
 Frost, great, ii., 173
 Funeral Dinners, i., 68
 Funeral Garlands, i., 21, 440, 441; ii., 51-2, 521-2; iii., 302, 340; iv., 532

G.

- George, S., iii., 367, 460
 Giles, S., i., 262, 321; ii., 97, 476, 520; iii., 101, 348, 482; iv., 162, 369
 Glapwell, chapel of, i., 105; iv., 451
 Glass, stained, i., 31-34, 45, 87, 114, 152, 206-208, 226-228, 245, 262, 263, 298, 340,

352-355, 368-371, 407, 408; ii., 54, 92-94, 230, 331-2, 392, 508; iii., 165, 191, 205, 222, 243-7, 448; iv., 63, 189, 208, 224, 341-5, 371, 403-4
 Glossary of Technical Terms, i., 431-483
 Glossop, church of, ii., 199-204; iv., 506
 Gospel Lectern of Stone, ii., 115; iii., 165, 299, 309; iv., 54, 307
 Gresley, Priory of, iii., 367-376, 387, 524
 Grindlow, chapel of, ii., 268
 Guthlac, S., iii., 429
 Guy of Warwick, i., 137

H.

Haddon, chapel of, ii., 87-94, 577; iv., 496
 Hagioscope, i., 87, 224, 424; ii., 90, 193, 323; iii., 41, 63, 135, 404; iv., 21, 54, 153, 291, 327
 Halter Devil chapel, iii., 224-6
 Halton, bellfounder, iii., 194
 Hariot, or Heriot, ii., 174
 Harpsichord, ii., 282
 Harrison, bellfounder, i., 300; ii., 132
 Harthill, chapel of, ii., 95, 96; iv., 496-7
 Hartington, church of, ii., 473-84; iv., 518
 Hartshorn, church of, iii., 379-84, 524; iv., 531-2
 Hathersage, church of, ii., 227-40, 579; iv., 505-6
 Hatton, chapel of, iii., 208
 Hault-Hucknall, church of, i., 241-249, 470-472; iv., 466-7
 Hayfield, chapel of, ii., 209-17
 Heage, chapel of, iii., 147-149
 Heanor, church of, iv., 233-240, 533
 Hearth-money, ii., 174
 Heath, church of, i., 253-258, 473; iv., 467-8
 Heathcote, bellfounder, i., 37, 60, 170, 214, 231, 258, 326; ii., 46, 60, 70, 205; iii., 274; iv., 247, 254
 Hedderley, bellfounder, i., 13, 37, 248, 429; ii., 46, 60, 100, 111, 183, 248, 265, 320, 353, 447, 521; iii., 62, 194, 206, 250, 303, 310, 407, 411, 449, 518; iv., 162, 192, 227, 239, 298, 308, 313, 411, 431
 Helen, S., i., 175, 269, 304, 433; ii., 153, 191; iii., 165
 Hilton, bellfounder, i., 170
 Hilton, chapel of, iii., 207-8
 Hobbes, Thomas, tomb of, i., 244
 Hognaston, chapel of, ii., 489-492; iv., 518
 Holy Bread, iv., 48
 Holy Cross, i., 276
 Holy Days, observance of, iv., 49-50
 Holy Trinity, i., 277; ii., 45, 253, 496; iii., 275; iv., 216
 Holy Water, carriers of, ii., 8; iii., 303
 Holmesfield, chapel of, i., 215-217; iv., 462
 Hope, church of, ii., 257-68; iv., 506-8
 Horsley, church of, iv., 243-7
 Hospitals, i., 173
 Hulland, chapel of, ii., 411-13; iv., 515
 Hungry Bentley, chapel of, iii., 195-7

I.

Ilkeston, church of, iv., 257-264, 533
 Incised slabs, i., 4, 84, 142, 193, 257, 263, 269, 286, 304, 314, 316, 359, 360, 373, 409,

427, 440; ii., 31-39, 59, 86, 163-64, 167-68, 235-6, 424; iii., 41, 183, 358-362, 410, 411, 419, 462, 470; iv., 25, 57, 59, 95, 140, 154, 225, 250, 273, 371, 402
 Ingleby, chapel of, iii., 433-5; iv., 530
 Insurrection at Pentrich, iv., 361-2
 Intake chapel, iii., 224-6
 Interdict, i., 172
 Inventories of Church Goods, ii., 371, 404, 407, 418, 430, 437, 441, 443, 448, 457, 464, 476, 489, 495, 506, 512, 518, 532, 542, 572; iii., 264, 358, 372, 382, 389, 391, 400, 406, 409, 419, 432, 441, 443, 446, 450, 455, 467, 477, 481, 488, 496, 512, 514, 519; iv., 5, 19, 45, 46, 48-50, 85-7, 104-5, 107, 109, 140, 157, 166, 188, 197, 206, 212, 222, 236, 243, 249, 258, 269, 285, 292, 293, 304, 309, 312, 322, 357, 368, 384, 395, 398, 406, 409, 415, 424, 436

J.

James, S., i., 53, 291; ii., 243, 419; iii., 157, 455, 495
 John, S., i., 181; ii., 76
 John Baptist, S., i., 38, 193, 201, 242, 347; ii., 80, 352, 507; iii., 21, 143, 356
 Johnson, Dr., Marriage of, iv., 180
 Journal of Edward Browne, ii., 9

K.

Kedleston, church of, iii., 171-182; iv., 526
 Kenilworth Priory, iii., 185-6
 Killamarsh, church of, i., 261-264; iv., 468
 King's Mead Priory, iii., 335-6; iv., 171
 King's Newton, chapel of, iii., 408
 Kirk Hallam, church of, iv., 211-216
 Kirk Ireton, church of, ii., 495-501; iv., 521
 Kirk Langley, church of, iv., 267-279, 535-6
 Knights Hospitallers, i., 43, 182, 345; iii., 275, 279, 283; iv., 15-19, 356
 Knights Templars, i., 182
 Kniveton, church of, ii., 505-508; iv., 521-2

L.

Langwith, church of, i., 267-270, 473; iv., 468-9
 Launde Priory, ii., 227
 Laurence, S., i., 63, 393, 433; iii., 447, 508; iv., 395
 Lea, chapel of, i., 47, 48, 463; iv., 445
 Lead Font, Ashover, i., 19
 Leicester Abbey, ii., 315, 346
 Lenton Priory, ii., 8, 79, 139-141, 270, 309; iv., 243
 Leonard S., i., 173, 321, 381; ii., 107, 531; iii., 196; iv., 316
 Lepers, i., 173; iii., 294, 298
 Leper Window, iii., 298-9
 Lester and Pack, bellfounders, ii., 521
 Lichfield, Dean and Chapter, ii., 5, 53, 66, 73, 257, 269, 289, 506; iv., 365, 377
 Lilleshall Priory, ii., 268

Linbery, chapel of, i., 445-6
 Lincoln Deanery, i., 109, 121, 406, 449;
 ii., 151, 363, 417, 457, 463, 495, 505, 511,
 517, 531, 539, 567; iii., 27, 155; iv., 71-5,
 115
 Little Eaton, chapel of, iv., 127-128
 Little John's Bow, ii., 236-9
 Littleover, chapel of, iv., 309-311
 Locko, Hospital of, iii., 294
 Long Eaton, chapel of, iv., 395-7
 Longford, church of, iii., 185-197, 523;
 iv., 526
 Longstone, chapel of, ii., 97-104, 578
 Lowside Window, iii., 298-9, 356, 418; iv.,
 8, 427, 458, 461
 Luke, S., iii., 149
 Lullington, church of, iii., 387-391; iv.,
 530

M.

Mackworth, church of, iv., 233-292
 Mapperley, chapel of, iv., 216, 229
 Mappleton, church of, ii., 511-13
 Margaret, S., ii., 310, 346, 459, 567
 Marriages, Runaway, ii., 230-1—Remark-
 able, ii., 113, 194
 Marston Montgomery, chapel of, iii., 101;
 iv., 522
 Marston-on-Dove, church of, iii., 201-8;
 iv., 524
 Martin, S., ii., 246; iii., 46
 Mary, S., i., 47, 84, 100, 284, 367, 401, 412,
 449, 513, 546, 574; iii., 233, 401, 451,
 515; iv., 52, 158, 249, 259
 Mary Magdalene, S., ii., 205
 Mary, S.-on-the-Bridge, chapel of iv.,
 102-106
 Mary and Thomas a' Becket, SS., i., 73,
 100
 Matlock, church of, ii., 517-27
 Matthew, S., ii., 216; iii., 272, 351; iv.,
 324, 358
 Meadow Place, chapel of, ii., 344
 Mears, bellfounder, i., 170, 237, 285, 306,
 361, 387, 429; ii., 43, 60, 156, 320, 424,
 469, 535, 563; iii., 112, 168, 194, 266, 302,
 324; iv., 124-5, 135, 168, 180, 314, 438
 Measham, chapel of, iii., 446-9
 Melbourn, church of, iii., 395-408; iv.,
 530
 Mellor, chapel of, ii., 218-223
 Mellour, bellfounder, i., 214, 276, 340; ii.,
 508; iii., 223, 247, 302, 310; iv., 30, 254,
 397, 405, 420
 Mercian Kings, Sepulchre of, iii., 423
 Meynell Langley, chapel of, iv., 279
 Michael, S., i., 176, 313; ii., 114, 404, 486;
 iii., 84, 323, 402, 417, 468, 488; iv., 131,
 142, 237, 270, 406, 417, 437
 Michael, S., Derby, church of, iv., 131-6
 Mickleover, church of, iv., 303-8
 Middleton-by-Youlgrave, chapel of, ii.,
 843
 Modwin S., ii., 380
 Monk's Dale, chapel of, ii., 309
 Monyash, chapel of, ii., 105-111; iv., 497
 Morley, church of, iv., 321-347, 534
 Morton, church of, i., 273-80; iv., 469-470
 Mountgrace Priory, i., 83
 Mugginton, church of, iii., 211-223; iv.,
 524

N.

Newark College, Leicester, iii., 120-1
 Newbold, chapelry of, i., 178-181
 Newcombe, bellfounder, iii., 448, 490
 Newstead Priory, i., 242
 Newton Solney, chapel of, iii., 450-4; iv.,
 530-2
 Nicholas, S., iii., 196
 Noone, bellfounder, iv., 532
 Norbury, church of, iii., 229-247, 523; iv.,
 525-6
 Normanton, chapel of, iv., 161-2
 Normanton South, church of, i., 283-7;
 iv., 470-1
 North Lees, chapel of, ii., 253
 Norton, church of, i., 291-300, 473; iv.,
 471-3
 Nottingham Castle, ii., 5

O.

Oldfield, bellfounder, i., 36, 95, 104, 170,
 195, 214, 248, 285, 429; ii., 85, 100, 111,
 120, 156, 195, 222, 424, 469, 508; iii., 88,
 100, 125, 206, 223, 247, 249, 250, 260, 266,
 302, 310, 324, 374, 407, 445, 454; iv., 12,
 22, 30, 63, 85, 125, 142, 180, 192, 199, 208,
 215, 227, 247, 254, 264, 291, 308, 373, 393,
 394, 405, 411, 420
 Ockbrook, church of, iv., 206-8
 Oliver Cromwell, i., 80, 280, 402
 Organs, i., 76; ii., 90, 292, 396, 542; iv., 65
 Osmaston (Brailsford), chapel of, iii., 45-9
 Osmaston (Derby), chapel of, iv., 163-8
 Oswald, S., ii., 371

P.

Pack & Chapman, bellfounders, iii., 390,
 439
 Padley, chapel of, ii., 249-53
 Palimpsest brasses, i., 30, 31; iii., 241
 Palterton, chapel of, i., 327
 Pancake bell, i., 171
 Parish chests, i., 136, 203, 325; ii., 42, 85,
 90, 111; iii., 121; iv., 264, 292, 420
 Parvise, ii., 260, 306; iv., 290
 Parwich, chapel of, ii., 406-10
 Pastoral staff, i., 359; ii., 85
 Paul, S., iii., 265; iv., 127
 Peak cavern, ii., 134
 Peak Forest, chapel of, ii., 277-82; iv.,
 508-10
 Peckham, Archbishop, ii., 7
 Peculiar of the Peak, ii., 273
 Penitentiary, iv., 173
 Pentrich, church of, iv., 355-62
 Peter, S., i., 235; ii., 178, 259, 409; iii.,
 250, 289, 331, 410, 477; iv., 145, 309
 Peter's, S., Derby, church of, iv., 145-55,
 532
 Peter and Paul, SS., i., 109, 221
 Pieta, iii., 522
 Pinxton, church of, i., 303-7; iv., 473-4
 Plague, The, i., 176 n., 216; ii., 153, 191;
 iii., 146; iv., 42-44, 99, 125, 165, 455,
 475
 Pleasley, church of, i., 311-16; iv., 474-5
 Plot of Anthony Babington, i., 41
 Poor Clares, Nunnery of, ii., 475

Potlock, chapel of, iv., 316-17
 Priests, Martyrdom of, ii., 250-1
 Protestant Riot, i., 179-180; ii., 253
 Pulpit of 14th cent. Oak, ii., 222

Q.

Quarndon, chapel of, iv., 107-110

R.

Radbourn, church of, iii., 253-263
 Ravenston, church of, iii., 415-420; iv., 532
 Reconciliation, Episcopal, iv., 172, 506
 Reconsecration, i., 434
 Recusants, i., 172, 181; ii., 249-53; iii., 164, 242, 247; iv., 220, 227-8, 337, 341
 Re-Dedication, i., 193, 322, 433-4; iv., 245
 Repton Priory, iii., 346-7, 355, 423-440, 524
 Riddings, chapel at, i., 14
 Ripley, church of, iv., 362
 Risley, chapel of, iv., 409-11
 Robin Hood, ii., 236; iii., 126
 Rocester, Abbey of, ii., 174
 Roman Cremation, ii., 169
 Root Screen, i., 20, 137-141, 279, 350, 453; ii., 42, 84, 211, 465; iii., 60, 216, 301, 405, 445; iv., 63, 200, 209, 272, 393, 411
 Rosleston, chapel of, iii., 514-515
 Rowtor, chapel of, ii., 355-7
 Royal Arms in Churches, i., 197
 Royal Oak Day at Castleton, ii., 132
 Rudhall, bellfounder, ii., 147, 215; iii., 41, 439; iv., 155, 264
 Rush-bearing, ii., 202-4, 216

S.

Sacrilege, i., 137; iii., 140
 Sanctus (or ting-tang) Bell, i., 37, 351, 406, 456; ii., 46, 71, 222, 240, 298, 395, 500; iii., 194; iv., 64
 Sandiacre, church of, iv., 365-373, 536
 Saviour, S., iii., 445
 Sawley, church of, iv., 377-394, 534
 Saxon Architecture, iii., 102, 433, 468, 482; iv., 369, 385, 396
 Saxon Crosses, i., 95; ii., 36-8, 122, 167, 195-9, 267; iii., 302; iv., 122
 Saxon Crypt, iii., 433-5
 Saxon Font, iv., 399
 Saxon Tombs, ii., 33, 553; iv., 123
 Scarcliffe, church of, i., 321-7, 474; iv., 475-6
 Schools held in Church, i., 424; ii., 213
 Scropton, church of, iii., 268-6; iv., 526-7
 Seytha, S., iv., 365
 Secular use of Churches, i., 172; ii., 142, 244; iii., 20-1
 Semi-Effigial Monuments, i., 112, 426; ii., 482; iii., 177; iv., 288
 Sepulchre Arch, i., 21
 Sheldon, chapel of, ii., 112-113, 578
 Shelford, Priory of, iv., 132, 137, 195
 Shelley at Derby, iv., 362
 Shipley, chapel of, iv., 240
 Shirebrook, chapel of, i., 317-18

Shirland, church of, i., 331-41, 471-5; iv., 476-7
 Shirley, church of, iii., 269-273; iv., 527
 Smalley, chapel of, iv., 348-352
 Smith, bellfounder, i., 37, 195; ii., 410
 Smithsby, chapel of, 455-8; iv., 531
 Snelston, chapel of, iii., 248-250
 Snitterton, chapel of, ii., 165
 Soldiers Imprisoned in Churches, ii., 142, 244; iii., 20-21
 Somersall-Herbert, church of, iii., 287-290
 Spondon, church of, iii., 293-303, 523; iv., 527
 Stafford, John de, bellfounder, iii., 206
 Stanley, chapel of, iii., 311-312; iv., 529
 Stanton-by-Bridge, church of, 467-472
 Stanton-by-Dale, church of, iv., 415-420
 Stapenhill, church of, iii., 475-480
 Staveley, church of, i., 345-364, 475; iv., 477-9
 Steetley, chapel of, i., 399-402, 475-6; iv., 483-4
 Stone Screen, ii., 84, 169, 296, 309; iv., 262, 296, 390
 Stony Middleton, chapel of, ii., 246-8
 Storms, i., 204, 422; ii., 62, 144, 193, 500; iii., 147-8, 168, 329; iv., 30, 152, 175, 271
 Stoup for Holy Water, i., 58; ii., 83, 89; iv., 160
 Stretton-in-the-Fields, iii., 485-90
 Stydd Preceptory, iii., 279-283
 Sudbury, church of, iii., 315-24, 524; iv., 527
 Suffragan Bishops, i., 109, 303; iv., 493
 Sun dials, i., 46, 316, 340; ii., 40, 133, 169, 183, 195, 202, 223, 239, 244, 266, 281, 312; iii., 40, 139, 176, 445; iv., 291, 346, 417
 Suspension of Bishop Wood, iv., 299
 Sutton-in-the-Dale, church of, i., 367-77; iv., 479-80
 Sutton-on-the-Hill, church of, iii., 327-32; iv., 527
 Swarkeston Bridge, chapel of, iii., 471
 Swarkeston, church of, iii., 493-502; iv., 531
 Swithin, S., i., 215

T.

Taddington, chapel of, ii., 114-23, 578; iv., 493
 Taylor, bellfounder, i., 214, 387; ii., 183, 272, 273, 311, 434, 486; iii., 112, 266, 290, 332, 411, 464, 471, 482, 513; iv., 12, 125, 160, 199, 361, 397, 420, 448
 Temple Normanton, chapel of, i., 182-7, 469
 Thomas à Becket, S., i., 73, 74, 79; ii., 146; iii., 461
 Thomas, S., i., 175; ii., 218, iii., 520
 Thorp, church of, ii., 531-5; iv., 520
 Thurgarton Priory, i., 93, 415
 Thurlston, chapel of, iv., 197
 Tibshelf, church of, i., 383-7; iv., 481-2
 Tickenhall, chapel of, iii., 459-64
 Tideswell, church of, ii., 285-309, 579; iv., 509-11
 Tissington, chapel of, ii., 448-53
 Tithes of lead ore, ii., 190-3, 543-5

Toad in masonry, i., 425 ; iv., 190
 Trentham Priory, iii., 107, 327
 Trusley, church of, iii., 335-40
 Turnditch, chapel of, iii., 150-1
 Turpin, Dick, iv., 247
 Tutbury Priory, iii., 81, 115, 129, 201, 208, 229
 Twyford, chapel of, iv., 28-30
 Tympanum, Norman, i., 243, 322, 398 ;
 ii., 45, 409, 449, 491 ; iii., 274, 495 ;
 iv., 161, 314

V.

Vale Royal, Abbey of, ii., 128, 135
 Vernon, Dorothy, Exhuming of, ii., 28
 Vestries, i., 7, 203, 395 ; ii., 133, 194, 496
 "Vicar of Bray," a Derbyshire, i., 196
 Virgin and Child, figure of, i., 110

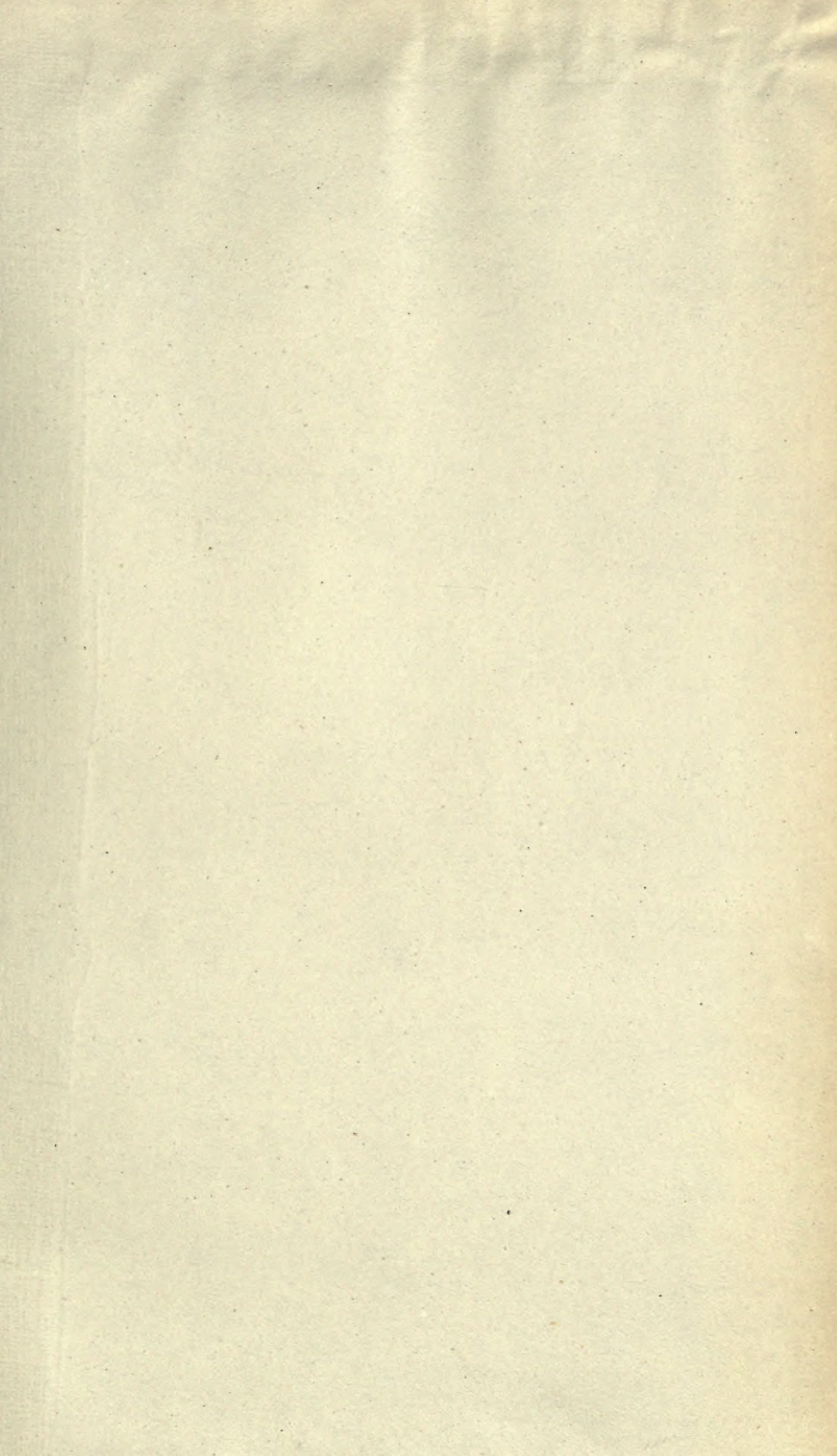
W.

Wakebridge, chapel of, iv., 65-6
 Walton, chapel of, i., 188-9 ; iv., 456-7
 Walton-on-Trent, church of, iii., 505-13, 524
 Warner, bellfounder, ii., 353 ; iv., 227
 Welbeck Abbey, ii., 241 ; iii., 161, 162
 Wells, Holy, ii., 3, 74, 246 ; iv., 114, 115
 Werburgh, S., i., 94 ; iii., 296 ; iv., 175
 Werburgh, S., Derby, church of, iv., 171-80
 West Broughton, chapel of, iii., 126

West Hallam, church of, iv., 219-29, 530-3
 Weston-on-Trent, church of, iv., 423-31, 534
 Whale, Jawbone of, i., 137
 Whaley, chapel of, iv., 451
 Whittington, church of, i., 405-11 ; iv., 484-5
 Whitwell, church of, i., 391-8 ; iv., 482-3
 Wightman, bellfounder, ii., 563
 Wilfred, S., iv., 20, 189, 223
 Willesley, chapel of, iii., 519-21
 Willington, church of, iv., 435-8
 Wilne, church of, iv., 398-405
 Winfield, North, church of, i., 415-34, 477 ; iv., 485-7
 Winfield, South, i., 437-44, 477 ; iv., 437
 Wingerworth, church of, i., 449-56 ; iv., 488
 Winster, chapel of, ii., 351-4
 Wirksworth, church of, ii., 539-65 ; iv., 520-2
 Woodthorpe Almshouses, i., 363
 Worksop Priory, i., 193
 Wormhill, chapel of, ii., 310-12 ; iv., 513
 Wystan, S., iii., 425, 442

Y.

Yeaveley, chapel of, iii., 275
 Yeaveley Preceptory, iii., 279-283
 Yew Trees, ii., 77, 170-172, 460 ; iii., 126, 158 ; iv., 352
 Youlgreave, church of, ii., 315-345, 579 ;
 iv., 512



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